

(4) Staff may ask members of a student's group to book the student if necessary (for example if no one else sees the offense). If they refuse, a small group meeting should be held to discuss why. If the staff member continues to feel concerned, he or she may book members of the group for supporting someone else's destructive behavior.

(5) To book someone, make out a booking slip, list the offense, name of the offender, the date, and sign your name. Deposit the booking slip in the special box in the office. Booking slips will not be looked at until the next discipline session.

#### **B. Discipline Committee**

(1) The Discipline Committee has complete responsibility for carrying out the discipline procedures with the support of all students and staff. The committee will meet as necessary. All bookings will be handled on the same day, if possible.

(2) The Committee will consist of one student from each GIT group (rotating) and two staff (rotating).

(3) The policies of the committee will be:

a—Discipline will be appropriate to the individual and designed to meet the needs of the individual.

b—The Discipline Committee (or GIT Group) can bust a student to a lower level for a Critical Incident; otherwise, *points cannot be taken away*.

c—In case of a tie vote Dr. Agee will break the tie.

d—Do's and Don'ts

1. Don't remove points, except on a Team Bust

2. Don't make a Team Bust except for a Critical Incident

3. Do choose an appropriate discipline, e.g., sitting in corner, losing desserts, losing recreation, work discipline.

e—When called before the Committee, a person must stand erect, not talk, and must listen to the Committee. Then the person must accept or reject the discipline.

f—If discipline is rejected, then the person goes to his room and stays there until the next Discipline Committee meeting and asks to be reviewed. While in his room the person should think about the offense and the discipline. Later a member of the Committee will check with the person to see if they have changed their mind, asking "how badly do you want to change". An individualized program may be suggested if a person continues to reject discipline.

g—What goes on in Discipline Committee is confidential, but a person can talk about their discipline elsewhere.

#### **EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROCEDURES**

Medical emergencies are defined as: Breathing complications; uncontrollable medical emergency, e.g. status epilepticus, diabetic episode; eye injuries; ingestion of foreign object; broken bones; and uncontrolled, excessive hemorrhage.

These conditions will be identified by the staff on duty. If a nurse is not present a call system will be used. There will be provided through inservice basic first aid in treating these conditions. There will also be provided a means for getting the patient to the closest medical treatment facility—Ft. Logan or Colorado General Hospital.

Transportation and extra coverage will be provided through MVGS. If this is not sufficient, an ambulance will be provided.

#### **Medications and Supplies.**

Medications will be provided by individual prescriptions.

All medications will be under double lock and narcotics under triple lock. Keys will be in the hands of an R.N. at all times.

Emergency supplies such as oxygen, suction, suture trays and gavage trays, etc. will be on the unit under lock. All other CMS supplies (needles, syringes, band aids, first aid) will be on the unit and under lock.

#### **EDUCATION PROGRAM**

The Education Program is based on individualized instruction for each student. The students are split into two groups, each group comes to school for

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an hour and a half a day for the basic program. Then on a voluntary basis they can fit additional school time into their day's activities. When a student comes in he is tested for his reading level and possible learning disabilities. We then place him in the appropriate cycle of our score reading program. This cycle is composed of paperback reading, creative writing, the Hoffman Reader, and the various components of the Educational Development Laboratory's Learning 100 program. In addition to the core reading program we have a variety of materials in math, history, science and English to fill the specific needs of the individual students. Each student's former school record is evaluated. He then can do work and earn credits in the areas where he is lacking. Hopefully, each student will be qualified to return to the school or vocational program appropriate to his age, interests and abilities. Above all we attempt to make learning an enjoyable experience with therapeutic value as well as skill improvement as our goal.

From zero to three points are earned in each of four categories during the school period. The categories and explanations are included on the following page. On the basis of the points given over a seven day period each student receives up to \$2.50 for commissary use. In general as much immediate reinforcement as possible is given for self-improvement and creativity in the school setting.

#### SCORING AREAS FOR SCHOOL

From 0 to 3 points will be earned in the following areas:

##### *Cooperation and Independence*

Getting started and studying on your own without continuous need of supervision. Cooperation with the teacher when he is available to help you. Participation in all class activities.

##### *Quality of Work*

All work should be done with neatness and care for its quality. Doing work which isn't specifically required will be especially rewarded. Marked improvement in any areas such as reading skills is also important.

##### *Care of Machines and Other Materials*

Machines should never be played with. They should be taken care of and put away properly. All materials should be returned to their proper place and maintained neatly.

##### *Relationship with Peers and Adults*

All relationships should be considerate and respectful. Participation in group discussions and group projects is important. There should especially be no interference with another student's work.

#### PURPOSE OF O.T.

The purpose of Occupational Therapy is to help build self esteem, work habits, attention span, frustration tolerance, and basic skills through the use of craft activities.

The youth will be guided to make his decisions and choices of activities from those activities that will promote the above mentioned skills necessary to return the youth to the community.

The craft activities will be graded, so within the same craft there will be a range of easy-to-difficult skills required. This is needed to help improve acquired skills and provide a new challenge.

The skills that will be acquired can be used when the youth returns to the community, as a profit making skill, as a constructive use of leisure time, as a hobby, or as a simple activity of daily living.

The O.T. room will be available in the evenings after school and on weekends. There will be craft activities available through which the youth will be able to channel aggression, hostility, and other unacceptable behavior. This will teach the youth that in O.T. he can build his personal integrity as well as vent his unacceptable behavior in an acceptable way.

#### OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ACTIVITIES

Ceramics—sculpture.  
Copper and Aluminum tooling.

Macrame.  
 Mosaics.  
 Block printing—linoleum and vegetable.  
 Needlepoint.  
 Sewing—ties, vest, simple blouses, pants, headbands.  
 Painting.  
 Drawing.  
 Decoupage.  
 Wax—candle making or wax carving.  
 Making stuffed animals.  
 Plaster cast projects.  
 Wall hangings.  
 Stichery.  
 String art.  
 Woodcraft.  
 Tie dying.  
 Jewelry making.  
 Leather—hats, moccasins, vest, belts, purses, wallets.

#### RECREATION PROGRAM

During the time slots and days which will be set aside for recreation, we have set a short term program which will meet the immediate needs as the program begins and takes shape. This program has been arranged to include weekends, especially Sundays.

On week day mornings we plan to make use of the gym for calisthenics. This will cover ten minutes of our time, for the rest of the period we will play basketball and volleyball.

In the afternoons the kids may shoot pool, play ping-pong, table games, read books or magazines, or play cards. We will also have arts and crafts available if desired.

On weekends we plan to show a movie, play coed volleyball, and involve the kids in Arts and Crafts which are time consuming. There will be socials some weekends, and work will start on a GIT newspaper which will carry the theme of our program. There are some special events planned around weekends only.

The long term plans call for more involvement on the kids' part, with the idea of full participation, not only on their part, but staff also.

#### *Special events—for weekend only*

1. *Talent Show*: The kids will have a chance to display any talent they possess.
2. *"Duh Good Ole Days"*: Staff dressed in western garb will run "games of chance" concessions using play money. (5 Card Stud, Black Jack & a Roulette Wheel to name a few.) There will be ceramic prizes awarded. Beer (Root Beer) will be special drink of the evening.
3. *Fun Day*: Track and Field events, at its conclusion we'll serve refreshments, and award certificates to *everyone* for participating.
4. *Huck Finn Day*:—Everyone dressed as kids, we'll play some games popular at the turn of the century, and some games from the "NOW" generation. This will be followed by a picnic.
5. *What-U-G-Is-What-U-Get*: By the use of Video Tape we will let the kids choose either a commercial or their favorite TV program, and put together short skits, these will be viewed on Sunday evenings, preferably after dinner.

#### *Special tournaments and leagues*

1. One on One Basketball
  2. 2 or 3 man Basketball Teams
  3. Pool, Dominoes
- These are for boys and girls.

#### *Coed volleyball*

Names for teams will be drawn from a hat.

Each kid will have the chance to keep score and officiate.

Participation of all the kids as well as staff will be expected.

The objectives we have set in the Long Range Goals and Special Events are as follows:

1. To give the young adults a sense of what fun fair competition can be.

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2. To get the young adults to learn to adjust to different people whose ideas and ways differ from their own; for them to learn to adjust to these people and actually get along, not only with these individuals, but anyone they may come in contact with.

3. To be fair and honest and enjoy it.

4. To give them a sense of responsibility and enjoy having it.

DATA ON STUDENTS ADMITTED TO THE CLOSED ADOLESCENT TREATMENT CENTER

[Name Omitted] Age: 18 County: Adams Diagnoses: I-level: I, Nx; Borderline schizophrenia.

Offense history.—Assault—Delinquency charges pending. Currently on a CHINS.

Prior treatment.—Probation (Adams Co.); Adams Co. Juvenile Detention Center; Mile High Boarding Home (Adams Co. Welfare); Bethesda Hospital, 2X; Neuville Center.

[Name Omitted] Age: 15 County: Denver Diagnosis: I-level: I, Cfc (I, Na); Delinquent.

Offense history.—Burglaries; Receiving stolen goods; chronic glue sniffing; runaways; shoplifting. More than 20 contacts in Denver Co. from July 1966 to Feb. 1971.

Prior treatment.—Savio House; Lathrop Park Youth Camp; Lookout Mt. School for Boys.

[Name Omitted] Age: 12 County: Arapahoe Diagnoses: I-level: I, Cfm; Borderline mental retardation/passive aggressive personality. CHINS.

Offense history.—Threatened to kill parents & sister by stabbing; set fire in home; runaway.

Prior treatment.—Ft. Logan Mental Health Center; Arapahoe Mental Health Clinic.

[Name Omitted] Age: 14 County: Adams Diagnoses: I-level: I, Nx (I, Na); Over-anxious reaction of adolescence. CHINS.

Offense history.—Frequent runaways; school truancies; drug abuse; escape from authorities.

Prior treatment.—LMSB (ITC); Denver General Hospital; Adams Co. Mental Health Center; Adams Co. Detention Center.

[Name Omitted] Age: 16 County: Kiowa Diagnoses: I-level: I, Na; Unsocialized-aggressive reaction of adolescence. Delinquent.

Offense history.—Theft, shoplifting, runaway from mental hospital; joy riding; self-mutilation.

Prior treatment.—LMSB; La Junta Boys Ranch; Colo. Youth Center; Adams Co. Detention Center; Adams Co. Mental Health Clinic 2X; Kiowa Co. Probation.

[Name Omitted]. Age: 15 County: Adams Diagnoses: I-level: I, Nx; Psychoneurotic reaction. CHINS.

Offense history.—Shop lifting; continued & frequent runaways which endangered health; beyond parental control.

Prior treatment.—Adams Co. Welfare; Ft. Logan MHC; Neuville Center; MVGS;

[Name Omitted] Age: 14 County: Denver Diagnoses: I-level: I, Nx (I, Na); sociopathic personality. Delinquent.

Offense history.—Theft, malicious mischief, arson, joyriding, curfew violation.

Prior treatment.—Probation—Denver Co.; Ft. Logan MHC.

[Name Omitted]. Age: 16 County: Denver Diagnoses: I-level: I, Cfc (I, Na); Neurotic reaction of adolescence. CHINS.

Offense history.—Accessory to burglary, truancy, runaway, possible use of marijuana, LSD, toxic vapors; beyond parental control.

Prior treatment.—Our House—Greeley; Denver Youth Services School (Half-W. s. House School); Westside Mental Health Center; Ft. Logan MHC; Mt. Park Crew, Denver; Denver Probation.

[Name omitted] Age: 17 County: Denver Diagnoses: I-level: I, Na; Passive-aggressive personality. CHINS.

Offense history.—Runaways, auto theft, assault and battery; attempted burglary; disturbance.

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*Prior treatment.* Ypsilanti, Michigan State Hospital; Ft. Logan MHC; Child Guidance Clinic; Beth Moser Mental Health Clinic, Jackson, Mich.

[Name omitted] Age: 15 County: El Paso Diagnoses: I-level: I<sub>3</sub> Mp (I<sub>4</sub> Na); Severe adjustment reaction to adolescence; Antisocial personality. CHINS.

*Offense history.*—Shoplifting; family disturbance; beyond parental control; runaways.

*Prior treatment.*—Neuville Center; MVGS; University Park Psychological Center; El Paso Co. Welfare.

[Name omitted] Age: 14 County: Denver Diagnoses: I-level: I<sub>4</sub> Na; Antisocial personality. CHINS.

*Offense history.*—Burglary, theft, toxic vapors, glue sniffing, self-destructive behavior.

*Prior treatment.*—Colo. Psychiatric Hospital; Colo. Youth Center; Denver Juvenile Hall; LMSB; Frontier Boys Ranch; Juvenile Hall School Program; Denver General Hospital—Emergency; East Side Neighborhood Health Center; Boys World Ranch Inc., Ft. Morgan, Colo.

[Name omitted] Age: 16 County: Denver Diagnoses: I-level: I<sub>4</sub> Na; Antisocial personality; latent schizophrenic reaction. Delinquent.

*Offense history.*—Burglary; assault & battery; joyriding, carrying a deadly weapon; use of toxic vapors; runaways.

*Prior treatment.*—LMSB; Jefferson Co. Jail; Colo. State Hospital; Juvenile Hall, Denver; Denver Childrens Home; Colorado Boys Ranch; Denver General Hospital—Emergency; Colorado Youth Center; Denver Child Welfare.

[Name omitted] Age: 14 County: Jefferson Diagnoses: I<sub>4</sub> Nx; Situational adjustment reaction of adolescence. Delinquent.

*Offense history.*—Breaking & entering; vandalism; runaway; theft; attempted suicide.

*Prior treatment.*—Colorado Psychiatric Hospital; Ft. Logan Mental Health Center; Boulder Co. Jail.

[Name omitted] Age: 15 County: Denver Diagnoses: I-level: I<sub>3</sub> Cfm (I<sub>4</sub> Nx); Passive aggressive personality. Delinquent.

*Offense history.*—Assault; runaways; sexual acting-out; drug abuse.

*Prior treatment.*—Denver Child Welfare (custody); Panshan Community Group Home; Denver General Hospital; Denver Dept. Welfare Receiving Home.

[Name omitted] Age: 16 County: Denver Diagnoses: I<sub>2</sub>; Passive aggressive personality. Delinquent.

*Offense history.*—Drug abuse; runaways, theft, assault, AWOL's from MVGS.

*Prior treatment.*—Ft. Logan MHC; MVGS; Westside MHC (refused services); Child Welfare; Denver Juvenile Hall; Zebulon Pike Det. Center; DGH after overdose.

[Name omitted] Age: 15 County: Denver Diagnoses: I<sub>3</sub> Cfm (I<sub>4</sub> Nx); Neurotic depressive reaction with drug abuse and runaway reaction. Delinquent.

*Offense history.*—Use of toxic vapors; runaway from Juvenile Court; AWOL from MVGS 7 times.

*Prior treatment.*—Foster home(s); Probation, Denver Co.; Denver Co. Welfare; MVGS.

[Name omitted] Age: 17 County: Jefferson Diagnoses: I<sub>4</sub> Nx; Overanxious reaction of adolescence. CHINS.

*Offense history.*—Burglary (own home); assaults, runaways, family and school disturbances.

*Prior treatment.*—Jefferson Hall; Family Therapy; Jeffco Youth Center; Meska Foster Home; Ft. Logan MHC; Jefferson Co. MHC; Walsenburg Jail; 'Our House'—Greeley.

[Name omitted] Age: 14; County: Mesa Diagnoses: I<sub>3</sub> Cfc (I<sub>3</sub>–I<sub>4</sub> borderline); Passive-Aggressive Personality. CHINS.

*Offense history.*—Runaways from home, from foster homes, from school; assault on school counselor; drug abuse.

*Prior treatment.*—Idler Foster Home, Fruita, Colo.; Mesa Co. Detention; Henderson Group Home; Mesa Co. Jail; Occupational Training Center, Dist. # 51.

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[Item III.B.4]

EXCERPTS FROM ADDITIONAL LEAA GRANT REQUESTS, ENCLOSED IN JUNE 14, 1973  
LETTER FROM DONALD SANTARELLI TO CHAIRMAN ERVIN (ITEM III. A. 5, ABOVE)

## [ITEM III.B.4.a]

## PLANNING FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE REPETITIVE VIOLENT OFFENDER

3. INFORMATION OF FEDERAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ADMINISTRATION		APPLICATION FOR GRANT DISCRETIONARY FUND PAGE 1	
This project is a grant under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and is subject to the provisions of the Act and the regulations thereunder.		PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY AND CAREFULLY Application Number <b>0008-05-ED-73</b>	
This project is intended to be carried out for the purpose of the project.		Date Received <b>APR 15 1973</b>	
4. STATEMENT OF THE REPETITIVE VIOLENT OFFENDER			
5. PROJECT SUMMARY (See Instructions on page 21)			
6. LEAA Support Sought \$ <b>100,000</b>		7. OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN APPLICATION (Name, Title, Address, and Telephone) <b>Peter B. Fansinger, Director Illinois Department of Corrections 160 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., 60601 (312)793-2955</b>	
8. PROJECT SUMMARY (See Instructions on page 21)		9. PROJECT SUMMARY (See Instructions on page 21)	

The cost of criminal violence is substantial both in terms of human suffering and in dollars. However, while some attention has been given in the literature to the violent offender, very few attempts have been made to develop programs for such individuals. At this time the Illinois Department of Corrections is committed to developing a viable program for the effective treatment of the repetitive violent offender.

This grant request is for the purpose of bringing together a high level group of practitioners, administrators, scholars and researchers to devote a major effort to planning such a program.

The immediate result of this planning effort would be a precisely detailed document which would concern itself with (1) the selection process (2) the treatment program, and (3) the evaluation procedures.

In addition, the development of a fully functioning institution and the training of its staff will be planned and partially implemented by this team.

## 21. PROJECT PLAN AND SUPPORTING DATA

Please state clearly and in detail, within ten pages if possible, the aims of the project, precisely what will be done, who will be involved and what is expected to result. Use the following major headings:

P. I. Goals.

P. II. Impact and Results.

P. III. Methods and Timetable.

P. IV. Evaluation.

P. V. Resources.

Number subsequent pages consecutively, i.e., Application Page 8, Application Page 9, etc. See page 7 for further guidance.

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## PLANNING FOR THE TREATMENT OF REPETITIVE VIOLENT OFFENDER

**Statement of problem**

The cost of criminal violence is substantial both in terms of human suffering and in dollars. However, while some attention has been given in the literature to the violent offender, very few attempts have been made to develop treatment programs for such individuals. Indeed, only very few such attempts have been made in the world. Only one of these (Hustedvester, Denmark) has achieved any degree of success. No similarly comprehensive effort has ever been made in this country. Several institutions in the United States have made some approaches in this direction, but have not confined themselves to the violent offender.

The Illinois Department of Corrections has a population of some 6,500 adult inmates in its institutions. Of the 4,182 admissions during the year 1971, 1,280 were committed to the institutions for the following violent crimes: Murder, 134; manslaughter, 163; mayhem or bodily harm—battery, 88; assault to commit mayhem or bodily harm, 4; assault to kill, 58; armed robbery, 385; assault to robbery, 2; forced rape, 54; attempted rape, 10; assault to rape, 1; and robbery, 391.

This figure represents over 25% of the total inmates committed to the institutions in 1971. Applying this figure of 25% to the inmates presently confined to the institution brings the total number of these persons confined in the institution because of violent crimes to over 1,500.

It is this type of offender, i.e. the offender who in the perpetration of his criminal act has either violently injured or seriously threatened to do so, that most greatly contributes to society's anxiety. In addition, it is this type of offender, whose personality structure and behavior is repetitively violent, that tends to create and encourage a violent institutional atmosphere permeated by fear on the part of both staff and inmates.

To date no intensive treatment program for the violent offender and particularly the repetitively violent offender is operational in this state. But, at this juncture in time the Illinois Department of Corrections is committed to developing a viable program for the effective treatment of the repetitive violent offender.

As stated above, no such program exists in Illinois nor in the United States. Nevertheless, the practical and scholarly expertise is available to plan such a comprehensive effort without having to resort to changes in power over the individual, without changes in legislation and without abridging due process. Our goal is to gather knowledge leading to the better understanding, treatment and control or repetitive violent behavior without abuse of human rights in either acquisition or application of that knowledge.

**Expected Contribution to Law Enforcement Improvement or Crime Prevention or Control**

Specifically detailed criteria will be developed to clearly identify the repetitive violent offender. The document developed by this planning team will precisely detail the treatment program designed for the repetitive violent offender. A detailed "manual" of the methods and criteria used in the evaluation of the entire selection process and treatment program will be prepared by this planning team.

**Impact and results****Anticipated Results of Project**

This grant request is for the purpose of bringing together a high level group of practitioners, administrators, scholars and researchers to devote a major effort to planning an institution and program for the treatment of the repetitive violent offender. The Department of Corrections has committed itself to the establishment of such a program and will provide a facility for its implementation. The results of this planning effort will be a document which will precisely detail (1) the selection process (2) the treatment program and (3) the evaluation procedures. In addition, the development of a fully functioning institution and the training of its staff will be partially implemented by this team.

Ultimate impact anticipated on law enforcement activities or crime control or prevention effectiveness.

The consequences of such a program would be substantial. It should diminish fear in both the community and in our prisons. If such a program were effective, the loss of individual liberty would be greatly reduced, the cost to the community would be reduced and the cost to the potential victim would be reduced. Such a program would allow the most aggressively dangerous element in our prisons to be out of the regular prison population. The effect of this should be to allow a greater flexibility and safety in programming within the general prison community. That is, if the violent offender were removed, the prison staff would hopefully no longer have to spend the majority of their time reacting to the problems created by the smallest percentage of the inmate population.

It must be stressed that the purpose of such a violence program would not be to remove the "radical element", the "political antagonist", or the "disruptive element" that prison administrators are so eager to have transferred from their institutions. Rather, this program concerns itself with the offender who has established a repetitive pattern of violent acting out, in the community and in prison. It is towards this offender that our efforts should be directed.

#### *Methods and timetable*

##### *Steps and stages of the project*

The Department of Corrections is unlikely to be able to undertake this effort utilizing its own resources. While the applicant has competence in program planning and administration, it does not have the scholarly expertise needed to develop the best kind of program possible for the violent offender. In addition, the demands on staff time for ongoing programs is substantial and would significantly reduce the availability of intensive planning efforts solely within the Department.

There are, however, a number of opportunities currently becoming available that could be tapped in order to provide a combination of departmental staff and outside experts and scholars to develop a significant plan in this regard. Specifically, the Adlai Stevenson Institute of the University of Chicago is independently pursuing an effort to put together a scholarly effort toward integrating the body of practical and empirical knowledge available in the world today on violence. That effort will result in the proximate availability of the most comprehensive compilation of data, theory and research in the world. Such an effort on their part makes the forging of the theoretical and empirical knowledge bank into a practical programming process quite feasible. This grant effort would capitalize on that independent effort and utilize the expertise being independently gathered at that Institute. In addition, we would utilize and rely on the network of communication which exists between several institutions in California and Maryland and the new federal facility planned at Butner, North Carolina and Canadian and overseas efforts in this area, to gain additional inputs throughout our process of planning.

Essentially, this grant proposal requests to undertake the collection of scholars and practitioners both from outside and within the Department in an effort to develop a practical plan for the establishment of an actual program for the repetitively violent offender.

The planning group being established by this proposal would concern itself with a variety of efforts. Specifically, they would produce a detailed product that concerned itself with (a) the selection process (b) the treatment program; and (c) evaluation. They would also plan the stages of growth towards a fully functioning institution and the training of its staff.

*The Selection Process.* The specific criteria for the selection of offenders appropriately placed in such a program must be developed. These criteria would be stated objectively, definitively and operationally. Success in making the selection criteria precise, of course, requires substantial review of literature, procedural operations in other countries and the empirical examination of large numbers of actual records of offenders. The end product should allow selection of appropriate residents on operational bases and not on less precise clinical judgments.

*The Treatment Program.* The end product of this planning group would include a massive, precisely detailed program plan, including release proce-

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dures. Thus, at the time this facility became operational, the staff would have its treatment plan and programs operationalized and detailed in an explicit and comprehensive fashion. The availability of such a document is, of course, extremely unique in the traditional operation and development of programs.

*Evaluation Procedures.* Inextricably related to any effort such as this one proposed here is the early application of a comprehensive research and evaluation program. The planning group would also have, by the time the facility became operational, the "manual" of evaluation. That is, the operational details of the research to be carried out, the variables to be studied, etc.

In summary, this proposal permits the intensive integration of the practitioner and the scholar in an effort to develop an extremely detailed and concrete operational manual for the establishment of a viable treatment program for the repetitively dangerous offender. The Department of Corrections has committed itself to the establishment of such a program. The experts are available and similarly committed to the need for a program and are willing to devote their energies in this direction. The funding of this planning group would therefore allow for the reality to occur. The results of such a project should not only be of obvious benefit to our correctional efforts within Illinois, but such consequences would also be international in scope.

#### Work Schedule For Each Stage and Time Involved.

Months 1-6--August '72--January '73.

Assemble Planning Team.

Hiring Planning Staff.

Develop Tentative Plans for Design of Facility.

Develop Tentative Design for

(1) Selection Process.

(2) Treatment Program.

(3) Evaluation Procedures.

Months 7-12--February '73--July '73.

Develop Training Program for Key Staff.

Hired Key Staff for Program.

Finalize Draft of

(1) Selection Process.

(2) Treatment Program.

(3) Evaluation Procedures.

Draft Reviewed by Consultant Scholars.

Months 13-24--August '73--July '74.

Prepare Operational Budget For Program.

Finalize Plan For

(1) Selection Process.

(2) Treatment Program.

(3) Evaluation Procedures.

Hire and train additional program staff.

[ITEM III.B.4.b]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		APPLICATION FOR GRANT DISCRETIONARY FUNDS PAGE 1	
Application is hereby made for a grant under Section 326 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (PL 90-351) in the amount and for the purposes set forth in this application.		RECEIVED 73 FEB 01 1971 JUL 15 1971	
1. Short title of project (do not exceed one typed line) <b>Multi-state Treatment of Special Offenders</b>			
2. Type of Application: (check one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original <input type="checkbox"/> Revision <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of Grant No.			
3. Discretionary Program Under which Application is Made: <b>Corrections Improvement Programs</b>			
4. Project Duration: Total Length <u>18</u> months		5. LHM Support Sought: <u>124-100 (12 Mgs.)</u> <u>168-472 (18 Mgs.)</u>	
6. Applicant or Sponsoring Agency or Governmental Unit: (Name, address, and telephone) Rhode Island State Planning Agency 265 Melrose Street Providence, Rhode Island 02907 401 277 2620		7. Project Director (Name, title, address, and telephone) Professor William Curran Socio-Technical Systems Associates 29 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass. 02215-4370	
8. Financial Officer (Name, title, address, and telephone) Rhode Island State Planning Agency 265 Melrose Street Providence, Rhode Island 02907 401-277-2620 Mr. David Chiras, Officer		9. Official Authorized to Sign Application (Name, title, address, and telephone) John Kilduff, Director Rhode Island State Planning Agency 265 Melrose Street Providence, Rhode Island 02907 401 277 2620	
10. Project Summary - Summarize, in approximately 200 words, the most important parts of the statement of project plan presented in application item 22 (page 6), briefly covering project goals and program methods, impact, scope, and evaluation.			

This project will focus upon an in-depth study of the need for, and feasibility of, developing a multi-state program for the handling and treatment of special offenders (deviant offenders) currently incarcerated in the adult correctional and mental institutions of New England.

The project will identify inmates/patients (deviant offenders), develop a model classification system of such offenders related to their treatment potential and strategies for implementing treatment/facility programs to deal with the problem.

Factors of institutional setting and personnel, characteristics of deviant offenders as perceived by administrators, other professional staff and offenders themselves as well as others in the correctional and mental health service system in each state will be studied. The major objective of the project is to develop a blueprint treatment/facility program for impacting the problem of the deviant offender and an accompanying strategy/action program for early implementation of a multi-state program.

The New England Correctional Coordinating Committee will be the sub-grantee and administering agency for the grant in behalf of the Rhode Island State Planning Agency. The project will be conducted by Socio-Technical Systems Associates.

Personnel who will be associated with this project are listed beginning with the last paragraph on page 10 of the proposal and continuing through page 13. A brief description of staff and consultants is provided and the type of assignment designated for each is noted. In addition, a curriculum vitae of grant, is also attached. The salary for Professor Curran, designated as \$200/day is the standard rate charged by STSA for managing partners of the firm on each of its contracts and grants.

The computer item of \$2,250.00 for an 18 month period may be broken down as follows:

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	Amount
Programming (33 h at \$12.50/h) -----	\$450
Keypunching (250 h at \$6/h) -----	1,500
Machine time (1 h at \$225/h) -----	225
Miscellaneous (tape storage, paper, etc.) -----	75
Total -----	2,250

These costs are predicated on the development and implementation of three different types of interview questionnaires and schedules. Semi-structured personal interviews will be conducted with 300 prisoners.

Interviews will also be conducted with 240 line, supervisory and administrative personnel in the 12 institutions as well as administrators of corrections departments in each of the six states and directors and other key personnel in state mental health and other related mental health organizations. Pertinent information will also be abstracted from the records of approximately 6,000 inmates of the 12 institutions.

#### FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE HANDLING AND TREATMENT OF SPECIAL OFFENDERS (DEVIANT OFFENDERS) IN ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

##### BACKGROUND

Deviant offenders in correctional settings, classified variously as mentally ill, dangerous, sexually disruptive, or retarded have been considered an important factor in reducing the effectiveness and efficiency of institutional progress. Many administrators believe that the institutional operation is ill-equipped and not designed to provide the proper treatment or rehabilitative needs for these individuals. Consequently, daily operational demands and institutional order and flow are often disrupted and impaired. The legacy of these disruptions has traditionally meant additional sanctions, distorted communication between inmates and administrative staff and a general rise in institutional tension. Hence, the overall effectiveness in achieving the goals of the system is drastically reduced.

Initiated by the recommendations of the Task Force on Corrections, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, the New England Correctional Coordinating Committee and other regional-wide organizations have been exploring the feasibility of a regional approach to the care and treatment of deviant offenders in order to maximize the benefits of scarce resources and establish high equality facilities to respond to the difficult problems posed by this special group.

John A. Gavin, former Commissioner of Corrections of Massachusetts, was appointed a consultant by LEAA to visit the Corrections and mental health leaders in the six New England states for the purpose of ascertaining the need for a feasibility study to deal with the problem of the deviant offender on a multi-state basis. These meetings indicated that there was a need for such a study, and representatives from all six states so stated (see letter from Gavin to Mrs. Jeanne Morton, April 10, 1971).

The report of progress on the New England deviant offender project by John A. Gavin of April 15, 1971 reflects the deviant offender problem as seen generally in each of the six New England states. Judge Welsberger, the Chairman of the New England Governors' Committee on the Deviant Offender, commenting on his home state, stated that Rhode Island currently has a very serious problem with this type of offender, who is either in the criminally insane section of a mental hospital or at the Rhode Island State Prison. These individuals are seen as management problems, quasi-psychotic or psychopathic, for whom there is no suitable treatment or housing available for appropriate handling. William F. Kearns, Jr., Commissioner of the Department of Mental Health and Corrections for Maine, stated that, "The problem of effectively handling the deviant offender has been as persistent and difficult in Maine as in other jurisdictions."

John R. Manson, Commissioner of the Department of Corrections for Connecticut, stated that they perceive the deviant offender as not only the aggressive, acting out prisoner, but also the passive criminal psychopath who commits repeated offenses. He stated that, "The present inadequacies of re-

sources to treat this category of offender . . . disposes us very favorably to this study."

Parker L. Hancock, Warden of the New Hampshire State Prison, indicated that there is a very substantial need for continued in-depth study of the deviant offender problem. He indicated that in New Hampshire the situation is becoming worse since they are "now receiving drug dependent individuals from the courts who definitely are real sick people, some of whom are psychotic or close to being psychotic."

Representatives from Massachusetts and Vermont also expressed similar concerns and needs regarding better solutions for dealing with this type of prisoner.

#### GOALS

While there is near unanimity among both correctional and mental health administrators that the treatment of these individuals requires alternative methods to those currently employed, there is, however, little agreement about the reasons why certain individuals are such . . . "sistent institutional problems, and less agreement as to what would be a more effective plan for treating these individuals.

The purpose of this project will be to determine the nature and extent of problems with deviant offenders within New England state prisons, with implications for maximizing the effectiveness of multi-state programs. While there has been a recent national survey of treatment programs for the mentally ill offender (Schledemandel and Kanno, 1969) and numerous studies of institutional organization, reorganization and change (Cressy, 1961; Seliger, 1969), the proposed study will focus specifically on the problem of special or deviant offenders from the point of view of administration, line personnel and inmates in the several New England states. This approach will permit not only an opportunity to determine the perceived problem within the corrections program, but to inter-relate the impact of the functional interaction of the variables of setting, personnel and characteristics or typology of the inmates perceived as deviant. In addition, the differences in alternative opportunities for referral in the various states will be taken into account. The Gavin report clearly reflects the existing conditions in adult correctional institutions calling for new capabilities for the problems enumerated by representatives of the correctional system in New England.

#### IMPACT AND RESULTS

The analysis of data obtained through this project could provide the guidelines for critical policy and action decisions in the correctional field. The capabilities for implementation are found in the regional organizations that have actively supported the need for a feasibility study. These regional groups include the New England Governors' Conference, the New England Correctional Administrators' Compact, the New England Correctional Coordinating Committee, and the New England Regional Commission on the Deviant Offender. These organizations offer a unique opportunity for action upon the findings and recommendations of the proposed exploratory study. Concrete recommendations that would emanate from the findings of this project could lead to programmatic implementation not only in the New England states, but could project a model of national relevance.

#### METHODS

The study will focus on the state prison population within each of the six New England states. Adults who are serving sentences in facilities for long-term offenders (over two years) will be studied.

In New England there exist twelve adult correctional institutions with a total population of prisoners numbering 6,000. The estimate of the number of offenders within such institutions who might qualify for special attention totals about 1,230 persons. It has been estimated that at any one time there are 100-150 individuals among these special offenders who are perceived as severely deviant, disruptive or unmanageable within the institutional program. Therefore, this study would attempt to identify and intensively study this core group. The study will take a contextual and "systems" approach in studying the interrelationships of the individual, his relationship to the group, and the organizational forces operating in each "critical incident." This means that

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there must be an examination of the "inmate code" and peer-group norms in addition to other organizational forces that operate to maintain an equilibrium within the institution. The deviant offender will be studied with these organizational factors in mind, while maintaining a focus on the conditions needed to maximize the opportunities for rehabilitation and social and psychological competency in the outside community.

The statistical design will compare the deviant group with a comparison group of 200 inmates randomly selected from the population of the twelve correctional institutions. The statistical comparison of the two groups should highlight individual characteristics that differentiate the special offenders from the prison population as a whole. The deviant sample will be identified in the course of interviewing line, supervisory, and specialized administrative personnel in each of the institutions. Therefore, in obtaining data from staff that will characterize the perceived deviant offender problem within each institution, individuals most frequently chosen by staff as the deviant will be selected for inclusion in the sample. The number of such interviews will be approximately 240, with twenty being conducted in each of the twelve institutions.

Standard instruments will be used where appropriate to assess attitudes relevant to self and to the setting. In addition, questionnaire material will be developed to assess individual judgment related to treatment programs within the institution and its impact upon the individual.

Inmates will be interviewed and asked to complete rating scales only with their consent and then with the approval of authorities. The proposed interviews will not deal with details of the offense for which he is incarcerated, but will focus on his present circumstance as he perceives it, and attitudes regarding these circumstances and conditions. Prisoners will also be asked to nominate names of those whom they consider to be deviant. These results will be compared to those obtained through interviews with line, supervisory and administrative personnel. There will be emphasis on types of programs that are in effect and those that are perceived as lacking, but should be used.

Conditions to maintain confidentiality and anonymity will be respected in order to avoid identification of data with specific individuals.<sup>1</sup>

The physical facilities of each institution will be inventoried with a view toward assessing current use and adaptability for the treatment and management of the special offenders group.

Secondary data will be obtained from inmate records regarding personal history, criminal and mental illness data, and comparing the study and control samples. Thus it will be possible to compare characteristics of special offenders with other offenders within the institutions as well as compare differences among the twelve institutions in the six state region.

The channels of referral from the prisons through mental health facilities and parole programs will be identified. Interviews would be conducted outside the prison system to trace the variety of referral systems used by the institutions. Sixty interviews (10 in each of the six states) would be conducted with key officials in specialized mental health facilities and state parole offices.

In addition, while the study of the prisons is continuing, there will be conducted a survey of multi-state programs in corrections in other parts of the country, with a view toward obtaining data through mailed questionnaires of the experiences encountered in such programs.

Reports from persons familiar with the corrections and mental health issues raised in this project suggest that an in-depth analysis of the problem would provide an opportunity to more effectively and confidently make decisions with respect to a multi-state effort in this area.

#### TIMETABLE

The project is planned for an 18-month period. For the first three months, staff will be hired, interview schedules constructed, sampling procedures developed and preparation made for the full scale field test.

<sup>1</sup> Boruch, R.F. Maintaining confidentiality of data in educational research and systematic analysis. *American Psychologist*, 1971 26 413-430. Schwitzgabel, R. Ethical Problems in Experimentation with Offenders. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 1968, 38, 738-748.

During the next twelve months the data collection phase will be completed. The final three months will be devoted to data analysis and report preparation although some data analysis will be initiated concurrently with the field test.

The project budget is prepared in relation to this time schedule.

#### EVALUATION

It will be necessary in each of the six states involved in the Feasibility Study to assess the characteristics and differences among the various correction institutions. Within the methodological framework, the following areas will be explored:

1. What types of inmates are perceived as deviant or troublesome within the institutional setting?
2. How are these inmates characterized by the administration and staff?
3. How is their deviance currently being handled?
  - a. Within the correction's facility?
  - b. Alternatives to the institution, e.g., mental health facility, etc?
4. What statutes are available in the state for alternative handling/treatment of various categorized deviants in the system?
5. What is the size of the base population that will be dealt with?
  - a. How many men in the prison?
  - b. What percentages are seen as deviant?
  - c. How many are referred to alternative programs?
6. What are the similarities and differences between states with respect to the deviancy "problem"?
  - a. As perceived by the administrator?
  - b. As perceived by the staff?
  - c. As perceived by the inmates?
7. What effect does the identification as deviant have on their experiences within the institution?
  - a. Length of sentence (comparing similar offenses and actual sentences)?
  - b. Treatment by other inmates?
  - c. Treatment by staff?
8. Description of population: age, sex, types of offenses, mental health history, family, socioeconomic background, etc. An in-depth psycho-social examination of the deviant inmate designed to assess his impulse control and integrative mechanisms, plus neurological data contributing to episodic disordered behavior will be included.
9. Relationship between correctional institutions and state mental hospitals, e.g., Bridgewater in contrast to other state hospitals with minimum security provisions.

#### PLANNING FOR PROGRAM

In total, the project will provide an in-depth study of the problem of the deviant offender, current approaches to the problem in each of the six states and an identification of needs and resources in the states. Based upon findings, a determination would be made of the feasibility for developing special treatment programs for these offenders. Various alternative treatment programs would be considered and cost estimates provided possibly both for individual states as well as for a multi-state program.

In effect the outcome would be a blueprint for the provision of a model classification system of deviant offenders, a determination of their treatment.

[ITEM III.B.4.c]  
ASSAULT ON POLICE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FUNDING COMMISSION		PROJECT NUMBER 72-08-0113
This project is supported under Title I of the Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1973, as amended. For further information, please contact the nearest office of the LEAA Staff, or project director. Please identify by grant number.		
1. PROJECT CONTACT Title - Dale Purifoy, Financial Officer Project - National Institute		2. PROJECT DIRECTOR Samuel G. Chapman Oklahoma University
3. NAME OF PROJECT Assault on Police		
4. NAME & ADDRESS OF GRANTEE Oklahoma Crime Commission 135 March Lincoln Blvd. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105		5. NAME & ADDRESS OF SUBGRANTEE University of Oklahoma Research Institute 1808 Newton Drive Norman, Oklahoma 73069
6. AMOUNT OF AWARD \$300,000 (Part C) \$300,000 (Technical Assist.)		7. PERIOD OF AWARD February 1, 1973 - January 31, 1974
8. TOTAL PROJECT AMT. \$300,000	9. TOTAL PROJECT PERIOD 12 Months	10. DATE OF AWARD 1-1-73

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

This project was originally awarded as of November 1, 1972, with \$300,000 1973 Part C funds and \$300,000 1973 TA funds. We were unable to secure adequate hard-match for the Part C funds which necessitated a trade for 1972 Part C funds. These new awards are not new commitments, but are only accounting transfers. No new announcements are necessary.

These funds are to be used in the University of Oklahoma to research and identify the cause of the critical increase in police assaults. The specific aims of the proposed research are:

1. Socio-psychological profiles of police assaulted and assailants.
2. Descriptions of environmental and situational factors attending or contributing to assaults.
3. Identification of common triggering mechanisms incident to assaults.
4. Analysis of management and supervisory tools and techniques related to assaults and recommendations for their improvement.
5. Analysis of police section and training related to the prevention and handling of assaults and recommendations for improvement.
6. Analysis of police personal defense systems, weapons and techniques with recommendations for improvement.
7. Analysis of legal or regulatory processes associated with assaults and recommendations for improvement.

\$300,000 is requested under National Scope Program.

## (ITEM III.B.4.d)

## REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF VIOLENCE

Application is hereby made for a grant under Sections 200 and/or 405 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-351) as amended in the amount and for the project set forth in this Application.		MILITARY (Circle) PAGE 1	
Project Title of Project: <u>REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF VIOLENCE</u>		Project Number <u>0007-05-60-73</u>	Grant Number <u>73-60-05-000</u>
Date Received <u>10/1/73</u>		Region Assigned <u>FIVE</u>	
REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF VIOLENCE			
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Government <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Combination of Local and			
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of Project <input type="checkbox"/> New Project			
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of Project Under Which Application is Made			
4. Project Duration Total Length <u>36</u> months Start Date <u>12-MONTH NO</u>		5. L'AA Forward Budget <u>\$ 200,000.00</u>	
6. Applicant or Implementing Agency or Governmental Unit Name, address, and telephone Illinois Department of Corrections Joseph S. Coughlin, Acting Director (312) 160 North LaSalle Street Chicago, Illinois 60601 793-2955		7. Project Director Name, title, address, and telephone Victor Semen Illinois Dept. of Corrections 160 No. LaSalle St. Chicago Ill 60601 793-2955	
8. Principal Officer Name, title, address, and telephone Henry J. Petrilli General Services Administrator Illinois Department of Corrections (312) 201 Albany Building Springfield, Illinois 62704 525-4630		9. Official Authorized to Sign Application (Name, title, address, and telephone) Joseph S. Coughlin, Acting Director Illinois Department of Corrections 160 North LaSalle Street (312) Chicago, Illinois 60601 793-2955	
10. Project Summary: ... Summary, in approximately 100 words, the most important parts of the statement of project or presented in application item 21 (page 2). Include project goals and program methods, impact, value, and goals.			

The Division of Adult Parole Services, Illinois Department of Corrections proposes, through this project, to reduce the number of violent crimes committed by ex-offenders, who have histories of violent criminal acts. More than half of the adult parolees currently supervising by the Illinois Department of Corrections were originally committed to prison for crimes against persons.

We propose to develop concentrated services in two Chicago communities and six other Illinois cities, under the supervision of a project director and four casework supervisors. The supervisory staff will be responsible for the activities of six clerks, fifteen correctional parole counselors and four treatment specialists.

The treatment specialist will provide treatment services for the target population on an individual, group and family basis. The caseload for correctional parole counselors will consist of twenty-five to thirty-two clients. Such a caseload size will enable correctional parole counselors to increase inter-action with their clients. It is anticipated that the increased inter-action will result in the correctional parole counselor being able to provide more effective services to violent-prone offenders.

It is further anticipated that funding and implementing this project will reduce the incidence of violent crimes committed by clients residing in the target areas.



[Item III.B.4.e]

PUERTO RICO CRIME COMMISSION,  
San Juan, Puerto Rico, August 17, 1973.

To: Mr. Dionisio A. Manzano, Executive Director.  
From: Mrs. Saira G. de Torres, Corrections specialist.  
Subject: Neurological Research project.

Through the process of monitoring and supervision of the Neurological Research Project, I have observed that the participation of the inmates is on a voluntary basis. A sample from the total population is selected utilizing statistical formulas. Inmates included in the sample are interviewed by the project staff and the project is explained to them. Those who are interested and willing to participate sign a form in which they so state. The inmates that refuse to be included are substituted from the sample.

During project implementation 5 inmates out of 290 have refused to be included in the Neurological Research Project. Two of them were afraid of the EEG examination and the other three were not interested in the project because they could not anticipate any personal benefits from it.

As you know this project is being evaluated by our Evaluation Unit and in a near future you will have the final report available. The question of the voluntariness of the participation of the inmates is one of the subjects being evaluated.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDING EVALUATION), PROGRAM J-2—RESEARCH—  
PENAL POPULATION OBJECTIVES

To contribute to crime prevention and rehabilitation efforts by conducting a research project in adult institutions to establish a neurological profile of inmates afflicted with organic cerebral damage or disease.

PROGRAM BUDGET

	1969	1970	1971
Part C.....	0	\$50,000	0
Part E.....	0	0	0
Committee/other.....	0	40,471	0
Total.....	0	90,471	0

PROGRAM SUBGRANTS

1. Neurological Research—Penal Population, University of Puerto Rico  
(70-A-152-24, \$50,000)

This is a demonstration and research project conducted by the School of Medicine of the University of Puerto Rico to develop a neurological, medical, psychological and social profile with volunteer adult inmates from the State Penitentiary. Physical brain damage and other neurological conditions will be studied among the prison population. At the same time, specialized treatment will be offered to the subjects in the sample, and other inmates on a voluntary basis. The project aims to detect possible organic damage and its relation to aggressive behavior and crime.

Since initiation date in July 1971, the following activities have been developed:

(a) Project staff was recruited and trained in the specialized field of neurological research.

(b) The methodological design of the research component was constructed.

(c) The sample was selected.

(d) The research instruments (questionnaires, etc . . . ) were developed and verified.

(e) Seventy-three inmates and 16 patients from the Medical Center serving as a control group have been evaluated.

PROGRAM IMPACT

Prior to the establishment of this program, no formal professional research had been conducted in Puerto Rico to attempt to correlate crime among adult

offenders and organic brain damage. This program is the first scientific research to cover a comprehensive study of offender traits including medical characteristics.

#### PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS

1. It was difficult to find an agency to develop the program. The Department of Health, who was the first to apply, gave up in their intent. The School of Medicine was finally encouraged to implement the program.
2. Difficulty in the recruitment of staff in this highly specialized field.

#### USE OF PROGRAM RESULTS IN FUTURE PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

Concrete results are not expected to be available from this program for several years. If profiles of this type can be constructed and validated, the program results will be used as a basis for the creation of voluntary preventive treatment programs in the community.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### 5. Special condition.

To insure voluntariness by participants in the project, the following condition was included in the Commonwealth's Comprehensive Plan.

"Within 60 days of grant award grantee shall provide the Administration with substantial evidence indicating that participation in the Neurological Research Project is entirely a voluntary matter and that all inmates are fully advised and legally capable of reaching a decision to participate"

As a result of the condition, the Puerto Rico Crime Commission forwarded the following information:

(a) Internal memorandum of August 17, 1973 of the Puerto Rico Crime Commission (State Planning Agency).

(b) Model of agreement to participate in the project.

(c) Translation of a relation of how the project sample (participating inmates) is selected (copy of original document, in Spanish, is also enclosed)

(d) Copy of certification by Dr. Luis P. Sanchez-Longo, project director.

[Item III.B.4.f]

#### EARLY PREDICTION OF INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE

TEXAS CRIMINAL COUNCIL PROJECT QUARTERLY REPORT NO. 2, OCTOBER 20, 1971

From: Blair Justice Ph. D., Project Director, Office of the Mayor, City of Houston, Texas (Grant No. 1-31-460)

#### A. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

1. Investigation into the Identification of Early Warning Signs of Violent Behavior and the Most Effective Means of Early Intervention—997 individuals who were in elementary school in 1955-58 had social histories worked-up on them at the time because they were beginning to show learning or behavior problems in the classroom. A search for those individuals is being made in the files of the Texas Department of Corrections and the Harris County Juvenile Probation Department, in hopes of tracing those who ended up committing violent crimes. In the Texas Department of Corrections, 57 have been located, and in the Juvenile Probation Department, 45 have been found to have been processed since the individuals were in elementary school 15 to 17 years ago.

In-depth interviews were conducted with those individuals and their families who could be reached (14 so far), in hopes of establishing patterns of early warning signs. The interviews are still continuing but such patterns are already beginning to emerge. Patterns of early warning signs are also being sought in the original social histories of all 977 persons identified 15 to 17 years ago.

In addition to tracing individuals who ended up committing violent crimes, intensive interviews will be conducted with a group of individuals among the 997 cases who did not end up committing violent crimes. This group will serve as a comparison, or control, group for the violent individuals and will give more information about different patterns that seem to be indicative of early warning signs of violent behavior by pointing out factors that prevented some individuals from getting into more serious trouble.

Information has been gathered on the community agencies contacted by parents of the 997 cases or by the individuals themselves at the time they were identified as having trouble. It is hoped that such information can indicate what was done, what could have been done, and how much co-operation there was between the families and the community agencies. With such information at hand, some model can be developed on just how various community agencies and resources can be more effective at the time when children are first showing signs of trouble.

To supplement information gathered in the interviews, a literature review is being conducted to learn what part community agencies have played in assisting pre-delinquents and recidivists, what evaluation has been made of the effectiveness of agencies involved in such a role, and what kinds of agencies seem to be most contacted and involved.

Content analysis of literature from books and journals, in psychology, psychiatry, sociology, penology, criminology, law and education is continuing with the aim of identifying early warning signs of assaultive behavior.

The 800 interviews with professionals in such fields as mentioned above have been completed and the results are being collated into workable form. Distinct early warning signs have been identified, as have been suggestions as to appropriate action to be taken in response to these early warning signs.

The information gathered from the literature content analysis and the 800 interviews has been brought together to form the basis for two types of handbooks. One is for parents from low socioeconomic-low education strata, and the other is a more detailed form designed for teachers and parents. Both handbooks are designed to identify early warning signs of violent behavior and to make suggestions as to effective interventive action. The handbooks are now in the final drafting stages.

A possible third handbook, for usage by law enforcement personnel, is in the developmental stage.

2. Research into Factors Related to Violent Recidivists Undergoing "Pull-Ups" or "Turn-Arounds"—Contact was made with 30 individuals who have served several terms for violent offenses but have now been in the free world long enough to convince authorities that they have "pulled up" or "turned around." A film on just what factors seem to be of influence in individuals who break their own "cycle of violence" is now in the scripting stage and will be ready for production in the next few weeks.

3. Compilation and Production of Bibliographic Material Pertaining to Violent Crime and Prevention—All citations have been gathered and organized for a publication that will be of use to persons needing information on causes of violent crime, prevention, and programs designed to alleviate the problem. The publication, a bibliographic index entitled *Personal Violence: An Index for Understanding and Prevention*, is presently in the computer processing stage. The index covers the time span of 1951 to 1971 and includes over 1500 citations.

A second bibliographic index, *Crime and Health*, is in the process of being compiled. Over 400 citations have already been gathered. [Ed. Note: An earlier report on this project described this bibliographic index as focusing on "factors pertaining to health problems and physical defects as they relate to predisposing people to crime."]

4. Production of a Central Computerized Information—Activity continues in the collection of data pertaining to violent crime and predisposing factors. This information [bibliographic material and the results of content analysis of of literature] is being put on computer tapes in a central source for quick retrieval. It is planned that information relating to prevention action programs, location, sponsorship, cost, and funding will also be computerized as part of a central information center.

5. Production of a Psychometric Instrument for Distinguishing Violent Personalities from Non-Violent Ones—This is an activity that has grown out of the need for some kind of psychological inventory which a person can take and which can produce results that can be analyzed by computer. The Birkman Method, which has been validated on 30,000 cases in industry in terms of predicting job success or failure, has now been given to approximately 100 persons in the Texas Prison System with backgrounds of violent offenses and 120 persons with backgrounds of non-violent offenses. Results so far show there is a sharp distinction in the personalities of the two groups. The two groups also show a sharp distinction from the non-criminal population. The Birkman

Method consists of a social perception section, a self image section, an interest survey and a vocabulary test. It is planned to continue testing this instrument as to its effectiveness in not only distinguishing violent personalities but also in predicting what kind of personality is more likely to engage in violence. A paper on the Birkman Method is being delivered by the Project at the Southern Medical Association Convention in Miami, on November 4, 1971.

#### B. PERSONNEL

On August 7, Dr. Rita Harvin began employment as Project Phase Coordinator. Dr. Harvin's duties include: (1) giving close attention to all phases of the project, including development of questionnaires, interviewing, development of bibliographic indexes, and their publication content analysis of literature and thesaurus recordings, and new phases that will be unfolding during the current project year; (2) evaluation of project member performance and accomplishment of project goals; (3) helping to develop material, written or audio-visual or both, on intervention techniques for families, teachers and children, and (4) other functions requested by the Project Director.

Also on August 7, Richard McCreary joined the staff as Project Psychometrist. Mr. McCreary's duties include: (1) working on psychometric instruments that give promise for distinguishing violent personalities from non-violent; (2) helping to develop materials, written, or audio-visual or both, on intervention techniques for families, teachers, and children; (3) pursuing the possible relationship between body buffer zones and potential for violence, and (4) helping to evaluate the reaching of project goals.

In addition, with the initiation of those activities directed toward the production of a color pilot film, the position of a media specialist has been filled by Hal Stiles.

#### C. GRANTEE CONTRIBUTION

To date, project activities have generated \$19,379.10 toward the second year project commitment of \$60,959.00.

[From the Houston Post, May 16, 1972]

#### RESEARCHER SEEKS REASONS FOR VIOLENCE

(By Mary Jane Schier)

Why do some people and not others commit crimes of individual violence—crimes of murder, rape, aggravated assault and armed robbery?

What factors from their childhood might be blamed?

When are the first clues indicating criminal tendencies visible?

How can these early signs be used to start a preventive program?

Who should spot these symptoms and what kinds of interception would be best?

These and dozens more questions about individual violence have been troubling Dr. Blair Justice for several years. In recent months, he has begun to find some answers.

Now two-thirds through a 3-year project on the early prevention of individual violence, Justice believes there are at least four major patterns that when found in children should spell W-A-R-N-I-N-G.

These signs are:

- Excessive chronic fighting continuing for years and resulting in other youngsters being seriously hurt or property damaged.
- Numerous school problems, including frequent truancy and various learning and behavioral troubles.
- Severe temper tantrums long past the pre-school age.
- Inability to get along with others and constantly wanting to be left alone.

"Of course, some of these behavior patterns will be seen in the most normal of children. But the concern should come when these four problems are seen simultaneously over a long time," Justice observed.

His conclusions came after complicated, costly research supported largely by the Texas Criminal Justice Council.

"And we're not through by any means," Justice said during a report on his team's first two years of work.

Three sources have been used to help the group arrive at its answers.

The first involved compilation of all written materials on individual criminal violence from 1950 until 1971. Once these were reviewed a comprehensive bibliography listing more than 1,500 references was prepared.

The next phase was interviewing about 800 professionals engaged in multidisciplinary work with troubled youths and adults. Their observations and opinions were evaluated.

The third facet dealt with examining records of 990 elementary age children whose parents and teachers were interviewed between 1955 and 1958 in a cooperative project of the Houston School District and the Texas Institute of Child Psychiatry.

Efforts were made by Justice's team to trace the 990 children and to correlate their early signs of violent tendencies with what happened to them.

"Our followup showed that 50 of them were in the Texas Department of Corrections and at least 60 more were located from juvenile probation files... How many more may have gotten into trouble we don't know yet because we haven't traced them all," Justice explained.

The first result of the project was publishing five booklets designed to be used by parents of youngsters living in disadvantaged areas.

Each of the four warning signs is discussed in a separate pamphlet and the fifth is concerned with agencies that can help.

Those five booklets and a bigger, more comprehensive book aimed at better-educated parents should be completed by mid-May.

These materials, Justice said, will be disseminated with the help of schools and agencies who deal in problem-solving.

Meanwhile, his group is putting the final touches on two films which will be distributed to pre-release centers, probation officers, juvenile counselors and neighborhood centers in poverty areas.

The films deal primarily with former criminals who have managed to break the violence cycle and go straight.

Justice began the project two years ago when he was executive assistant to Mayor Louie Welch and head of the city's human relations division.

The city received a grant from the Texas Criminal Justice Council and then contracted with the University of Texas School of Public Health to perform the research.

Justice is professor of social psychology at the school. He said the Justice Council will have spent about \$344,000 on the project when it is completed.

The Moody Foundation gave the group \$25,000, most of which went for making the two 28-minute films.

Justice and his group of 12 researchers realize their work will be largely academic until the information is made available to many people.

"That's what the third year is all about—dissemination," he said.

Still another booklet has been prepared during the project and that deals with the biological factors associated with crime.

Brain damage, chromosomal abnormalities, auditory, speech and visual defects, mental retardation, cosmetic problems and others are discussed in relation to the role these health difficulties play in triggering violence.

"Often times, there is some combination of psychological, social and biological factors involved in crimes of individual violence," Justice said.

As expected, his group learned that the kids who go on to perform murder, rape and armed robbery come primarily from poor homes which suffer numerous problems.

Dr. Rita Harvin, a social psychologist and the team's research coordinator, said she hopes the project can be enlarged later to include making books for troubled children and actual intervention steps.

"We're just really beginning," she said of the first two years' efforts.

Justice emphasized the importance of getting teachers and other school personnel and various community agencies involved in long-range programs.

**AN EFFORT TO DISTINGUISH THE VIOLENT FROM THE NONVIOLENT<sup>1</sup>**  
**(Blair Justice, PhD, and Roger Birkman, PhD,<sup>2</sup> Houston, Tex.)**

The authors describe a psychologic tool to classify those who are violent and those nonviolent. They believe this offers a valuable means for separating these groups in a prison population, one from the other, when looking forward to successful rehabilitation.

On September 13, 1971, the most bloody prison clash of the century occurred at Attica, New York. In the wake of the outbreak questions began to be asked about the purpose of correctional institutions in the United States. If the purpose is to rehabilitate—as the word "correctional" implies—then it must be asked whether rehabilitation is actually being conducted at most penal institutions. If rehabilitation was a principal factor in the lives of the prisoners at Attica Correctional Facility, could such a bloody clash have occurred? If a correctional institution actually does rehabilitate, then would there be conditions against which a large number of inmates revolt? If a correctional institution actually does rehabilitate, then would inmates resort to the taking of hostages and demonstrating defiance to the point that occurred at Attica?

It is entirely possible, of course, that no matter how effective programs of rehabilitation are, there will be some inmates who are not reached. But there is strong evidence today that the number who are not reached is much too high. One reason is that there is too little differentiation among the type people who are placed in prisons for "corrections." Prisons are called upon to rehabilitate the physically handicapped, the mentally ill, the mentally defective and the aging. Inmates with these special problems can be found easily in correctional institutions already overloaded with persons who have broken the law but who have no overt sign of physical handicap, mental illness, retardation or crippling effects from old age.

Since correctional institutions have limited resources for rehabilitation, it seems desirable, if not mandatory, that they be given the tools to use those resources in as an effective way as possible. One type of tool would be the development of other kinds of institutions to rehabilitate persons in prison with physical or mental handicaps. The Texas Department of Corrections reports that nearly 24% of its inmates are mentally defective. Some 77% are reported as having below-average intelligence.

So that rehabilitation can be more effectively applied, there is also another type tool that would appear to be helpful to the authorities—to those who not only administer prison programs, but also to those outside of penal institutions who make decisions on parole, who conduct probation efforts, who do employment counseling, and to those who conduct preventive programs in an attempt to head off criminal behavior. This tool comes from an effort to distinguish the violent from the nonviolent by use of psychologic tests. If it is possible psychologically to differentiate persons with violent backgrounds from those with nonviolent records, it also may be possible to predict which individuals are likely to demonstrate violent behavior as opposed to those who get into trouble but do not commit violent crimes.

Using a psychologic instrument called the Birkman Method, results to date suggest that the violent can be distinguished from the nonviolent. In addition, both violent and nonviolent offenders seem to show personality patterns or characteristics that are sharply different from persons with no criminal background.

It is believed that the use of such a psychologic tool would enable penal authorities to channel their rehabilitation efforts more effectively, or at least give greater individuation to the programs that are designed to rehabilitate. Such a test also should be useful to authorities concerned with employment of offenders once they are released, and with younger persons who may need special attention to keep them from heading down a road to violent crime or nonviolent criminal activity.

<sup>1</sup> Read before the Section on Neurology and Psychiatry, Southern Medical Association, Sixty-fifth Annual Meeting, Miami Beach, Fla., Nov. 14, 1971.

<sup>2</sup> From the School of Public Health University of Texas, Houston, Texas and from Management, City of Houston, Tex.

This project was partially funded by the Texas Criminal Justice Council and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

## METHODS

The Birkman Method, which consists of a self-image and social perception scale plus an interest survey and intelligence test, was given to 173 white inmates of the Texas Department of Corrections. Ninety-five had records of violent crimes such as murder, rape, assault, and robbery with a deadly weapon; 78 had committed nonviolent offenses, such as burglary, theft, forgery, and check passing. The 2 groups were matched for: age (an average of 29.4 years for the violent and 29.5 for the nonviolent); education (both groups had completed 8.7 years of school); intelligence (both scored the same on a vocabulary test); and "educational equivalent" (7.8 versus 7.9 on an educational achievement test).

The responses of both groups of inmates were compared with those from 1,445 men employed in the "free world." The nonoffender group consisted of laborers, clerical and sales personnel and production workers.

The Birkman Method consists of 234 items calling for a True or False response to each. It begins with 117 statements as to what the test subject perceives other people believe or feel. The statements in the social perception part are then repeated in the self-image section, where the subject responds in terms of what he himself believes or feels. Both sections are scored in terms of such trait clusters as: self-consciousness, dominance, materialism, tenacity, depressiveness, sociableness, restlessness, energy and indecisiveness.

The interest survey section asks each subject to state which of 4 occupations appeal to him most and next to most. Twenty-four occupations are listed in clusters of 4.

The vocabulary section consists of 13 words and asks for definitions of each word.

The Birkman Method has been used in industry since 1954 to predict successful and unsuccessful performance on a wide range of jobs.

## RESULTS

The prisoners' scores on the trait clusters were factor analyzed. This analysis revealed a specific factor for violence.

Separating the offenders into violent and nonviolent groups and analyzing their test records with a multiple discrimination function analysis produced an overall difference between the groups that was significant beyond the 0.05 level.

On the basis of this analysis, an equation was derived which was then used to predict which of the prisoners belonged to the violent group and which to the nonviolent group on the basis of their individual test scores. Table 1 shows the hits and misses in terms of prediction of the 2 groups.

TABLE 1

	Hits	Misses
Violent.....	60	18
Nonviolent.....	73	22

When personality profiles were charted for the offenders, it was found that those with violent backgrounds differed more in intensity than in trait from those with nonviolent criminal records. Both groups differed substantially from the "free world" worker sample, both in intensity and trait.

Both the violent and nonviolent were found to have strong negative self-images. The nonviolent seemed more able to give expression to hostile feelings by working with their hands. The hostility of the violent was directed more toward people. When individual traits were compared, differences were present, but it should be emphasized that these differences are not as significant as the combination of traits and the violence factor found most predominantly among those with violent backgrounds.

The differences found in terms of individual traits included these: *materialism*—the violent, more than the nonviolent, saw other people as being materialistic, competitive and aggressive; *insistence*—the nonviolent, more than the violent, saw other people as in need of structure. The violent seemed to project

inner needs to be free and unstrained to other people; *energy*—the violent, more than the nonviolent, saw other people as seeking ways to gain ends without expending much energy of their own. The violent seemed to consider violence itself as a shortcut to gain ends; *self-criticism*—the nonviolent, more than the violent, showed a greater tendency to be self-critical. The violent did not seem as likely to blame themselves, although this might just be a cover-up for deep feelings of inadequacy; *individuality*—the violent, more than the nonviolent, saw themselves as having more individuality and being more nonconforming; *self-consciousness*—the nonviolent, more than the violent, expressed more self-consciousness, which seemed to act as a restraining influence on drastic behavior; *sociableness*—the nonviolent, more than the violent, saw themselves as being more sociable and without as much hostility.

Differences were also found among interest items. The nonviolent, more than the violent, expressed interest in occupations requiring interaction with other people and persuasive skills. The violent, on the other hand, showed a sharper interest in social service. The violent seemed to regard social service as giving a person power or dominance over others. This could be a compensating mechanism for deep feelings of dependency. The nonviolent were more interested than the violent in clerical jobs. The nonviolent seemed to be more willing to work with details and to practice the self-discipline necessary to do so. The violent expressed a greater interest in art and music. Both fields seemed to provide an avenue of escape or to feed fantasies.

In both the violent and nonviolent, there was evidence that a balanced integration of traits was more often absent than in the case of the worker group. Conflicting traits represented the pattern often found in the population of offenders. The violent, for example, showed that under routine conditions there was a preferred style toward passiveness. Under pressure, however, the passiveness turns to fierce aggressiveness. When under pressure, both the violent and nonviolent put much emphasis on direct, self-assertive, face-to-face contact with other people. Both also expressed a sharp tendency for avoiding methods and procedures that do not involve novelty, change or spontaneous action. Again, the difference between the violent and nonviolent was one of intensity.

#### DISCUSSION

There have been numerous attempts at predicting or identifying individuals likely to display violent, assaultive, or hostile aggressive behavior, using psychologic tests. Projective techniques, particularly the Thematic Apperception Test, have been used for the identification of violence-prone individuals,<sup>1</sup> but no studies were found which were truly predictive in nature.<sup>2</sup>

In addition to the projective tests, there have been attempts at developing scales appropriate to prison populations.<sup>3</sup> The MMPI has probably been the most frequently used personality test of this type.<sup>4</sup> When the specific variable of violence is considered, a number of previous studies appear relevant.<sup>5</sup> Some of the more significant studies using the MMPI are those dealing with the 4-3 pattern. Three studies found that a large proportion of individuals in prison populations showing a certain MMPI profile (the 4-3 pattern) also had a history of violent antisocial acts.<sup>6,8</sup> However, in another MMPI study of violent offenders, the 4-3 pattern did not emerge.<sup>9</sup> The discrepancy could come from a number of sources.

<sup>1</sup> Brenner MS: The relationship between TAT hostility and overt hostile behavior as a function of a self-report anxiety. *Amer Psychol* 18:391, 1963

<sup>2</sup> Megargee EI, Cook PE: The relation of TAT and inkblot aggressive content scales with each other and with criteria of overt aggressiveness in juvenile delinquents. *J. Project Techn* 31:48-60, 1967

<sup>3</sup> Gough HG, Wenk EA, Rozyrko VV: Parole outcome as predicted from the CPI and MMPI, and a base expectancy table. *J Abnorm Psychol* 70:432-441, 1965

<sup>4</sup> Mandel NG, Barron AJ: The MMPI and criminal recidivism. *J Criminal Law, Criminol, and Police Science* 57:35-38, 1966

<sup>5</sup> Panton JH: The identification of habitual criminalism with the MMPI. *J Clin Psychol* 18:133-136, 1962

<sup>6</sup> Slues JO: Actuarial methods in personality assessment. *Progress in Experimental Personality Research*. Edited by B Maher. New York, Academic Press Inc., 1966

<sup>7</sup> Davis RR, Slues JO: An antisocial behavior pattern associated with a specific MMPI profile. *J Consult Clin Psychol* 26:229-234, 1971

<sup>8</sup> Persons RW, Marks PA: The violent 4-3 MMPI personality type. *J Consult Clin Psychol* 30:180-190, 1971

<sup>9</sup> Carrol JL, Poller GB: An MMPI comparison of three groups of criminals. *J. Clin Psychol* 27:240-242, 1971



## SUMMARY

In evaluating the results of previous attempts at identifying violent, or violence prone individuals using psychologic tests, it would be fair to say that the problem has become increasingly complex. Different studies have found contradictory results, this being true for both projective (Tat) and paper and pencil tests (MMPI).

In addition to the contradictory results, there also have been other problems in applying these instruments in such a way that prison authorities can find them of use. There are 2 basic explanations for why it is believed the approach inherent in the Birkman Method offers promise for identifying the potentially violent and for being of assistance in rehabilitation efforts. These explanations include:

(1) The nature of the structured psychologic questionnaire used in this study. The questionnaire is nonclinical and nonstatistical in its basic orientation. Theoretically, the use of traditional clinical or symptom-oriented tests which have been developed, standardized, and validated according to vigorous statistical procedures should have provided a suitable means for discriminating prisoner groups. In practice, however, test construction has centered in the development of mathematical models which have lacked a suitable theoretical framework. These have resulted in the construction of measuring instruments which are not sensitive enough to discriminate between groups consistently unless they represent clinical extremes. Mathematical models are essential, but they have imposed serious limitations on diagnostic and predictive procedures.

The social-, self-, and job-perception approach to behavior applied in this study appears to supply the conceptual framework needed. It offers the possibility of building a bridge of understanding between the specialties of medicine and psychology on the one hand, and the common sense reasoning of those without professional training on the other.

(2) The second explanation concerns the use of computers and appropriate, highly sophisticated "software" programs. Developments in computer technology permit the calculation of multiple regression equations with the capability of processing over 100 variables simultaneously. Multiple regression equations allow us to go beyond the unrealistic use of a single predictor of future behavior.

It is now possible to deal with the interrelationships of large numbers of predictors instead of the usual one, or at best, 7 to 8 which were considered the maximal number feasible when calculations were confined to the use of desk calculators. Social problems can now be studied more realistically as social problems as a whole in which everything relates to everything else. Institutions, men, and actions must be seen together to be understood, directed or controlled. Responsible officials have had to rely on an inadequate mixture of interviews, past records (or similar single predictors), and enlightened judgment in predicting future violent behavior.

Any speculation or conclusions drawn from the data developed from this study must, of necessity, be provisional in view of the complexity of the problem. However, the findings do appear to lend support to the belief that the use of psychologic tools will enable penal authorities to channel rehabilitative efforts more effectively.

Possibly one of the greatest benefits is that authorities now have a reliable means of developing and applying job and career planning information routinely. Medical doctors, as well as all officials concerned, can save endless hours of interviewing and probing when a prisoner takes some nonclinical, nontechnical questionnaire, and the results can be objectively analyzed and the findings quickly applied.

Results of the questionnaire should enable officials both in and out of the penal system to tailor-make rehabilitation programs to fit the personality or to use limited resources in the most productive manner. The Birkman Method should also help officials in making judgments as to which inmates appear to be the most employable in the free world. Outside the prison system, the method should be of use in establishing programs that best fit young people who appear to be headed for serious trouble if appropriate intervention is not taken.

*Acknowledgments.* The authors wish to express their appreciation to Dr. George Beto, Director of the Texas Department of Corrections; Howard Sub-

## THE PREDICTION OF DELINQUENCY

1. Reported Date of Completion: June 1973

[illegible]

GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION PROJECT REVIEW SHEET				DATE: 10/16/72	
<b>Temple University</b> Non Profit Educational Institution				05-085-72A 10/16/72	
<b>Research and Development (Including Evaluation)</b> <b>Research and Development</b>				Input Sheet Reference	
1. 14,622 2. 20,055 3. 34,692		Analysis/Contribution Federal Funds Total		53.7% Salaries 19.9% Contracted Consultant Services 10.6% Indirect Costs	
<p><b>Project Description:</b> This application is for continuation of subgrant 05-085-70A, "The Prediction of Delinquency". During the first year of the project, research was devoted to constructing instruments to predict recidivistic delinquency based on data and information gathered from the Juvenile Court files of six counties in Pennsylvania: York, Erie, Dauphin, Montgomery, Philadelphia, and Allegheny.</p> <p>This project is a sub-study of last year's project and will specifically concentrate on analysis of Philadelphia juvenile murderers, all of whom had juvenile court records prior to their committing homicide. Intensive study will be conducted of the characteristics of Philadelphia Juvenile male offenders who have within the last three years engaged in gang killing. Data will be collected from Juvenile Aid Division (police) Juvenile Court, and District Attorney's office records of all juvenile homicides committed since September 30, 1969. The analysis of this information will be carried out in the third phase of this study.</p>					
<b>SUBGRANT STAFF RECOMMENDATION:</b> Comment:				APPROVE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVE <input type="checkbox"/> DATE: 10/16/72	
<b>EXECUTIVE STAFF RECOMMENDATION:</b> Comment:				APPROVE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVE <input type="checkbox"/> DATE: 10/27/72	
<b>FILE IN FILE:</b> Comment:				APPROVE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVE <input type="checkbox"/> DATE: 11/2/72	
<b>FINAL RECOMMENDATION:</b> Comment:				APPROVE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVE <input type="checkbox"/> DATE: 12/4/72	

400

INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIC GRANTS

PAGE 1  
04/10/74

GRANT NUMBER:  
70A5729224

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$50,000

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
MEDICAL SCIENCE DEPT. UNIV. OF P.R.  
PUERTA DE TIERRA  
SAN JUAN PR

SPA NUMBER:  
70A19224

PROJECT TITLE:  
NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE CRIME PREVENTION EFFORT BY ATTEMPTING TO CORRELATE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR WITH ORGANIC CEREBRAL DAMAGE IN THE PENAL POPULATION. IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND THAT A GREAT PERCENTAGE OF CRIMINALS HAVE ABNORMAL ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAMS. (SEE REFERENCES). ONCE SUITABLE TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IS ESTABLISHED, AND SUFFICIENT EXPERIENCE IS GAINED AND ANALYSED IN THE PROJECT'S FIRST PHASE, A PROSPECTIVE COMMUNITY SEARCH CAN BE MADE LOOKING FOR YOUNG INDIVIDUALS WHO MAY SUFFER FROM UNDIAGNOSED CEREBRAL OR NEUROLOGICAL PATHOLOGY WHICH MAY CONTRIBUTE, OR IN SOME MANNER BE SIGNIFICANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.

GRANT NUMBER:  
71AS060218

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$34,512

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
CITY OF SANTA PAULA  
900 VENTURA ST.  
SANTA PAULA CA 93060

SPA NUMBER:  
A-218-1

PROJECT TITLE:  
COMMUN-BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION PROGRAM FOR PRE-DELINQUENTS

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THIS IS A PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP, AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION, A FAMILY ORIENTED, COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER FOR EIGHT PREDELINQUENT BOYS IN THE COMMUNITY OF SANTA PAULA. THE EMPHASIS WILL BE UPON KEEPING THE BOYS IN THEIR OWN COMMUNITY, WHERE THEIR PROBLEMS EXIST, AND IN PROVIDING TREATMENT FOR THE VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THEIR OVERT ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR: THE FAMILY, SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY. THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW, ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS RESULTING IN THE ELIMINATION OF IRRESPONSIBLE ACTS BY THE MINOR WILL ALLOW HIM TO BE RETURNED TO HIS OWN HOME. THIS IS NECESSARILY CONDITIONED UPON HIS PARENTS' DEMONSTRATED APPLICATION OF NEWLY FORMED BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES. STAFFING WILL CONSIST OF TWO TRAINED FULL TIME GROUP HOME PARENTS, RELIEF GROUP HOME PARENTS, AND VARIOUS IN-KIND STAFF SERVICES. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMUNITY BOARD OF DIRECTORS, THE PROGRAM WILL MARSHAL ALL COMMUNITY RESOURCES WHICH APPEAR TO HOLD THE MOST PROMISE IN DIVERTING THE YOUTH FROM RECIDIVISM AND THE CONSEQUENT REINVOLVEMENT IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.

GRANT NUMBER:  
71AS060385

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$86,677

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
CO. OF SAN DIEGO PROBATION DEPT.  
PACIFIC HWY.  
SAN DIEGO CA

SPA NUMBER:  
A-385-71

PROJECT TITLE:  
SIMPLIFIED ANALYTICAL METHODS OF BEHAVIORAL SYSTEMIZATION

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THE SAMHS PROJECT IS IN ITS SECOND YEAR OF OPERATION. BASICALLY, THE CONCEPT IS THAT PROVIDING PARENTS WITH MATERIAL WHICH WILL ASSIST THEM IN DEALING WITH THEIR CHILD'S BEHAVIOR, THE BEHAVIOR OF THE CHILD WILL BECOME LESS DELINQUENT. THE METHOD OF APPROACH IS TO PROVIDE A SERIES OF TEN LECTURES AND SMALL GROUP REINFORCEMENT, LED BY A QUALIFIED CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRIST. THESE MATERIALS ARE REINFORCED STILL FURTHER BY WRITTEN MATERIALS AND HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS. YOUNGSTERS AND THEIR PARENTS ARE ACCEPTED BY THE ENTRY POINT IN THE PROBATION SYSTEM, AND THE PARENT OF ANY 601 CHILD MAY BE OFFERED PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM IN LIEU OF COURT ACTION OR IN ADDITION TO COURT ACTION. IN THE INSTANCE OF THE PROGRAM AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO COURT ACTION, PROJECT STAFF PROVIDES SUPERVISION FOR THE PERIOD OF PROGRAM ENROLLMENT, AND SHORTLY THEREAFTER, THE CASE IS CLOSED. IN THOSE CASES WHERE COURT ACTION IS NECESSARY, FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF THE PROGRAM, THE PARENT IS OFFERED THE OPPORTUNITY OF A HEARING WHERE TERMINATION OF LEGAL STATUS IS CONSIDERED. RESEARCH IS PROVIDED BY THE SAN DIEGO STATE COLLEGE FOUNDATION WHICH WILL LARGELY CONSIST OF

(Full listing comprises approximately 400 behavioral research projects funded by LEAA.)

[ITEM III.B.5]  
Excerpts from Computer Printout  
April 10, 1972

INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIC GRANTS

PAGE 2  
04/10/74

MEASUREMENT OF ATTITUDINAL CHANGES ON A PRE- AND POST-BASIS, AS WELL AS CHANGES IN RECIDIVISM IN A RANDOMLY SELECTED TARGET AND CONTROL GROUPING. THE PROJECT WILL PROVIDE INVOLVEMENT FOR APPROXIMATELY 500 PARENTS DURING THE PROJECT YEAR, AND WILL

GRANT NUMBER:  
71AS064400

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$119,744

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
COUNTY OF ORANGE PROBATION DEPT.  
700 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE WEST  
SANTA ANA CA 92702

SPA NUMBER:  
A-440-71

PROJECT TITLE:  
BEHAVIOR ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT CENTER

PROJECT SUMMARY:

THIS PROJECT ENTAILS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CENTRALLY LOCATED RESOURCE FOR MULTIDISCIPLINARY ASSESSMENT, RELATED DISPOSITIONAL PLANNING AND DIRECT TREATMENT OF JUVENILES, AT POINT OF PREINTAKE/INTAKE. THESE SERVICES WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE VARIOUS REFERRING AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY (I.E., POLICE, SCHOOLS, DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACTION PROGRAMS) WHO ARE REQUIRED TO DEAL WITH JUVENILES (AND FAMILIES) MANIFESTING SYMPTOMS OF EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE AND BEHAVIORAL MALADJUSTMENT, OF VARYING DEGREES OF SEVERITY. PRESENTLY, THE AVAILABILITY OF SUCH SERVICES IS WOEFULLY INADEQUATE, AS REVEALED IN A SURVEY OF POLICE, SCHOOLS, AND OTHER AGENCIES, CONDUCTED IN PREPARATION FOR THIS GRANT PROPOSAL. THE PROJECT HAS THREE MAJOR OBJECTIVES: (1) PROVIDE INCREASED, EASILY ACCESSIBLE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT SERVICES TO REFERRING AGENCIES IN THE COMMUNITY; (2) DEVELOP A MODEL INTAKE PROCESS, AND DEMONSTRATE ITS DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTIVENESS - AS COMPARED WITH CURRENT PROBATION DEPARTMENT INTAKE PRACTICES - IN MAXIMIZING USE OF DETENTION, AND REDUCING RECIDIVISM; (3) DEVELOP OBJECTIVE, EMPIRICALLY BASED CRITERIA FOR DECISION-MAKING IN DISPOSITIONAL PLANNING (AT POINT OF INTAKE). THIS FIRST PHASE OF THE BEHAVIOR ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT CENTER PROJECT FOCUSES ON POINT OF INTAKE, AND CAN: (1) ACCOMPLISH EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED AND

GRANT NUMBER:  
71AS480460

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$102,877

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
CITY OF HOUSTON  
900 BRAZOS  
HOUSTON TX 77002

SPA NUMBER:  
71J010460

PROJECT TITLE:  
PREVENTION OF INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE

PROJECT SUMMARY:

THE GOAL OF THE PROJECT FOR EARLY PREVENTION OF INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE TOOLS WITH WHICH TO BRING ABOUT PREVENTION OF INDIVIDUAL VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. IT IS THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL EARLY WARNING SIGNS OF INDIVIDUAL VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, TO DETERMINE APPROPRIATE COMMUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSES TO THESE SIGNS, AND TO MAKE THIS AND OTHER PREVENTIVE ACTION PROGRAM INFORMATION IDENTIFIED DURING THE PROJECT AVAILABLE TO COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND INDIVIDUALS WHO CAN UTILIZE THE INFORMATION FOR EARLY PREVENTION OF INDIVIDUAL VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. MOST OF THIS ACTIVITY HAS BEGUN IN THE FIRST PROJECT YEAR WHICH ENDS MAY 1, 1975. THE PROJECT IS ALSO CONCERNED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CENTRAL COMPUTERIZED INFORMATION BANK THAT WILL PROVIDE BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES ON POTENTIAL EARLY WARNING SIGNS AND INDIVIDUAL VIOLENT CRIME AS WELL AS PREVENTIVE ACTION INFORMATION REGARDING COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND RESPONSES TO INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE AND CRIME. PROJECT ACTIVITY IS ALSO EXPECTED TO INCLUDE, AS A PREVENTIVE ACTION RESOURCE, THE DEVELOPMENT OF "TURNAROUND GROUPS" OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE RECORDS INDICATE PRIOR INVOLVEMENT IN VIOLENCE BUT WHO HAVE NOW "TURNED AROUND" IN TERMS OF THEIR OWN BEHAVIOR.

INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIC GRANTS

PAGE 3  
04/10/74

GRANT NUMBER:  
720F400053

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$300,000

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
UNIV. OF OKLAHOMA RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
1808 NEWTON DRIVE  
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA 73069

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
INVESTIGATE ASSAULT ON POLICE

PROJECT SUMMARY:

THIS PROJECT WAS ORIGINALLY AWARDED AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1972, WITH \$300,000 1973 PART C FUNDS AND \$300,000 1973 TA FUNDS. WE WERE UNABLE TO SECURE ADEQUATE HARD-MATCH FOR THE PART C FUNDS WHICH NECESSITATED A TRADE FOR 1972 PART C FUNDS. THESE NEW AWARDS ARE NOT NEW COMMITMENTS, BUT ARE ONLY ACCOUNTING TRANSFERS. NO NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS ARE NECESSARY. THESE FUNDS ARE TO BE USED IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA TO RESEARCH AND IDENTIFY THE CAUSE OF THE CRITICAL INCREASE IN POLICE ASSAULTS. THE SPECIFIC AIMS OF THE PROPOSED RESEARCH ARE: ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES RELATED TO ASSAULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THEIR IMPROVEMENT. ANALYSIS OF POLICE SECTION AND TRAINING RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND HANDLING OF ASSAULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT. ANALYSIS OF POLICE WEAPONS AND TECHNIQUES WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

GRANT NUMBER:  
72ED440010

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$188,472

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
RHODE ISLAND STATE PLANNING AGENCY  
269 MELROSE STREET  
PROVIDENCE RI 02907

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
MULTI-STATE TREATMENT OF SPECIAL OFFENDERS

PROJECT SUMMARY:

THIS PROJECT WILL FOCUS UPON AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF THE NEED FOR, AND FEASIBILITY OF, DEVELOPING A MULTI-STATE PROGRAM FOR THE HANDLING AND TREATMENT OF SPECIAL OFFENDERS (DEVARIANT OFFENDERS) CURRENTLY INCARCERATED IN THE ADULT CORRECTIONAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS OF NEW ENGLAND. THE PROJECT WILL IDENTIFY INMATES/PATIENTS (DEVARIANT OFFENDERS), DEVELOP A MODEL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM OF SUCH OFFENDERS RELATED TO THEIR TREATMENT POTENTIAL, AND STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING TREATMENT/ FACILITY PROGRAMS TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS. FACTORS OF INSTITUTIONAL SETTING AND PERSONNEL, CHARACTERISTICS OF DEVARIANT OFFENDERS AS PERCEIVED BY ADMINISTRATORS, OTHER PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND OFFENDERS THEMSELVES AS WELL AS OTHERS IN THE CORRECTIONAL AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE SYSTEMS IN EACH STATE WILL BE STUDIED. THE MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP A BLUEPRINT TREATMENT/FACILITY PROGRAM FOR IMPACTING THE PROBLEM OF THE DEVARIANT OFFENDER AND AN ACCOMPANYING STRATEGY/ACTION PROGRAM FOR EARLY IMPLEMENTATION OF A MULTI-STATE PROGRAM. THE NEW ENGLAND CORRECTIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE WILL BE THE SUB-GRANTEE AND ADMINISTERING AGENCY FOR THE GRANT IN BEHALF OF THE RHODE ISLAND STATE PLANNING AGENCY. THE PROJECT WILL BE CONDUCTED BY SOCIO-TECHNICAL SYSTEMS ASSOCIATES.

GRANT NUMBER:  
73ED170005

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$100,000

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
ILLINOIS DEPT OF CORRECTIONS  
180 N LASALLE STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60601

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
PLANNING FOR THE TREATMENT OF REPETITIVE VIOLENT OFFENDERS

PROJECT SUMMARY:

THIS AWARD OF \$100,000 IS MADE UNDER THE GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE 1972 GUIDE FOR DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS, AS AUTHORIZED BY PUBLIC LAW 90-351. UNDER THE TERMS OF THIS GRANT, A VIABLE PROGRAM FOR THE EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF THE REPETITIVE VIOLENT OFFENDER WILL BE DEVELOPED. PLANNING AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED BY BRINGING TOGETHER A HIGH LEVEL GROUP OF SCHOLARS, RESEARCHERS, PRACTITIONERS AND ADMINISTRATORS TO PRODUCE A COMPREHENSIVE, DETAILED DOCUMENT WHICH WILL DEFINE: 1. THE SELECTION PROCESS; 2. THE TREATMENT PROGRAM; 3. THE EVALUATION PROCEDURES. A FOURTH COMPONENT WILL PROVIDE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A FULLY FUNCTIONING INSTITUTION FOR VIOLENT OFFENDERS, AND THE TRAINING OF ITS STAFF WILL BE PLANNED AND PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED.

INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIC GRANTS

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GRANT NUMBER:  
73E0170009

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$290,000

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
ILLINOIS DEPT OF CORRECTIONS  
400 ARMOY BLDG  
SPRINGFIELD ILLINOIS 62706

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF VIOLENCE

PROJECT SUMMARY:

DISCRETIONARY GRANT APPLICATION NUMBER 0009-05-60-73 FOR \$290,000 LEAA FUNDS, SUBMITTED UNDER THE GUIDE FOR DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS, FY 1972 AS A PROGRAM TO BE SUPPORTED BY FUNDS THAT HAVE BEEN SET ASIDE BY THE ADMINISTRATOR FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER WHICH DO NOT LEND THEMSELVES TO MULTIPLE AWARD ON THE SOLICITED PROPOSAL BASIS APPLICABLE TO PROGRAMS ANNOUNCED IN THE GUIDE. THE ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, ADULT PAROLE DIVISION PROPOSES A PROGRAM REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF VIOLENCE. IT IS A COMMUNITY BASED PAROLE OPERATION, FOCUSING ON THE VIOLENT OFFENDER. IT'S GOAL IS TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED BY EX-OFFENDERS. THEY PROPOSE TO CONCENTRATE THE PROGRAM IN SIX TARGET AREAS THROUGHOUT THE STATE. THESE AREAS HAVE APPROXIMATELY 477 VIOLENT PRONE PAROLEES. BY PROVIDING INTENSIFIED SERVICES FROM THE COMMUNITY BASED OFFICES, THEY ANTICIPATE A REDUCTION IN CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AND REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF RECIDIVISM. THIS WOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED BY THE HIRING OF 29 PROFESSIONAL STAFF PERSONNEL AND THE REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE'S EXISTING THREE ADULT PAROLE SUPERVISION ZONES INTO SIX TARGET AREAS. EACH AREA WILL HAVE A TREATMENT SPECIALIST WITH SPECIALIZED TRAINING. A THREE MONTH INITIAL PERIOD FOR RECRUITMENT, TRAINING AND SETTING UP THE COMMUNITY BASED OFFICES IS REQUIRED.

GRANT NUMBER:  
73TA400004

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$300,000

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
UNIV OF OKLAHOMA RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
1808 NEWTON DRIVE  
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA 73069

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
ASSAULT ON POLICE

PROJECT SUMMARY:

THIS PROJECT WAS ORIGINALLY AWARDED AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1972, WITH \$300,000 1973 PART C FUNDS AND \$300,000 1973 TA FUNDS. WE WERE UNABLE TO SECURE ADEQUATE HARD-MATCH FOR THE PART C FUNDS WHICH NECESSITATED A TRADE FOR 1972 PART C FUNDS. THESE NEW AWARDS ARE NOT NEW COMMITMENTS, BUT ARE ONLY ACCOUNTING TRANSFERS. NO NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS ARE NECESSARY. THESE FUNDS ARE TO BE USED IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA TO RESEARCH AND IDENTIFY THE CAUSE OF THE CRITICAL INCREASE IN POLICE ASSAULTS. THE SPECIFIC AIMS OF THE PROPOSED RESEARCH ARE: ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES RELATED TO ASSAULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THEIR IMPROVEMENT, ANALYSIS OF POLICE SECTION AND TRAINING RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND HANDLING OF ASSAULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT, ANALYSIS OF POLICE WEAPONS AND TECHNIQUES WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

ITEMS RETRIEVED

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\*\*\*\*\* MEDICAL RESEARCH PROJECTS \*\*\*\*\*

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GRANT NUMBER:  
69A5270027

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$3,576

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS  
CITY HALL  
4TH ST. & 4TH AVE.  
MINNEAPOLIS MN 55413

SPA NUMBER:  
14-XX-10-07-010

PROJECT TITLE:  
DOMESTIC DISTURBANCE TRAINING PROGRAM

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THE FOLLOWING IS A FINAL REPORT OF THE RESEARCH, TRAINING, AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE PROJECT DIRECTOR AND CONSULTANTS CONCERNED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION AND DIRECTION OF THIS PROJECT. BEGINNING IN THE LATE FALL OF 1969, AFTER A MEETING OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENT HEADS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, THE DECISION WAS MADE TO HAVE PSYCHOLOGISTS PARTICIPATE IN A RIDE-ALONG PROGRAM WITH POLICE OFFICERS FOR THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS TO MAKE AN OVER-THE-SHOULDER EVALUATION OF POLICE REACTION AND INTER-ACTION WHEN CONFRONTED WITH DOMESTIC DISTURBANCES. SIXTEEN SUCH PSYCHOLOGISTS PARTICIPATED IN THIS PROGRAM. AS A RESULT OF THESE OBSERVATIONS, A MODULE CONSISTING OF 26 VOLUNTEERS FROM THE MINNEAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT WERE PUT THROUGH A PILOT TRAINING PROGRAM IN DOMESTIC RELATIONS. OF THE INITIAL 24 MEMBERS, 12 COMPLETED THE PROGRAM IN ITS ENTIRETY. (SEE PROGRESS REPORT DATED SEPTEMBER 30, 1970) A SECOND SESSION WAS SCHEDULED INVOLVING THE ENTIRE RECRUIT CLASS WHICH GRADUATED FROM THE MINNEAPOLIS POLICE ACADEMY IN DECEMBER OF 1969. THIS PARTICULAR GROUP WAS CHOSEN BECAUSE OF DISCUSSION DURING THE PILOT PROGRAM INDICATING THE NEED FOR SUCH TRAINING FOR THE YOUNGER OFFICERS. AFTER COMPLETING THE SECOND TRAINING SESSION, A THIRD GROUP CONSISTING OF AN ENTIRE SHIFT FROM THE SIXTH PRECINCT (MODEL CITY) WERE SUBJECTED TO A

GRANT NUMBER:  
69A5371002

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$18,359

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
DEPT OF JUV. CORRECTIONS  
MC DEPT OF YOUTH DEV

SPA NUMBER:  
35-001-169-12-69-AS-6

PROJECT TITLE:  
AN EMPIRICAL EVAL. OF DEL. TYPOLOGIES & TREATMENT

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THIS RESEARCH PURPORTS TO DETERMINE, AS ITS MAJOR OBJECTIVE, IF DELINQUENCY PRONENESS SCORES AND RECIDIVISM RATES ARE REDUCED WHEN INCARCERATED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ARE DIAGNOSED INTO CRIMINOLOGICAL TYPOLOGIES AND THE THEORETICALLY APPROPRIATE CORRECTIVE TECHNIQUE IS APPLIED. AS A SECONDARY OBJECTIVE, THIS RESEARCH SHALL CONCERN ITSELF WITH THE OBSERVATIONAL ANALYSIS OF A TRAINING SCHOOL SOCIAL STRUCTURE UNDERGOING CHANGE. THE OBSERVATIONAL ANALYSIS OF SEMI-PROFESSIONAL CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL OUT COMPLEX FORMS OF CORRECTIONAL THERAPY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROFESSION PERSONNEL, AND THE OBSERVATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFICULTIES INHERENT IN MAKING ACCURATE CRIMINOLOGICAL DIAGNOSES.

GRANT NUMBER:  
69N1060093

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$6,380

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME & DELINQUENCY  
DAVIS CA

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
ASSAULTIVE EXPERIENCE & ASSAULTIVE POTENTIAL

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THIS STUDY, SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, IS DIRECTED BY A WELL KNOWN PSYCHOLOGIST, ERNST WENK. USING SUBSTANTIAL DATA GATHERED ON SEVERAL THOUSAND DELINQUENTS OVER A 2-YEAR PERIOD (1964-69), THE STUDY PROPOSES EXPLORATORY RESEARCH AIMED AT BETTER PREDICTION OF ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR.



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GRANT NUMBER:  
69N110002

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$150,000

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
NAT. COMMITTEE THE CAUSES PREVENT. VIO.  
726 JACKSON PL. N.W.  
WASHINGTON DC

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
SPEC. RESOURCE PROJ. ON THE CAUSES & PREVENT. OF VIOLENCE

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THERE ARE A TOTAL OF NINE STUDIES INCLUDED IN THE PACKAGE WHICH WAS CONTRACTED FOR BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE. THERE ARE THREE MAJOR RESEARCH EFFORTS AND SEVERAL SMALLER ONES. THE MAJOR EFFORT IS UPON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF CIVIL DISORDERS. EMPHASIS IS ALSO PLACED UPON THE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF CRIME. THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONTRIBUTED \$150,000 OR ABOUT 75 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL COST OF \$196,000 OF THE PROJECTS.

GRANT NUMBER:  
69N110022

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$25,000

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON DC

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
EVALUATION OF OCC. OF XYV CHROMOSOME CONDITION IN MAN

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROPOSAL IS TO EVALUATE ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON CHROMOSOMAL ABERRATIONS AND THEIR RELEVANCE TO CRIMINALITY. A REPORT WILL BE PROVIDED TO THE INSTITUTE AND RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE MADE WITH REGARD TO AREAS OF INQUIRY WHERE ADDITIONAL RESEARCH WOULD BE MOST LIKELY TO YIELD VALUABLE INFORMATION.

GRANT NUMBER:  
69N1120135

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$90

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
JEROME STUMPHAUZER  
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
MANUSCRIPT - CJ PROBLEMS AND RESEARCH

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENTS; INCREASED DELAY OF GRATIFICATION IN YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS THROUGH EXPOSURE TO HIGH-DELAY-PEER-MODELS.

GRANT NUMBER:  
69N1190132

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$175

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
STEPHEN D. FORD  
DES MOINES, IOWA

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
MANUSCRIPT - CJ PROBLEMS AND RESEARCH

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
CONCERNS THE ISSUE OF WHETHER THERE ARE CERTAIN KINDS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR WHICH THE CRIMINAL LAW CANNOT COERCE.

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GRANT NUMBER: 69N1240113  
AWARD AMOUNT: \$250

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
KIT G. JOHNSON  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
MANUSCRIPT - CJ PROBLEMS AND RESEARCH

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
ADOLESCENT DRUG USE SURVEY: I. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION, II. HONESTY AND ATTITUDES, III. DRUG USE CORRELATIONS, IV. DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CORRELATIONS.

GRANT NUMBER: 69N1360024  
AWARD AMOUNT: \$37,746

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
THE CITY COLLEGE RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK  
NEW YORK NY 10031

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT & URBAN STREET BEHAVIOR

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THIS PILOT PROJECT WILL EXPLORE THE IMPACT OF PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT UPON URBAN STREET BEHAVIOR IN A SELECTED AREA OF NEW YORK CITY. IT IS BASED UPON THE ASSUMPTION THAT ASPECTS OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT CAN BE STRUCTURED IN A MANNER WHICH WILL CHANNEL THE CREATIVE ENERGIES OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS TO CONSTRUCTIVE RATHER THAN CRIMINAL STREET BEHAVIOR. ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF RESEARCH HAS BEEN DONE IN THIS AREA.

GRANT NUMBER: 69N1360028  
AWARD AMOUNT: \$64,955

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
THE CITY COLLEGE RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK  
NEW YORK NY 10031

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
POLICE MANAGEMENT OF CONFLICTS AMONG PEOPLE

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THIS PROJECT IS AN EXTENSION OF RESEARCH DONE BY THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK WITH THE NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT. THE RESEARCH WILL TRAIN SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HOUSING POLICE FORCE AS SPECIALISTS IN FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION. AN EVALUATION OF THE TRAINING WILL BE MADE IN TERMS OF SUCH VARIABLES AS THE REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF INJURIES SUSTAINED DURING FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION.

GRANT NUMBER: 69N1480055  
AWARD AMOUNT: \$6,000

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
TRAVIS COUNTY JUVENILE COURT  
2515 SOUTH CONGRESS AVENUE  
AUSTIN TX 78704

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
AUGMENTATION OF MORAL JUDGEMENT IN THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THE RESEARCH CONSISTS OF INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTS OF MODELING BEHAVIOR ON THE MORAL JUDGEMENT OF DELINQUENTS. THE IMPLICATION OF THIS BEHAVIOR ON THE MORAL JUDGEMENT OF DELINQUENTS. THE IMPLICATION OF THIS RESEARCH RESIDE IN ITS POSSIBLE APPLICATION TO THE

TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. FINDINGS WILL CONTRIBUTE FARTHER TO THE PARAMETERS OF INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL REINFORCEMENT THEORY IN MORAL SOCIALIZATION OF THE CHILD. THE RESULTS WILL ALSO PROVIDE FURTHER CLASSIFICATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MORAL JUDGEMENT AND MORAL BEHAVIOR.

GRANT NUMBER:  
6W1590064

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$9,335

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
WISCONSIN DEPT. OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SER.  
1 WEST WILSON STREET  
MILWAUKEE WI 53701

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
ACCURACY OF CLASSIFICATION OF SEX OFFENDERS

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THE PROJECT PROPOSES TO COLLECT AND CLASSIFY DATA ON THE AUTONOMICALLY MEDIATED (PUPILLARY, GSR, HEART RATE AND BLOOD PRESSURE) RESPONSES TO VARIOUS CLASSIFICATIONS OF STIMULI ASSESSED IN RELATION TO THE OFFENDER'S RECORD, PERSONALITY STRUCTURE AND BRAIN DAMAGE. THE DATA COLLECTED WOULD ALLOW FOR A MORE ACCURATE AND EXPEDITIOUS SUBDIVISION OF SEX OFFENDERS INTO MEANINGFULLY DIFFERENT SUBGROUPS WITH VARYING PROGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTES AND TREATMENT NEEDS.

GRANT NUMBER:  
70AS170015

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$27,577

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL  
MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL  
2959 S. ELLIS AVE.  
CHICAGO IL 60616

SPA NUMBER:  
070015 OL 98

PROJECT TITLE:  
AN INTENSIVE STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THE SPECIFIC AIMS OF THE "INTENSIVE STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ARE: (1) TO STUDY THE INDIVIDUAL DELINQUENT AND HIS FAMILY VIA PSYCHIATRIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL METHODS IN ORDER TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DELINQUENCY. (2) TO COMPARE THE DELINQUENT POPULATION WITH A GROUP OF NORMAL ADOLESCENTS PREVIOUSLY STUDIED BY OFFER (1969). (3) TO MEASURE THE DELINQUENT ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN THE HOSPITAL VIA A CAREFULLY CONSTRUCTED BEHAVIOR RATING SCALE. THIS WILL ENABLE US TO CORRELATE THE ADOLESCENT'S BEHAVIOR IN THE HOSPITAL WITH OTHER IMPORTANT FACTORS SUCH AS HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH HIS FAMILY, HIS COMMUNICATION PATTERNS AND HIS DELINQUENCY. (4) TO DEVELOP A MODEL TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR DELINQUENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES, WHICH WILL LEAD TO A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE FACTORS INVOLVED IN RECIDIVISM AND REMISSION. (5) TO OBJECTIVELY STUDY THE ATTITUDE OF THOSE CLOSE TO THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT IN ORDER TO ASSESS HOW EFFECTIVELY THEY HANDLE HIM. SPECIFICALLY, WE SHALL STUDY VIA VIDEO-TAPE INTERVIEWS, THE ATTITUDES OF PSYCHOTHERAPISTS, NURSES, POLICEMEN, PROBATION OFFICERS AND TEACHERS. WE HOPE TO ULTIMATELY DEVELOP GUIDELINES FOR THE SELECTION OF THOSE WHO ARE BEST SUITED TO WORK WITH ADOLESCENTS. (6) TO DELINEATE SOME OF THE BASIC CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND THROUGH A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF ETIOLOGY OF DELINQUENCY TO PREVENT IT BEFORE IT EMERGES.

\*\*\*\*\* MEDICAL RESEARCH PROJECTS \*\*\*\*\*

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GRANT NUMBER:  
70AS170052

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$220,906

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH  
232 EAST OHIO ST.  
CHICAGO IL 60611

SPA NUMBER:  
070052 01 98

PROJECT TITLE:  
YOUTH AND SOCIETY IN ILLINOIS

PROJECT SUMMARY:

THIS PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO BE A COMPREHENSIVE AND INTEGRATED RESEARCH EFFORT FOCUSED ON AND RESULTING IN ACTION PROPOSALS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE THE CURRENT SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN ILLINOIS WITH REGARD TO LAW ENFORCEMENT. TOO MUCH OF THE PRESENT DISCUSSIONS ABOUT THE BEHAVIORS AND ATTITUDES OF YOUTH TAKES FOR GRANTED CRISIS AND CHANGE WITHOUT SPECIFYING THE NATURE OF EITHER. FURTHER, CURRENT CONCERNS CENTER ON WHAT APPEARS TO BE "NEW" AND "WIDESPREAD" PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR WITHOUT REAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BEHAVIOR OR WHETHER IT IS REALLY NEW OR IF IT IS MERELY OUR AWARENESS THAT IS NEW. CLEARLY, IN ORDER TO EVALUATE EITHER OF THESE OR TO TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION WITH REGARD TO THESE FACTORS, BASELINE DATA IS NEEDED AGAINST WHICH CHANGE CAN BE EVALUATED, AND ON THE BASIS OF WHICH RATIONAL PLANS CAN BE MADE. IT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROPOSAL TO DESCRIBE A PROGRAM OF RESEARCH WHICH WILL PROVIDE THIS BASELINE AND ENABLE THE DESIGN OF PROGRAMS TAILORED TO THE NEEDS OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS. THE RESEARCH PROGRAM HAS SEVERAL MAJOR PHASES: ...THE COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL MATERIALS ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FOR BOTH COOK COUNTY AND THE REST OF THE STATE, TOGETHER WITH CORRELARY MATERIALS THESE MATERIALS WILL ALLOW US TO THINK ABOUT THE PRESENT SITUATION IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORICAL TRENDS, ...A SURVEY OF YOUNG PERSONS IN SELECTED COMMUNITY AREAS THROUGH

GRANT NUMBER:  
70AS201198

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$19,370

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
KANSAS STATE DIAGNOSTIC CENTER  
3817 EAST 6TH ST BOX 1998  
TOPEKA KS 66601

SPA NUMBER:  
71-A-1198

PROJECT TITLE:  
PREDICTING AN OFFENDERS PROBABLE PAROLE SUCCESS

PROJECT SUMMARY:

1. GOALS. A. WHAT IS IT HOPED THE PROJECT WILL DEMONSTRATE OR ACHIEVE? THE PROJECT IS DIRECTED TOWARD THE GOAL OF ESTABLISHING A BASE EXPECTANCY SCORE (A STATEMENT AS TO THE PROBABILITY OF AN INMATE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING HIS TWO YEAR PAROLE PERIOD) AND CROSS VALIDATING THIS SCORE ON ANOTHER GROUP OF OFFENDERS. BOTH STEPS ARE ESSENTIAL IN ORDER TO ASSURE THE ACCURACY OF THE PREDICTION EQUATION. B. INDICATE THE CLASS OF PRIORITY ACCORDING TO THE STATE PLAN UNDER WHICH THE GRANT WOULD BE FUNDED, AN ACTION GRANT. C. LIST TARGET GROUPS OR ORGANIZATIONS BENEFITED OR AFFECTED. TARGET GROUPS WILL BE THE KANSAS STATE RECEPTION & DIAGNOSTIC CENTER STAFF, PERSONS PRESENTLY INCARCERATED WITHIN THE KANSAS PENAL SYSTEM AND THOSE WHO WILL FIND THEMSELVES IN PRISON IN THE FUTURE. SECONDARILY THE DATA GATHERED ON THESE OFFENDERS WILL BE PLACED ON COMPUTER CARDS WHICH MEANS THAT SPECIFIC DATA CAN BE RETRIEVED FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS INVOLVED IN THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS IF REQUESTED.

GRANT NUMBER:  
70AS270048

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$13,069

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
NEW ULM MN 56073

SPA NUMBER:  
14-01-01-06-009

PROJECT TITLE:  
REGIONAL TREATMENT & EDUCATION OF DRUG ABUSE

PROJECT SUMMARY:

1. TO PROVIDE A DIVERSE AND BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT APPROACH FOR THE DRUG USER INDICATING A DESIRE TO TERMINATE DRUG USAGE. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THE TREATMENT METHODS EMPLOYED WILL SIGNIFICANTLY MODIFY THE DRUG ABUSING BEHAVIOR OF THE USER PARTICIPATING IN THE PROGRAM. 2. TO PROVIDE A COMMUNITY BASED OPEN DOOR PROGRAM WHICH WILL PROVIDE THE DRUG USER THE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS URGENT ISSUES AND QUESTIONS REGARDING DRUG USAGE AND THEIR OWN PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT IN THE DRUG SCENE THROUGH REGULARLY SCHEDULED OPEN FORUMS WITH THE STAFF OF THE SIOUX TRAILS MENTAL HEALTH CENTER AND COMMUNITY LEADERS. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT SUCH AN OPEN FORUM WILL AID THE DRUG USER IN CONSIDERING OTHER ALTERNATIVES TO DRUG USAGE AND THEREBY MOTIVATE HIM TO CHANGE HIS DRUG ORIENTED BEHAVIOR

\*\*\*\*\* MEDICAL RESEARCH PROJECTS \*\*\*\*\*

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THROUGH TREATMENT. 3. TO PROVIDE AN INNOVATIVE TREATMENT APPROVED WHICH HAS NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN INITIATED IN THE TREATMENT OF DRUG ABUSE. A CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING FUND WILL BE ESTABLISHED TO PROVIDE MONETARY INCENTIVES TO DRUG ABUSERS AND THEREBY FACILITATING TOTAL PARTICIPATION IN THE TREATMENT PROGRAM. 4. TO PROVIDE AN EXTENSIVE COMMUNITY EDUCATION PROGRAM, THE GOAL OF WHICH WILL BE TO DISSEMINATE VALID RESEARCH FINDINGS ON DRUGS, DRUG USAGE, AND THE DRUG USER THROUGH COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS, SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS AND SEMINARS. SUCH A PROGRAM WILL PROVIDE TRAINING SERVICES TO GRADUATE STUDENTS, THE LAY PUBLIC

GRANT NUMBER:  
70AS360249

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$71,093

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
UNIV. OF THE STREETS, INC.  
130 EAST 7TH STREET  
NEW YORK NY

SPA NUMBER:  
00249

PROJECT TITLE:  
UNIV. OF THE STREETS COMMUNITY SERVICE & PUBLIC SAFETY CENT.

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THE U.O.S. PROGRAM PLANS TO ALLEVIATE THESE DELINQUENCY AND CRIME PROBLEMS BY PROVIDING CONSTRUCTIVE ALTERNATIVES TO NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTHS. U.O.S. HAS BEEN AND WILL CONTINUE TO PROVIDE DRUG REFERRAL AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES TO THE DETOXIFICATION PROGRAM AT BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL; JOB REFERRAL; EDUCATIONAL COUNSELING AND TUTORIALS; SCHOLARSHIPS TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES; TRIPS TO FESTIVALS AND OTHER EVENTS; AND LEGAL COUNSELLING. THE APPLICANT WILL MAKE AVAILABLE NEW PROGRAMS IN HOUSING; COUNSELLING; GROUP COUNSELLING; AN EXPANDED ATHLETICS PROGRAM; AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN PHOTOGRAPHY AND COMMUNICATIONS. THE APPLICANT WILL EXERT SPECIAL EFFORTS TO RECRUIT YOUTH PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS WHO LIVE IN THE COMMUNITY. YOUTH WORKERS WILL BE HIRED TO SEEK OUT YOUTHS IN THE STREET ENVIRONS AND INTEREST THEM IN THE ONGOING ACTIVITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

GRANT NUMBER:  
70AS370029

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$63,705

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
CENTRAL REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION  
BOX 1827  
ROCK MOUNT NC 27801

SPA NUMBER:  
70-A-29

PROJECT TITLE:  
YOUTH SERVICES CENTER

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THE CENTRAL REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON LAW AND ORDER PURPOSES THAT A REGIONAL COMMUNITY SERVICES CENTER FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH BE ESTABLISHED IN OUR AREA. WE PROPOSE THAT OUR CENTER BE PATTERNED AFTER THE TYPICAL COMMUNITY SERVICES CENTER CONCEPT DETAILED IN THE PROPOSED STATE-WIDE SERVICES PROGRAM FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH (SEE PARTICULARLY PP. 13-37) AND COORDINATED WITH THAT PROGRAM. (SEE WORKING DRAFT SECOND REVISION APRIL 4, 1969, N. C. BOARD OF JUVENILE CORRECTION, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA). WE ARE IN BASIC AGREEMENT WITH THE DESIGN FEATURES DEPICTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF JUVENILE CORRECTION. WE WOULD LIKE, HOWEVER, TO ESTABLISH AN EXPERIMENTAL COMPONENT IN OUR YOUTH SERVICES CENTER CLOSELY COORDINATED WITH THE EXPERIMENT IN JUVENILE MOTIVATION CURRENTLY FUNDED BY THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CONTROL ACT OF 1968 AT N. C. WESLEYAN COLLEGE, IN COOPERATION WITH THE RICHARD T. FOUNTAIN TRAINING SCHOOL. A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THIS COORDINATING PROGRAM WILL BE SYSTEMATIC APPLICATION OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES WITH THE JUVENILES. WE HAVE CONTACTED SPECIALISTS IN THIS RELATIVELY NEW APPROACH TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL AND HAVE INITIATED DETAILED PROGRAM DESIGN INCORPORATING SOME OF THE FOLLOWING FEATURES.

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GRANT NUMBER: 70AS420382  
AWARD AMOUNT: \$74,243

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
PHILADELPHIA PSYCHIATRIC CENTER  
FORD ROAD AND MONUMENT AVENUE

SPA NUMBER:  
DA-091-72

PROJECT TITLE:  
FACTORS IN GANG BEHAVIOR AND VIOLENT JUVENILE CRIME

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO CONDUCT A SURVEY AND AN ANALYSIS OF THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE MULTIPLE FACTORS, BOTH IN THE INDIVIDUAL AND IN THE SITUATION, ASSOCIATED WITH THE COMMISSION OF VIOLENT CRIMES BY JUVENILES IN THE PHILADELPHIA INNER-CITY "GHETTO" AREAS, AND TO CLARIFY THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN STREET GANG MEMBERSHIP, NARCOTICS USAGE AND THE COMMISSION OF VIOLENT CRIMES. AN AUXILIARY PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP A PREDICTIVE INDEX FOR THE COMMISSION OF VIOLENT CRIME AND TO CONSIDER ITS APPLICABILITY FOR PROGNOSIS IN THE INDIVIDUAL CASE AND FOR PREVENTIVE INTERVENTION AND CONTROL.

GRANT NUMBER: 70AS420386  
AWARD AMOUNT: \$58,596

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY  
ALLEGHENY CAMPUS

SPA NUMBER:  
DA-008-70

PROJECT TITLE:  
THE CONTRIBUTION OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
A STUDY OF 60 PRISONERS COMMITTED TO THE STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AT PITTSBURGH TO DETERMINE IF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS OFFERED DIRECTLY IN THE INSTITUTION WILL REDUCE RECIDIVISM. THE STUDY WILL REQUIRE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH COMPONENTS.

GRANT NUMBER: 70AS480280  
AWARD AMOUNT: \$12,600

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
SOUTH TEXAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL  
1102 VICTORIA ST.  
P.O. BOX 1365  
LAREDO TX 78040

SPA NUMBER:  
70J010280

PROJECT TITLE:  
DRUG PREVENTION PROPOSAL

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
BOTH REGIONALLY AND NATIONALLY, THE CITY OF LAREDO OCCUPIES A CRITICAL POSITION WITH REGARD TO DRUG USE AND DRUG TRAFFIC. IT IS ONE OF THE KEY TRANSFER POINTS FOR DRUGS ENTERING THE U. S. FROM MEXICO. LAREDO IS ALSO RECEIVING NATIONAL ATTENTION IN RESPONSE TO THE MODEL DRUG EDUCATION CURRICULUM DEVELOPED BY EDUCATORS OF THE CITY. THE PROPOSED STUDY WOULD RELATE TO BOTH THE NEW NEEDS AND TRADITIONAL PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THESE FACTORS. THE PRIME INTENT OF PROPOSED RESEARCH CONTAINED IN THIS PROJECT WILL BE TO PROVIDE AN INFORMATIONAL AND ANALYTICAL MODEL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY AND PROGRAMMING RELATIVE TO DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION IN THE SOUTH TEXAS REGION. TO THE EXTENT THAT THE SEVERAL PARAMETERS OF THE DRUG ABUSE PROBLEM, AS OUTLINED IN THIS APPLICATION ARE AMENABLE TO SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS, THE PROSPECT STUDY WILL PROVIDE THE IDENTIFICATION OF NEEDS AND PROBLEMS REQUIRED BY ALL AGENTS AND GROUPS RESPONSIBLE FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION EFFORTS IN THE AREA. THE INTENT THEN IS TO LAY THE FOUNDATION FOR EFFECTIVE DIRECTIONAL PLANNING AND REGIONAL COORDINATION OF PREVENTIVE EFFORTS. THE STUDY WILL REQUIRE APPROXIMATELY SIX WEEKS, UTILIZING A TEAM OF AT LEAST THREE DRUG SPECIALISTS. THE RESEARCH TEAM WILL UTILIZE ANY LOCALLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND RESEARCH, INTEGRATING SUCH WITH THE RESULTS OF THE INQUIRIES OF THE TEAM ITSELF. AT THE COMPLETION OF

## \*\*\*\*\* MEDICAL RESEARCH PROJECTS \*\*\*\*\*

PAGE 8  
04/10/74GRANT NUMBER: AWARD AMOUNT:  
70A5530331 \$31,358GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
UNIV. OF WASHINGTON  
SEATTLE WASPA NUMBER:  
331PROJECT TITLE:  
MODELING & THE REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENTS

## PROJECT SUMMARY:

SUMMARY OF PROJECT: THE PROJECT IS AIMED AT (1) STRENGTHENING JUVENILE REHABILITATION PROGRAMS AND (2) REDUCING RECIDIVISM. THE VEHICLE FOR ACCOMPLISHING THIS IS OBSERVATIONAL LEARNING. THE METHODS EMPLOYED WILL INVOLVE MODELING AND ROLE-PLAYING TECHNIQUES. INSTITUTIONALIZED JUVENILE OFFENDERS, IN GROUPS, WILL OBSERVE THE MODELING OF SOCIALLY DESIRABLE BEHAVIOR BY MODELS. IN THIS CASE TRAINED STAFF MEMBERS AT THE INSTITUTION, FOLLOWING THIS, THE CHILDREN WILL ROLE PLAY THE SAME SITUATION THEMSELVES. THIS WILL BE FOLLOWED BY DISCUSSION AND REVIEW CONCERNING THE SOLUTION TO INTERPERSONAL PROBLEMS THAT OFTEN GIVE RISE TO DELINQUENCY AND RECIDIVISM. THE AIM OF THE PROJECT IS TO HELP INSTITUTIONS SET UP THEIR OWN MODELING PROGRAMS AND, ULTIMATELY, TO RUN THEM WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OF THE U OF W TEAM THAT WILL STIMULATE AND DEVELOP THE PROGRAMS. 1. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES: ONE OF THE MAJOR GOALS OF ANY RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM PROVIDED FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IS THE REDUCTION OF RECIDIVISM. IN A FOUR-YEAR RESEARCH PROJECT CONDUCTED AT CASCADIA, BOYS AGED 15-18 WHO RECEIVED A SPECIAL LEARNING PROGRAM SHOWED A RECIDIVISM RATE THAT WAS ONE-HALF OF THE CONTROL GROUP. THIS IS PARTICULARLY SIGNIFICANT SINCE THE RECIDIVISM DATA WERE GATHERED OVER A YEAR AND A HALF AFTER THE BOYS HAD LEFT THE DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONS. THE PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT IS TO BUILD ON THESE RESEARCH

GRANT NUMBER: AWARD AMOUNT:  
70A729224 \$30,000GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
MEDICAL SCIENCE DEPT. UNIV. OF P.R.  
PUERTA RIE TIERRA  
SAN JUAN PRSPA NUMBER:  
70A15224PROJECT TITLE:  
NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH

## PROJECT SUMMARY:

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE CRIME PREVENTION EFFORT BY ATTEMPTING TO CORRELATE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR WITH ORGANIC CEREBRAL DAMAGE IN THE PENAL POPULATION. IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND THAT A GREAT PERCENTAGE OF CRIMINALS HAVE ABNORMAL ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAMS. (SEE REFERENCES) ONCE SUITABLE TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IS ESTABLISHED, AND SUFFICIENT EXPERIENCE IS GAINED AND ANALYSED IN THE PROJECT'S FIRST PHASE, A PROSPECTIVE COMMUNITY SEARCH CAN BE MADE LOOKING FOR YOUNG INDIVIDUALS WHO MAY SUFFER FROM UNDIAGNOSED CEREBRAL OR NEUROLOGICAL PATHOLOGY WHICH MAY CONTRIBUTE, OR IN SOME MANNER BE SIGNIFICANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.

GRANT NUMBER: AWARD AMOUNT:  
70N110090 \$39,000GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
NATIONAL COMMISSION CAUSES PREV. VIOL.  
726 JACKSON PLACE N.W.  
WASHINGTON DC 20506

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
DISSEMINATION OF NATL. COMM. ON CAUSES & PREVENTION VIOLENC

## PROJECT SUMMARY:

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GRANT NUMBER:  
70N1120030

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$49,885

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
CITY OF MI DEPT OF POLICE  
P. O. BOX 614  
MIAMI FL 33152

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
MI P.D. STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF FATIGUE, STRESS & PEAS.

PROJECT SUMMARY:

THIS RESEARCH EFFORT WILL PINPOINT THOSE PERSONALITY FACTORS WHICH CORRELATE WITH MALADAPTIVE PATROL BEHAVIOR CORRESPONDING TO THE PHENOMENON KNOWN IN THE MILITARY AS "COMBATE FATIGUE." FROM THIS RESEARCH, PRECISE METHODS FOR PATROLMAN SELECTION, TRAINING AND DEPLOYMENT CAN BE DEVELOPED. BY UNDERSTANDING WHICH SITUATIONS ARE MOST STRESSFUL, RATIONALE AND EFFECTIVE RECRUIT TRAINING PROGRAMS CAN BE DEVELOPED AND TESTED IN THE MIAMI POLICE DEPARTMENT. DIFFERENT METHODS OF DEPLOYMENT CAN BE OPERATIONALLY EVALUATED IN TERMS OF INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE. DEPARTMENTAL, CITY-WIDE AND LEGAL POLICY WITH REGARD TO THE ROLE OF THE POLICEMAN WILL BE REVIEWED. SPECIFIC CRITERIA FOR PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL WILL BE DEVELOPED.

GRANT NUMBER:  
70N1256922

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$8,750

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
JAY LIVINGSTON  
63 PRENTISS ST.  
CAMBRIDGE MA 02140

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
COMPULSIVE GAMBLERS

PROJECT SUMMARY:

GRANT NUMBER:  
70N1396503

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$9,989

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
OHIO STATE UNIV. RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
1314 KINNERS ROAD  
COLUMBUS OH 43212

SPA NUMBER:

PROJECT TITLE:  
GAMBLING BEHAVIOR IN THE UNITED STATES

PROJECT SUMMARY:

THIS GRANT INVOLVES USE OF THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION TO MAKE AN EXPLORATORY NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE CONSUMERS OF GAMBLING SERVICES, GATHERING INFORMATION ON SUCH TOPICS AS THE TYPES OF GAMBLING BEHAVIOR, AVAILABILITY OF GAMBLING, MONEY WAGERED, PERCEIVED GAMBLING SUCCESS AND TYPE OF GAMBLING FACILITY PATRONIZED. RESULTS OF THE SURVEY SHOULD PROVIDE INSIGHTS INTO THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENTIAL METHODS OF CONTROL OF GAMBLING ON ACTUAL GAMBLING BEHAVIOR.

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GRANT NUMBER: TONI480056  
AWARD AMOUNT: \$88,657

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MEDICAL BRANCH  
GALVESTON TX 77550

SPA NUMBER: PROJECT TITLE:  
MARIJUANA: THE EFFECTS OF ITS CHRONIC USE

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THIS INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH WILL PROVIDE OBJECTIVE DATA FOR EVALUATING THE EFFECTS OF THE CHRONIC USE OF MARIJUANA ON BRAIN FUNCTIONING AND BEHAVIOR. SOME OF THE MORE SPECIFIC EXPERIMENTS INCLUDE: A STUDY OF THE DOSE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPH PATTERNS AND CONCOMITANT SPONTANEOUS BEHAVIOR IN CATS; THE COMBINED EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA AND OTHER COMMONLY USED DRUGS SUCH AS ALCOHOL, LSD AND AMPHETAMINES ON BRAIN FUNCTIONING AND BEHAVIOR; A COMPARISON OF PERSONALITY, FAMILY AND DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY AND PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS AMONG ADOLESCENT MARIJUANA USERS AND NON-USERS; AND A STUDY OF THE GENETIC EFFECTS, IF ANY, RELATED TO THE CHRONIC USE OF MARIJUANA.

GRANT NUMBER: TONI510084  
AWARD AMOUNT: \$91,376

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH, INC.  
7710 OLD SPRINGHOUSE ROAD  
MCLEAN VI 22101

SPA NUMBER: PROJECT TITLE:  
STUDY OF BURGLARY

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THIS PROJECT WILL STUDY BURGLARY AS A BEHAVIOR SYSTEM - I.E., OFFENDER, VICTIM, NON-VICTIM, OUTLETS AND TECHNIQUES OF CONTROL. THE RESEARCH SITE WILL INCLUDE BOTH URBAN (WASHINGTON, D.C.) AND SUBURBAN (FAIRFAX, VA., AND PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND) COMMUNITIES, AND WILL INVOLVE THE ANALYSIS OF 7,000 - 10,000 ACTS OF BURGLARY SELECTED FROM 1967 AND 1968 POLICE RECORDS; THE PATTERNS OF VICTIMIZATION; THE EXPERIENCES OF VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS; THE EXPERIENCES OF THE OFFENDERS AND THEIR MOST RELEVANT ASSOCIATES (THE FENCES); THE IMPACT OF INTERVENTION AND CONTROL TECHNIQUES ON THE CAREERS OF OFFENDERS; AND, FINALLY, THE CURRENT AND POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THIS KNOWLEDGE ON POLICE PRACTICES (THE FOCUS OF THE SUCCESSIVE PHASE OF THE STUDY).

GRANT NUMBER: TONI516907  
AWARD AMOUNT: \$9,820

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
RESEARCH ANALYSIS CORP.  
MCLEAN VA

SPA NUMBER: PROJECT TITLE:  
SURVEY OF TECH. USED TO REDUCE VANDALISM & DELINQ. IN SCHOOL

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THIS STUDY PRESENTS RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRES AND INTERVIEWS USED TO SEARCH OUT SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF YOUTHFUL DELINQUENCY AND VANDALISM.

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GRANT NUMBER:  
71AS010730

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$7,717

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
BOARD OF CORRECTIONS  
101 SOUTH UNION ST.  
MONTGOMERY AL 36104

SPA NUMBER:  
71-AS-47

PROJECT TITLE:  
IN-SERVICE TRAINING EQUIP.

PROJECT SUMMARY:

GOALS: 1. THE BASIC GOAL OF THE IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM IS TO UPGRADE TRAINING AT ALL LEVELS WITHIN THE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS GOAL AN EFFECTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM THAT WILL UPGRADE THE KNOWLEDGE OF PERSONNEL WORKING WITHIN THE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS WILL ULTIMATELY RESULT IN BETTER REMEDIATION OF INMATES. METHODS: 11. THE INITIAL STEP TOWARD THESE GOALS IS TO SET UP A CENTRAL TRAINING PROGRAM TO GIVE MIDDLE MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL INSTRUCTIONS IN THE PRINCIPLES OF SUPERVISION AND SUPERVISORY MANAGEMENT. THE TRAINING WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS: THE NATURE OF LEADERSHIP; KNOWING YOUR EMPLOYEES' INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES; UNDERSTANDING PERSONALITY AND BEHAVIOR; IMPROVING THREE WAY COMMUNICATIONS; MAINTAINING EFFECTIVE DISCIPLINE; HANDLING COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES; GUIDING AND DEVELOPING EMPLOYEES AND JOB SATISFACTION AND MORALE. THE SECOND STEP IN THE PROGRAM WILL BE ORIENTATION AND TRAINING FOR CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS. THIS WILL INCLUDE A CONTINUATION OF STEP #1 AND ALSO ORIENT LOWER GRADE PERSONNEL ON THE OVERALL OPERATION OF THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD. THIS TRAINING WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS: INMATE BEHAVIOR; OFFICER/INMATE RELATIONSHIP; THE OFFICER AS A SOURCE OF CHANGE AND SECURITY CUSTODY AND CONTROL. IN THE INITIAL STAGE OF THIS PROGRAM A TRAINING OFFICER COORDINATOR WILL BE HIRED BY THE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS TO INSURE THE TRAINING IS COMPLETED EFFICIENTLY

GRANT NUMBER:  
71AS060247

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$13,683

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
SACRAMENTO STATE COLLEGE FOUNDATION  
BUILDING KK  
6000 J ST.  
SACRAMENTO CA 95819

SPA NUMBER:  
A-247-71

PROJECT TITLE:  
ASSAULTIVE TENDENCY TEST INSTRUMENTS

PROJECT SUMMARY:

THE STUDY IS CONFINED TO THREE SPECIFIC DIMENSIONS: PHASE I: THE TESTING OF A RESEARCH INSTRUMENT TO PROVE EFFECTIVENESS IN IDENTIFYING AND DIAGNOSING THE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE-PRONE OFFENDERS; PHASE II: THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INSTRUMENT WHICH IS COMPOSED OF A SERIES OF STATEMENTS DESIGNED TO ELICIT INMATE RESPONSES CONCERNING SELF-PERCEPTION OF COVERT AND OVERT AGGRESSIVE TENDENCIES; THE CAPACITY TO CONTROL AGGRESSIVITY AND TO SUBJECTIVELY EVALUATE THE MEANING OF PAST OR PRESENT ASSAULTIVE TENDENCIES; PHASE III: WILL INVOLVE THE COLLECTION AND EVALUATION OF DATA TO BE USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BASE VIOLENCE EXPECTANCY SCALE. SUCH A PREDICTIVE SCALE CAN BE USED IN SELECTING THE TYPE OF CUSTODY THE INMATE CAN BEST USE AS WELL AS SOME OF THE BEHAVIORAL OR CHARACTEROLOGICAL PROBLEMS WITH WHICH CUSTODY AND TREATMENT STAFF MUST DEAL.

GRANT NUMBER:  
71AS060354

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$12,919

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA PROBATION DEPT.  
1995 THE ALAMEDA  
SAN JOSE CA 95126

SPA NUMBER:  
A-354-71

PROJECT TITLE:  
COUN & TRAINING PROJECT TO REDUCE PROBATIONER RECIDIVISM

PROJECT SUMMARY:

A ONE YEAR, TWO TRACK DEMONSTRATION AND TRAINING PROJECT WHICH IS PROPOSING TO MEET THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES: 1) TO COMPARE THE COST EFFECTIVENESS OF TWO DIFFERENT HIGH IMPACT SHORT-TERM MOTIVATIONAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS (THE 22000MM PROGRAM AND WEINER METHOD) AND TO COMPARE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EACH METHOD AGAINST THE MORE TRADITIONAL CLIENT TREATMENT METHODS. 2) TO DECREASE THE INCIDENCE OF ADULT (FELONY) PROBATIONER RECIDIVISM PARTICULARLY TO REDUCE PROBATIONER RECIDIVISM AMONG THOSE PROBATIONERS WHO COMMIT NEW OFFENSES OR OTHERWISE "FAIL" WITHIN A FIVE-MONTH PERIOD SUBSEQUENT TO THEIR RELEASE FROM CUSTODY. 3) TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT

PERSONALITY OR OTHER FACTORS APPEAR TO INFLUENCE THE IMPACT OF THESE TWO TREATMENT METHODS. 4) TO TRAIN A CORE OF PROBATION OFFICERS IN THE HEINLER METHOD IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY, SUBSEQUENT TO THIS PROJECT, TRAIN OTHER CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL IN THE HEINLER METHOD. THIS PROGRAM WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THE SANTA CLARA COUNTY'S ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT'S SEVEN MAN SPECIAL SUPERVISION PROGRAM. THE TWO "NEW" TREATMENT METHODS TO BE EVALUATED WILL EACH BE USED ON AN EXPERIMENTAL POPULATION OF 33 PERSONS (TOTAL 66) IN EVALUATION, AND ASSESSMENT AND COMPARISON WILL BE MADE OF COST EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMS VS. PROBATION'S TRADITIONAL CLIENT TREATMENT METHODS. SHORT TERM RECIDIVISM DATA WILL BE EVALUATED AND DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTIVENESS, WITH REGARD TO

GRANT NUMBER:  
71AS060385

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$86,677

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
CO. OF SAN DIEGO PROBATION DEPT.,  
PACIFIC HWY.  
SAN DIEGO CA

SPA NUMBER:  
A-385-71

PROJECT TITLE:  
SIMPLIFIED ANALYTICAL METHODS OF BEHAVIORAL SYSTEMIZATION

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
THE SAHBS PROJECT IS IN ITS SECOND YEAR OF OPERATION. BASICALLY, THE CONCEPT IS THAT PROVIDING PARENTS WITH MATERIAL WHICH WILL ASSIST THEM IN DEALING WITH THEIR CHILD'S BEHAVIOR, THE BEHAVIOR OF THE CHILD WILL BECOME LESS DELINQUENT. THE METHOD OF APPROACH IS TO PROVIDE A SERIES OF TEN LECTURES AND SMALL GROUP REINFORCEMENT, LED BY A QUALIFIED CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRIST. THESE MATERIALS ARE REINFORCED STILL FURTHER BY WRITTEN MATERIALS AND HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS. YOUNGSTERS AND THEIR PARENTS ARE ACCEPTED BY THE ENTRY POINT IN THE PROBATION SYSTEM, AND THE PARENT OF ANY 601 CHILD MAY BE OFFERED PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM IN LIEU OF COURT ACTION OR IN ADDITION TO COURT ACTION. IN THE INSTANCE OF THE PROGRAM AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO COURT ACTION, PROJECT STAFF PROVIDES SUPERVISION FOR THE PERIOD OF PROGRAM ENROLLMENT, AND SHORTLY THEREAFTER, THE CASE IS CLOSED. IN THOSE CASES WHERE COURT ACTION IS NECESSARY, FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF THE PROGRAM, THE PARENT IS OFFERED THE OPPORTUNITY OF A HEARING WHERE TERMINATION OF LEGAL STATUS IS CONSIDERED. RESEARCH IS PROVIDED BY THE SAN DIEGO STATE COLLEGE FOUNDATION WHICH WILL LARGELY CONSIST OF MEASUREMENT OF ATTITUDINAL CHANGES ON A PRE- AND POST-BASIS, AS WELL AS CHANGES IN RECIDIVISM IN A RANDOMLY SELECTED TARGET AND CONTROL GROUPING. THE PROJECT WILL PROVIDE INVOLVEMENT FOR APPROXIMATELY 500 PARENTS DURING THE PROJECT YEAR, AND WILL

GRANT NUMBER:  
71AS130024

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$14,960

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU  
1433 SO. BERYTANIAST  
HONOLULU HI 96814

SPA NUMBER:  
71A-13A2

PROJECT TITLE:  
RESEARCH PROJECT

PROJECT SUMMARY:  
1. TO IMPROVE THE SELECTION OF POLICE OFFICERS BY IDENTIFYING THOSE APPLICANTS WHOSE PERSONALITY TRAITS INDICATE THAT THEY WILL BE HIGH RISKS FOR POLICE WORK. "HIGH RISKS" ENCOMPASS THOSE WHO ARE LIKELY TO DEMONSTRATE UNDESIRABLE PERFORMANCE PATTERNS, DETRIMENTAL TO THE DEPARTMENT AND/OR THE PUBLIC AND ARE LIKELY TO PRESENT GENERAL DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS OR RECEIVE A HIGH NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS. HAVE POOR ATTENDANCE RECORDS, EXHIBIT UNCONTROLLED IMPULSIVE EMOTIONAL RESPONSES AND POSSESS A LOW TOLERANCE FOR STRESS.  
2. OUR PRIMARY GOAL AND OBJECTIVE, THEN, IS TO EXPAND THE VALIDATED DATA OBTAINED OVER THE PAST YEAR TO INCLUDE THE NEIGHBOR COUNTIES OF OUR STATE. TESTING WILL BE CONDUCTED WITH THE ALREADY IDENTIFIED TEST BATTERY AND PROCEDURE. THIS WILL PROVIDE A BASIS FROM WHICH TO IMPROVE THE SELECTION PROCESS; PROVIDE FOR MORE EFFECTIVE PLACEMENT AND UTILIZATION OF SKILLS; ELIMINATE THOSE UNSUITABLE FOR POLICE WORK BY MEANS OTHER THAN ARBITRARY JUDGEMENT. 3. TO PROVIDE THE STANDARD PROFILE FOR RECRUITMENT AND TESTING OF POLICE APPLICANTS ON A STATEWIDE BASIS. IMPLICIT IS THE ULTIMATE LONG RANGE GOAL OF MAXIMIZING HUMAN RESOURCES, HENCE THE UPGRADING OF POLICE PERSONNEL AND WORKING TOWARD HIGHLY QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS.

\*\*\*\*\* MEDICAL RESEARCH PROJECTS \*\*\*\*\*

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GRANT NUMBER:  
71AS190091

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$105,600

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
DEPT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING  
1390 MILLER STREET

SPA NUMBER:  
71 A-10.1

PROJECT TITLE:  
CORRECTIONS RESEARCH AND STATISTICS BUREAU

PROJECT SUMMARY:

A CORRECTIONS RESEARCH AND STATISTICS BUREAU WILL EXERT NECESSARY LEADERSHIP IN UPGRADING CORRECTIONAL DATA COLLECTION, EVALUATION, AND RESEARCH IN THE STATE OF HAWAII. THE BUREAU IS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT: ESTABLISH A CORRECTIONS INFORMATION SYSTEM THAT WOULD: A. ESTABLISH A UNIFORM STATISTICAL REPORTING AND DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM FOR CORRECTIONS AND PAROLE B. PROVIDE PARTICIPATING AND COMMUNITY AGENCIES WITH A DATA BASE FOR RESEARCH, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT PURPOSES C. ASSIST AGENCIES IN ADAPTING TO THE PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, AND BUDGETING (PPBS) ORIENTATION OF THE STATE OF HAWAII BY STORING RELEVANT DATA D. DEVELOP THE INPUT FROM CORRECTIONS AND PAROLE FOR AN EVENTUAL STATEWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM ESTABLISH A CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH PROGRAM THAT WOULD: A. ASSIST LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES WITH DATA-GATHERING, WITH EVALUATION FUNCTIONS, AND WITH THE APPLICATION OF DEMONSTRATION AND EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM MODELS; B. EVALUATE AND ASSESS PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH EXISTING AGENCIES ADMINISTERING THE ACTION PROGRAMS; C. INITIATE RESEARCH IN BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES RELATED TO CAUSATION OF DELINQUENCY AND CRIME AND IN THE MODIFICATION OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINAL LAW

GRANT NUMBER:  
71AS270007

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$39,200

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS  
CITY HALL  
MINNEAPOLIS MN

SPA NUMBER:  
14-17-30-07-006

PROJECT TITLE:  
BRYANT Y.E.S. CENTER POSITIVE PEER CULTURE PROGRAM

PROJECT SUMMARY:

I. THE PROBLEM: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, OR WHAT WILLIAM GLASSER, IN HIS BOOK REALITY THERAPY, DESCRIBES SIMPLY AS "IRRESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR", IS A NATIONAL PROBLEM OF SUFFICIENT SCOPE TO CAUSE JUSTIFIABLE ANGUISH IN ANY THINKING PERSON. IT IS A PROBLEM WHICH MUST BE SOLVED IF THE CITIES OF THE NATION ARE TO BE VIABLE LIVING SPACE IN THE FUTURE. MANY CITIES HAVE ALREADY REALIZED SUCH A SEVERE DEGENERATION IN THE BEHAVIOR OF THEIR YOUTH THAT JUVENILE CRIME IS RAMPANT. IN MINNEAPOLIS, YOUTHFUL, IRRESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR IS NOT YET AT EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS, MAKING IT AN IDEAL CITY IN WHICH TO DEVELOP NEW APPROACHES FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. SINCE THE SCOPE OF THE DELINQUENCY IS AT A MANAGEABLE LEVEL, INTERVENTION AND CORRECTION METHODS CAN BE DEVELOPED AND TESTED IN THIS SETTING. II. RATIONALE: TRADITIONALLY, MOST CORRECTIONS WORK IN MINNESOTA HAS BEEN DONE BY INSTITUTIONS OR CASEWORKERS ATTACHED TO VARIOUS MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS. IMPLICIT IN THIS PHILOSOPHY IS THE CONCEPT THAT ADULTS ARE BEST ABLE TO HELP YOUNG PEOPLE SOLVE THEIR PROBLEMS. THIS PROPOSAL CONTENDS THAT AN INTERVENTION DESIGN WHICH USES AN ADULT TO GUIDE YOUNG PEOPLE AS THEY HELP THEMSELVES AND EACH OTHER IS A BETTER STRATEGY. THE PEER CULTURE OF DELINQUENTS IS OF COURSE NEGATIVE AND IN MANY WAYS IT IS REWARDING (AT LEAST MATERIALLY). A NEED IS APPARENT TO REVERSE THE NEGATIVE

GRANT NUMBER:  
71AS270033

AWARD AMOUNT:  
\$19,000

GRANTEE NAME AND ADDRESS:  
UNIV. OF MINN.  
MINNEAPOLIS MN 55455

SPA NUMBER:  
13-11-01-00-093-171

PROJECT TITLE:  
JUVENILE CRIME PREV.-THE ENHANCEMENT OF MATURITY

PROJECT SUMMARY:

FOLLOWING THE SUGGESTION OF THE STATE PLAN (P.387), THE RESEARCH PROPOSED IN THIS PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO 1) STUDY CHILDREN'S ACQUISITION OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN ORDER TO DETERMINE OPTIMUM PROGRAMS TO DETER DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, AND 2) TO TRAIN PARENTS TO ADMINISTER SUCH PROGRAMS.