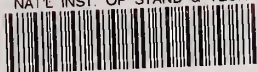
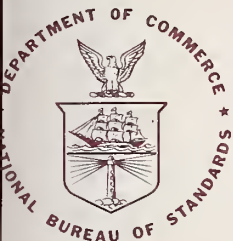


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE / National Bureau of Standards

**LITERATURE SEARCH:
LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITIES—
Planning, Design, Construction**

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² Part of the Center for Radiation Research.

³ Located at Boulder, Colorado 80302.

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LITERATURE SEARCH: LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITIES—Planning, Design, Construction

* Technical note, no. 859

Robert Kapsch and John Stroik, Editors

Architectural Research Section

Center for Building Technology

Institute for Applied Technology

National Bureau of Standards

Washington, D.C. 20234

Prepared for

Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory

National Bureau of Standards

Sponsored by

The U.S. Department of Justice

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Rogers C. B. Morton, *Secretary*

James A. Baker, III, *Under Secretary*

Dr. Betsy Ancker-Johnson, *Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology*

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, Ernest Ambler, *Acting Director*

Issued November 1975

U.S.
111

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 75-600000

National Bureau of Standards Technical Note 859

Nat. Bur. Stand. (U.S.), Tech. Note 859, 221 pages (Nov. 1975)

CODEN: NBTNAE

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1975

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402
(Order by SD Catalog No. C13.46:859). Price \$4.15
Stock No. 003-003-01543-1

· ABSTRACT

Citations and abstracts are provided on literature concerning the planning, design and construction of law enforcement facilities in the United States and in foreign countries. In addition, plans of 21 select law enforcement facilities are included.

KEY WORDS

Architecture, Bibliography, Building, Construction, Law Enforcement Facilities

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was formulated by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards under the direction of Avery Horton, Program Manager, and Jacob J. Diamond, Chief of LESL. Jenkins Washington of the Architectural Research Section, NBS, assisted in the preparation of the report and Cheryl Talley typed the final manuscript.

LITERATURE SEARCH: LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITIES—Planning, Design, Construction

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared by architectural researchers under contract to the Architectural Research Section, Technical Evaluation and Application Division, Center for Building Technology, National Bureau of Standards. It was prepared for the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards and was sponsored by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, which received the original report September 1972 (NBS Report No. 73-279).

The purpose of this report is to present summaries of publications pertaining to the planning, design, and construction of law enforcement facilities. Section A presents material pertaining to facilities in the United States while Section B presents the same type of material for facilities in other countries. Besides the books, articles, and other material contained in Sections A and B, a great deal of information is conveyed by plans and drawings of law enforcement facilities. For that reason, Section C contains a selection of drawings of contemporary law enforcement facilities.

In order to make the literature summaries of Section A and B more useful, these sections were organized so that the reader can cut individual citations out of the report and use them in a card file. In addition, an indexing system was used to aid the reader in better understanding the scope and content of each citation. The indexing system used was the Royal Institute of British Architect's adaptation of the International SFB Classification System. The indexing system is explained on pages VIII through XXVII.

Adaptation of Royal Institute of British
Architects (R.I.B.A.) Classification System
To Law Enforcement Facilities

Each abstract contains, in the upper right hand corner, a R.I.B.A. classification number. This number serves as a fingerprint of the scope of the material abstracted. The following pages prescribe how to utilize this number. Only those numbers applicable to this report have been included. The more complete description is available from the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London W1 and is entitled, "Construction Indexing Manual."

Outline of Classification System

There are four main tables in a R.I.B.A. classification number. These four tables are as follows:

Table 1 Representing the built environment as a whole and particular building types. The classification symbols for this table are denoted by numbers, e.g.,

40			
----	--	--	--

Table 2 Representing the different parts or elements of the building. The classification symbols for this table are denoted by numbers in brackets, e.g.,

(35)			
------	--	--	--

Table 3 Representing construction forms and materials. The classification symbols for this table are denoted by letters of the alphabet, e.g.,

		N	
--	--	---	--

Table 4 Representing abstract concepts. The classification symbols for this table are denoted by letters in brackets, e.g.,

			(B)
--	--	--	-----

R.I.B.A. TABLE 1 BUILDING TYPES

3 ADMINISTRATIVE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

30 DEPARTMENTS, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SPACES

31 OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS

313 Administrative National Buildings,
Ministries, Government Departments

315 Administrative Regional and
Local Buildings

317 Law

4 HEALTH AND WELFARE BUILDINGS

40 DEPARTMENTS, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SPACES

41 HOSPITALS

42 OTHER HEALTH BUILDINGS

48 PRISON BUILDINGS

481 Special Prisons Including
Maximum Security Prisons

482 Secure Prisons

483 Semi-Secure Prisons

484 Open Prisons

488 Military, Police Detention Centers

7 EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC BUILDINGS

70 DEPARTMENTS, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SPACES

71 SCHOOLS

717 Special Schools

718 Approved Schools, Borstals

72 UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES

728 Military Academies, Training Establishments

9 BUILDINGS, ARCHITECTURE, SPACES IN GENERAL

90 EXTERNAL SPACES

R.I.B.A. TABLE 2 PARTS OR ELEMENTS OF THE BUILDING

(1) SUBSTRUCTURE	(11) Excavations	(6) Installations	(62) Power
	(13) Floor Beds		(63) Lighting
	(16) Foundations		(64) Communications
	(17) Pile Foundations		(66) Transport
			(68) Security
(2) PRIMARY ELEMENTS	(21) External Walls	(7) Fixtures	(71) Circulation Fixtures
	(22) Internal Walls		(72) General Room Fixtures
	(23) Floors & Galleries		(73) Culinary Fixtures
	(24) Stairs, Ramps, Shafts		(74) Sanitary Fixtures
	(27) Roofs		(75) Cleaning Fixtures
	(28) Frames		(76) Storage Fixtures
(3) SECONDARY ELEMENTS	(31) External Openings	(8) Loose Equipment	(81) Circulation Loose Equipment
	(32) Internal Openings		(82) General Room Loose Equipment
	(33) Secondary Elements, Floors		(83) Culinary Loose Equipment
	(34) Balustrades		(84) Sanitary Loose Equipment
	(35) Ceilings, Suspended		(85) Cleaning Loose Equipment
	(37) Secondary Elements, Roofs		(86) Storage Loose Equipment
(4) FINISHES	(41) External Wall Finishes	(9) Bldg. & Site	(90) Site Only
	(42) Internal Wall Finishes		
	(43) Floor Finishes		
	(44) Stair Finishes		
	(45) Ceiling Finishes		
	(47) Roof Finishes		
(5) SERVICES	(51) Refuse Disposal		
	(52) Drainage		
	(53) Hot & Cold Water		
	(54) Gas, Compressed Air		
	(55) Refrigeration		
	(56) Space Heating		
	(57) Ventilation & Air Conditioning		

R.I.B.A. TABLE 3 CONSTRUCTION FORMS AND MATERIALS

CONSTRUCTION FORM MATERIAL		Cast In Situ	Bricks, Blocks	Structural Units	Sections, Bars	Tubes, Pipes	Wires, Mesh	Quilts	Foils, Papers (except finishing papers)	Foldable Sheets	Overlap Sheets, Tiles	Thick Coatings	Rigid Sheets	Rigid Tiles	Flexible Sheets, Tiles	Finishing Papers, Fabrics	Thin Coatings	Components	Products In General
		F	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	M	P	R	S	T	U	V	X	Y
In Formed Products																			
e	Natural Stone		Fe	Ge							Ne		Re	Se				Xe	Ye
f	Precast Concrete		Ff	Gf	Hf	If					Nf		Rf	Sf				Xf	Yf
g	Clay		Fg	Gg		Ig					Ng		Rg	Sg				Xg	Yg
h	Metal			Gh	Hh	Ih	Jh		Lh	Mh	Nh		Rh	Sh				Xh	Yh
i	Wood		Fi	Gi	Hi						Ni		Ri	Si		Ui		Xi	Yi
j	Natural Fibre		Fj	Gj	Hj	Ij	Jj	Kj	Lj				Rj	Sj	Tj	Uj		Xj	Yj
m	Mineral Fibre					Im	Jm	Km					Rm						Ym
n	Plastics		Fn	Gn	Hn	In	Jn	Kn	Ln	Mn	Nn		Rn	Sn	Tn	Un		Xn	Yn
o	Glass		Fo		Ho	Io					No		Ro	So				Xo	Yo
In Formless Products																			
p	Loose Fill																		Yp
q	Cement, Concrete		Eq										Pq						Yq
r	Gypsum												Pr				Vr		Yr
s	Bituminous Materials												Ps				Vs		Ys
Agents, Chemical																			
t	Fixing, Jointing Agents																	Xt	Yt
u	Protective Materials																Vu		Yu
v	Painting Materials																Vv		Yv
w	Other Chemicals																		Yw
x	Plants																		Yx
y	Any & All Materials	Ey	Fy	Gy	Hy	Iy	Jy	Ky	Ly	My	Ny	Py	Ry	Sy	Ty	Uy	Vy	Xy	Yy

R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS

ACTIVITIES

(A) Administration, Management

(A1) Founding, Taking Over

(A2) Financing, Accounting

(A3) Design, Physical Planning

(B) Construction Plant

(B1) Protection

(B2) Temporary Works

(B3) Transport Plant

(D) Construction Operations

(D1) Protecting

(D2) Clearing, Preparing

(D3) Transporting, Lifting

(M) Sound, Quiet, In General

(N) Light

(Q) Radiation

(R) Fire

(S) Durability

(U) Special Rqmts.

(V) Building Surrounds, Etc.

(M2) Insulation Against Sound

(N2) Lightproofing

(Q2) Insulation Against Radiation

(R1) Prevention, Protection

(R2) Means of Escape

(R3) Fire Fighting

(S2) Chemical Effects, Corrosion

(S3) Effect of Impurities

(U1) Method of Operation

(U2) Connection Data

(U3) Performance Data

(V1) Proper Use

(V2) Need for Special Units

(V3) Effect on Surroundings

REQUIREMENTS

(E) Rqmts., In General

(E1) Construction Rqmts.

(E2) User Rqmts.

(E3) Types of User

(F) Layout, Shape, Dimensions

(G) Appearance, Aesthetics

(G2) Properties

(G3) Character of Visible Surfaces

(H) Physical, Chemical, Biological Factors

(I) Air Water Control

(I2) Damp Proofing

(I3) Weather Incidence

(J) Heat, Cool in General

(J2) Insulation, Heat Loss

(K) Strength, Statics, Stability

(L) Mechanics, Dynamics

(L2) Processes, Properties

(L3) Fluid Mechanics, Hydraulics

(W) Maintenance, Alteration

(Y) Economics, Time Rqmts.

(W1) Maintenance

(W2) Servicing & Routine Cleaning

(W3) Redecoration

(Y1) Availability of Finance

(Y2) Costs, Prices

(Y3) Initial Capital

R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)
 DETAILED SUBDIVISION OF (A)

(A) ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT	(A1) FOUNDING, TAKING OVER	(A2) FINANCING, ACCOUNTING	(A3) DESIGN, PHYSI- CAL PLANNING	(A4) COST PLANNING TENDERS, CON- TRACTS
Common Subdivisions (A1) to (A9)				
(Aa)				
(Ab) Forms of Presentation				
(Ac) Time (history)				
(Ad) Place				
(Ae) Biography				
(Af) Administration, Organization	(A1f) Organizational Structure	(A2f) Accounting Systems	(A3f) Methodology, Process of Design	(A4f) Methodology of Cost Planning
(Ag) Communications In General	(A1g) Communications		(A3g) Meetings	
(Ah) Preparation of Documentation	(A1h) Preparation of Documentation		(A3h) Preparation of Project Docu- ments	(A4h) Preparation of Documents
(Ai) Public Relations	(A1i) Public Relations, Advertising			
(Aj) Controls, Pro- cedures	(A1j) Controls, Pro- cedures	(A2j) Controls, Taxation	(A3j) Building Con- trols, Proce- dures	(A4j) Controls, Procedures
(Ak) Organizations				
(Al)				
(Am) Personnel	(A1m) Personnel			
(An) Education	(A1n) Staff Training			
(Ao) Research	(A1o) Operational Research			
(Ap) Standardization	(A1p) O and M			
(Aq) Testing, Evalu- ation				

R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)
 DETAILED SUBDIVISION OF (A) (Cont'd.)

(A) ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT	(A5) PRODUCTION PLAN- NING, CONTROL	(A6) BUYING, DELIVERY	(A7) INSPECTION, QUALITY CONTROL	(A8) HANDING OVER, FEEDBACK	(A9) SUNDRY
-----------------------------------	--	--------------------------	--	-----------------------------------	-------------

Common Subdivisions (A1) to (A9)

(Aa)					
(Ab)	Forms of Presentation				
(Ac)	Time (history)				
(Ad)	Place				
(Ae)	Biography				
(Af)	Administration, Organization	(A5f) Resource Re- quirements	(A6f) Organiza- tion of Buying	(A7f) Organization of Inspection	(A8f) Organiza- tion of Handover
(Ag)	Communications	(A5g) Meetings	(A6g) Meetings		
(Ah)	Preparation of Documentation	(A5h) Documentation		(A8h) Building Owners Manual	
(Ai)	Public Relations				
(Aj)	Controls, Pro- cedures		(A6j) Import Controls	(A7j) Controls, Procedures	
(Ak)	Organizations				
(Al)					
(Am)	Personnel				
(An)	Education				
(Ao)	Research		(A6o) Market Research		
(Ap)	Standardization	(A5p) Work Study			
(Aq)	Testing, Evalu- ation			(A7q) Testing for Quality Control	

R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)
SPECIAL SUBDIVISIONS (A1) TO (A9)

(Ar)	(A1r)	Accommodation, Premises	(A2r)	Accounts, Trad- ing, Profits	(A3r)	Brief Instruc- tions	
(As)	(A1s)	Secretarial Activities	(A2s)	Income, Earnings, Capital	(A3s)	Investigation, Surveying	(A4s) Quantifying, Measurement
(At)	(A1t)	Copying, Photo- copying	(A2t)	Expenditure	(A3t)	Drawing, Drawings	(A4t) Estimating, Pricing
(Au)	(A1u)	Filing, Equip- ment	(A2u)	Borrowing, Lending	(A3u)	Specifying, Scheduling	(A4u) Contracts, Nominations
(Av)							(A4v) Cost Analysis
(Aw)							(A4w) Variations, Day- Works
(Ax)							(A4x) Certificates, Valuations
(Ay)							
(Az)							

R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)
 SPECIAL SUBDIVISIONS (A1) TO (A9) (Cont'd)

(Ar)	(A5r) Incentives, Effect of Delay	(A6r) Ordering Procedure	(A7r) Suspect, De- fective Work	(A8r) Completion, Maintenance	(A9r) Arbitration
(As)	(A5s) Programming Techniques	(A6s) Stock Control		(A8s) Feedback	(A9s) Insurances in General
(At)	(A5t) Network Analysis	(A6t) Distribution			(A9t) Articles Found on Site
(Au)	(A5u) Line of Balance	(A6u) Delivery			(A9u) Contingencies
(Av)	(A5v) Bar (Gantt) Charts				
(Aw)					
(Ax)					
(Ay)					
(Az)					

R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)
 DETAILED SUBDIVISION OF (E)

(E) REQUIREMENTS IN GENERAL

(E) Requirements, Properties In General
 (E) to (Y) classify requirements for the built environment, that it should be stable, safe, comfortable, easy to maintain and run, economical, etc. these requirements may differ according to types of user, and these are also given.
 Some requirements may also be requirements of the designer and constructor, and documents dealing with these can be classified by adding the requirement class number to the relevant activity class number from (A) to (D), e.g.: (B2) (K) structural requirements for scaffolding. The requirement class should be used in preference to the activity class in any case of doubt. Activity class numbers can also be used to subdivide requirement class numbers, e.g.:
 (W) maintenance in general
 (W) (A1) organizing for maintenance
 (W) (A2) accounting for maintenance
 Building construction see (9-) (E1).
 (E1) Construction requirements in general, construction industry

(E1b) Construction, production, productivity, industrialization, manufacture
 (E1d) Production
 (E1e) Manufacture off site (prefabrication)
 (E1f) Construction (manufacture, on site assembly)
 (E1g) Dry, light
 (E1h) Wet, heavy
 (E1j) Building methods including named building systems in general. Classify primarily by Table 1 (2-), (28), (9-) where possible and arrange in name order using A/Z.
 (E2) User (Including Owner) including social and demographic considerations. Types of user see (E3). Where subjects require a symbol from both (E2) and (E3) prefer (E2) subdivisions, e.g.: Safety in relation to old people: (E2fc).
 (E2b) User physical and mental factors (people individually)
 (E2c) Physical including physiological
 (E2d) Ergonomics, anthropometrics, factors relating to the human physique, its efficient movement, etc. and measurement
 (E2f) Comfort, health, hygiene, waste disposal, cleanliness, safety processes, pollution.
 Properties relating to the building only see (S)

(E2g) Safety in general including accident, explosion prevention
 Fire prevention described separately in see (R)
 (E2h) Security, prevention of violence, theft
 (E2i) Clean air, odor control
 (E2j) Clean water
 (E2k) Dirt, grease prevention cleaning requirements see (W)
 (E2m) Control of infection
 (E2n) Decontamination, chemical protection
 (E2o) Rubbish removal, litter prevention
 (E2p) Activities in general, including eating, working, relaxing, sleeping, moving about, circulation requirements. Activities associated with particular areas, classify primarily by Table 1. Production processes see (U).
 (E2r) Mental
 (E2s) Social science considerations, community (people together), society
 (E2t) Sociology, demography
 (E2u) Social psychology, behavior patterns
 (E2v) Privacy
 (E2y) Economics in general see (Y)

R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)
 DETAILED SUBDIVISION OF (E) (CONT'D.)

(E3) Types of User (Including Owner)	(E6c) Thermal perception in buildings	(E6aa) Conceptual theories in architectural psychology
(E3b) By age	(E6d) Perception of total/complex environments	(E6bb) Hospital studies in general
(E3c) Old people if not in (E3p)	(E6e) Importance of images & beliefs	(E7) External Environment
(E3d) Young children, babies	(E6f) Effect of color on behavior	Climatology, Meteorology, Microclimatology (Natural Environment
(E3e) Children, youths	(E6g) Effect of space, form & light on behavior	External spaces see Table 0
(E3f) By sex	(E6h) Schema and mental maps	(E7c) By seasons
(E3g) Marital status	(E6i) Effect of architects beliefs	(E7d) Winter, bad weather
(E3o) By disability	(E6j) Proxemics	Insulation, precautions against cold see (J2)
(E3p) Physical	(E6k) Personal space	(E7f) Summer
(E3q) Mental	(E6l) Groups	Insulation, precautions against heat see (J2)
(E3r) By function, work, occupation	(E6m) Social interaction	(E7g) By climatic regions
(E4) Physical Features	(E6n) Privacy	(E7i) Arctic
Physical geography in general	(E6o) Office studies in general	(E7k) Temperate
Geomorphology, geology, land resources	(E6p) School studies in general	(E7m) Mediterranean
Subsidence see (L4)	(E6q) Campus studies in general	(E7s) Sub-tropical including warm climates in general
(E6) Environment in General Amenities, External & Internal	(E6r) Windowless environment studies, effect of windows and view	(E7t) Tropical
Space relationships, utilization, personal responses to the environment in general	(E6s) Movement patterns & behavior in public spaces	(E7u) By natural phenomena
Traffic movements, circulation requirements see (E2p)	(E6t) Effect of urban environments upon behavior	Storms, earthquakes, floods, etc.
External environment only see (E7)	(E6u) Environment & mental health	(E8) Internal Environment
Internal environment only see (E8)	(E6v) Complexity	(Artificial Environment)
(E6a) Visual perception in buildings	(E6w) Use of scale models	Internal spaces see Table 0, 91 to 99
(E6b) Acoustic perception in buildings	(E6x) Aesthetics	Special requirements see (U)
	(E6y) Cultural differences	
	(E6z) Emotional response to architecture and preferences	

R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)
 DETAILED SUBDIVISION OF (F) AND (G)

(F) LAYOUT AND SHAPE

(G) APPEARANCE

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(F) Layout, Shape, Dimensions in General
 Topography, adaptability, flexibility in layout, dimensions, etc.</p> | <p>(G2) Properties in general</p> |
| <p>(F4) Properties
 (F4g) Shape
 (F4h) Verticality
 (F4i) Squareness
 (F4j) Dimensions, dimensional coordination in general including length, breadth, width, span, thickness, height, area</p> | <p>(G3) Character of visible surfaces including decoration in general</p> |
| <p>(F4v) Volume
 (F4w) Weight</p> | <p>(G4) Evenness, flatness, smoothness</p> |
| <p>(F6) Tolerances, accuracy, inaccuracy
 Shrinkage, expansion see (I), (J)
 Movement and its effects in general see (S6)</p> | <p>(G5) Texture, grain, color</p> |
| <p>(F7) Dimensional systems in general
 metric</p> | <p>(G6) Transparency, translucency</p> |
| <p>(G) Appearances in General, Aesthetics, Art
 Mainly but not exclusively visual, including typographic design for buildings
 Typographic, graphic design in general see (Ahm)</p> | <p>(G7) Lighting
 Lighting in general see (N)</p> |
| | <p>(G8) Form, proportion, scale, composition</p> |

R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)
 DETAILED SUBDIVISION OF (H) AND (I)

(H) PHYSICAL FACTORS

(I) AIR, WATER CONTROL

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(H) Physical, Chemical, Biological, Factors In General, Technology</p> | <p>(I4m) Drying, evaporation
 (I4n) Moisture expansion and drying shrinkage
 Tolerances, etc. see (F6)
 Movement and its effects in general see (S6)</p> |
| <p>(H4) Density</p> | |
| <p>(H5) Porosity</p> | |
| <p>(H6) Chemical in general</p> | <p>(I5) Special effects in general, e.g.: draughts, air currents</p> |
| <p>(H7) Permeability in general
 Water vapor see (1)</p> | <p>(I6) Condensation including interstitial condensation corrosion, efflorescence, deliquescence
 Corrosion in general see (S)</p> |
| <p>(I) Air, Water Control In General
 Air, ventilation, water</p> | <p>(I7) Natural ventilation</p> |
| <p>(I2) Damp-proofing, resistance to moisture penetration
 Damp-proof courses in general see Table 1, (9-)
 Damp-proofing products in general see Table 2/3,
 Yy (I2)</p> | |
| <p>(I3) Weather incidence and exposure including wind, rain, etc.
 Weather-proofing, protection, resistance</p> | |
| <p>(I4) Processes, properties
 (I4g) Moisture content
 (I4h) Solubility
 (I4i) Capillarity
 (I4j) Absorption
 (I4k) Permeability
 permeability in general
 see (H7)</p> | |

R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)
 DETAILED SUBDIVISION OF (J) AND (K)

(J) HEAT

(K) STRENGTH, STATICS

(J)	Heat (Including Cooling) In General Thermal comfort, thermal environment	(K)	Strength, Statics, Stability Structure see Table 1 (2-)
(J2)	Insulation against heat, cold, including frost precautions, heat losses and gains Insulation in general heat, sound, vibration, etc.	(K4)	Processes, properties
		(K4c)	Loading
		(K4d)	Dead loads
		(K4e)	Imposed loads
		(K4f)	Wind load
		(K4g)	Tension
		(K4h)	Compression
(J4)	Processes, properties in general, heat transfer	(K4i)	Shear
(J4g)	Thermal expansion Tolerances see (F6) Movement and its effects in general see (S6)	(K4j)	Bending
		(K4m)	Torsion
		(K4n)	Impact strength
		(K4p)	Hardness
		(K4q)	Resistance to fatigue
(J4h)	Specific heat, freezing point, etc.	(K5)	Special effects in general
(J4i)	Radiation		Collapse
(J4j)	Convection, air to air transmission		Movement and its effects in general see (S6)
(J4k)	Conductivity		
(J4m)	Warmth to touch	(K7)	Elastic design
(J4n)	Effect of high and low temperature Pattern staining Condensation see (I6)	(K8)	Plastic design
(J5)	Special effects in general, e.g.: overheating, insolation, frost		

R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)
 DETAILED SUBDIVISION OF (L) AND (M)

(L) MECHANICS, DYNAMICS

(M) SOUND

- | | |
|---|--|
| (L) Mechanics, Dynamics In
General | (L6) Rheological requirements
properties including vis-
cosity, plasticity |
| (L2) Processes, properties | (L7) Frictional resistance in-
cluding coefficient of
friction, degree of slip-
periness in use |
| (L2g) Resistance to mechanical
wear | (L8) Adhesion, bond strength,
debonding |
| (L2h) Resistance to insertion,
extraction | (M) Sound (Including Quiet) In
General
Acoustics, room acoustics,
acoustic environment |
| (L2i) Resistance to splitting | (M2) Insulation against sound,
proofing, protection,
resistance |
| (L2j) Resistance to tearing | (M4) Processes, properties in
general, e.g.: |
| (L2k) Resistance to bursting | (M4g) Absorption, reflection,
echo |
| (L3) Fluid mechanics, hydraulics | (M4h) Transmission |
| (L4) Soil mechanics, geotechnics
Soil stabilization, sub-
sidence, settlement
Movement and its effects
see (S6) | (M5) Special effects in general,
e.g.:
Noise
Sonic boom, traffic noise,
Vibration see (L5) |
| (L5) Vibration
Vibration as part of
noise see (M5) | (M8) Electro acoustics |
| (L5c) Proofing, protection
against vibration | |
| (L5e) Special effects
Collapse see (K5) | |
| (L5m) External to the building | |
| (L5n) Earthquake | |
| (L5p) Air raid, blast, explosion | |
| (L5q) Underground railways, etc. | |
| (L5r) Internal to the building | |

R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)
 DETAILED SUBDIVISION OF (N), (Q) AND (R)

(N) LIGHT

(Q) RADIATION

(R) FIRE

(N) Light (Including Dark)
 In General
 Lighting comfort, visual
 environment including
 color as part of lighting

(N2) Proofing, protection
 against light

(N4) Processes, properties
 in general

(N4g) Absorption, reflection,
 brilliancy

(N4h) Transmission

(N4i) Refraction,
 Dispersion

(N4j) Distortion

(N5) Special effects in general
 Glare, fading, associated
 thermal gains if not in
 (J5)

(N7) Natural light, daylighting,
 sunlight
 Effect of sunlight see (Q)
 Insolation see (J5)

(N8) Artificial including PSALI

(O) VACANT
 Integrated Systems

(P) VACANT

(Q) Radiation, Electrical
 Properties, Etc. In
 General

(Q2) Insulation, protection
 against electricity,
 radiation, screening,
 protection

(Q4) Processes, properties
 in general including
 magnetic

(Q4g) Conductivity,
 resistance

(Q4h) Dielectric constant
 diamagnetism

(Q4i) Electrostatic charge,
 discharge

(Q4j) Effect of sunlight
 Insulation, overheating
 see (J5)

(Q6) Solar radiation

(Q7) Atomic, nuclear radia-
 tion, X-rays

(R) Fire

(R1) Prevention, control,
 protection, fire stopping
 Safety in general see (E2g)

(R2) Means of escape

(R3) Fire fighting

(R4) Processes, properties in
 general

(R5) Combustibility

(R6) Fire resistance

(R7) Surface spread
 of flames

(R8) Special effects in
 general
 Hazards, salvage
 Salvage in general see (W8)

R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)
 DETAILED SUBDIVISION OF (S)

(S) DURABILITY, CORROSION

- | | |
|---|---|
| (S) Durability, Corrosion,
Weathering, Defects,
Failures In General
Includes maintenance if
not described separately
Maintenance in general
see (W) | (S8) Factors important for
comfort, health, hygiene,
cleanliness, safety, but
relating to the building
rather than the user.
Prefer (E1) in any case
of doubt |
| (S2) Chemical effects,
corrosion | (S8e) Toxicity
(S8g) Emission of
odors
Clean air, odor control,
etc. see (E1i) |
| (S3) Effect of impurities | (S8h) Taintability
Cleanliness, etc.
see (E1f) |
| (S4) Biological effects in
general, decay, rot,
vandalism,
moulds, fungi, insects,
woodworm, vermin, human,
dry rot | (S8i) Tendency to deposit
dust
Dirt, grease prevention
see (E1k) |
| (S5) Reaction with other
material | (S8k) Tendency to injure
the skin
Decontamination, chemical
protection see (E1n) |
| (S6) Changes and behavior
during preparation and
use in general

Movement and its effects,
cracking, collapse
Tolerances when described
separately see (F6)
Collapse when described
separately see (K5)
Subsidence, settlement
when described separately
see (L4) | (S8o) Liability to vermin
infestation, etc.
Hygiene in general see
(E1)
Effects of vermin see
(S4) |
| | (S8p) Liability to
become dirty
Cleanliness in general
see (E1f) |
| | (T) VACANT |

R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)
 DETAILED SUBDIVISION OF (U) AND (V)

(U) SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

(V) BUILDING SURROUNDS

(U)	Special Requirements, Properties, Processes	(U8)	Ease of fixing by other means Suitability for surface treatment	(V)	Factors Relating To Effect On Surround Parts Of The Building, Etc. Joints in general see Table 1, (9-) Layout, shape, dimensions see (F)
(U1)	Method of operation Mechanization, automation		Ability to stand rough handling Ability to withstand storage	(V1)	Proper use, limitations on use
(U2)	Connection data			(V2)	Need for special units, accessories, fittings
(U3)	Performance data			(V3)	Effect on surroundings and vice versa
(U4)	Consumption of energy			(V4)	Support for fittings
(U5)	Efficiency			(V5)	Facilities for services
(U6)	Maneuvrability and control			(V6)	Interchangeability, repairability, replaceability
(U7)	Other data secondary effects and disturbances during operation			(V7)	Special details
(U8)	Working characteristics in general (requirements, properties) Ease of handling Workability Ease of sawing, cutting, etc. including the effect on the tool Ease of welding, adhesing			(V8)	Common mistakes

R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)
 DETAILED SUBDIVISION OF (W) AND (Y)

(W) MAINTENANCE

(Y) ECONOMICS, TIME

(W) Maintenance, Alteration
 Requirements
 Establishing maintenance
 routines see (AB)
 Maintaining as a site
 operations see (D7)
 Durability including
 maintenance see (S)

(W1) Maintenance

(W2) Servicing and routine
 cleaning

(W3) Redecoration

(W4) Overhaul

(W5) Repair
 renewal, rectification

(W6) Alteration
 modification, improve-
 ment, conversion,
 extension

(W7) Restoration, renovation,
 reconstruction including
 moving complete buildings

(W8) Dilapidation, damage,
 dereliction, salvage in
 general
 Demolishing as a site
 operation see (D2)

(X) VACANT

(Y) Economics, Time Requirements

(Y1) Availability of finance

(Y2) Costs, prices

(Y3) Initial, capital

(Y4) In use, running
 Maintenance, service

(Y6) Values and benefits

(Y7) Economic efficiency

(Y8) Programs

(Z) VACANT



LITERATURE SEARCH: LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITIES—Planning, Design, Construction

SECTION A
The American Literature



Abraham, Henry Julian
AN INTRODUCTORY ANALYSIS OF THE
COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES,
ENGLAND AND FRANCE
2nd Ed., New York: Oxford Univer-
sity Press, 1968

3170/-/-/ (E2p)

An introduction to the judicial process. It analyzes and evaluates the main institutions and considerations affecting the administration of justice under law. It covers descriptions, definitions, procedures, etc. and persons connected with the courts .

Adamek, Raymond J.
SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND IDENTIFICATION:
A CASE STUDY OF A TREATMENT ORI-
ENTED INSTITUTION
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Pur-
due University, 1968

718/-/-/ (E2u)

Study indicates the institutional program appeared to have had greater impact on girls who entered before they were 16 and who had come from the most structured back-ground. It appeared that post-institutional adjustment was related to the girls' institutional experience.

ABSTRACT ON CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLGY 9/(9)/-/ (EFY)
Deventer, The Netherlands
AE. E Kluwee
Publisher,

International abstracting service which covers etiology of crime, juvenile delinquency, control and treatment of offenders, criminal procedures, and administration of justice.

Adams, Stuart and Joseph Dellinger
IN-PROGRAM AND POST-RELEASE PERFOR-
MANCE OF WORK-RELEASE INMATES
Washington, D. C.: Dept. of Cor-
rection, 1969

9/-/- (E2b)

"A preliminary assessment of work-release"



Advisory Council on the Penal System,
Home Office
THE REGIME FOR LONG-TERM PRISONERS
IN CONDITIONS OF MAXIMUM SECURITY
London: Her Majesty's Stationery
Office, 1968

9/(9)/-(E6)

This pamphlet includes information on remand prisoners, allocation centers and special hospitals in relation to central theme. Recommendations are made for far-out perimeter security rather than tight fortress like situation. It includes discussion of population density, policies for programs, work, education, special medical problems and contact with outside world including conjugal visits.

Allen, Rex W.

LETTER: AIA-ABA COURTROOM STUDY
Progressive Architecture, June 1970,
v30, 6

3170/(3)/-(M2)

The article "The Chicken in the Plastic Bottle", Progressive Architecture, April 30, 1970, is "misleading". The study was being done by the School of Architecture at Michigan and is not examining the possibility of installing soundproof shields, as this is considered to give the impression of excessive force and repression.

Alexander, Myrl E.
JAIL ADMINISTRATION
Springfield, ILL.: Charles C. Thomas,
1957

488/(9)/-(E2)

This book covers the jail as a physical facility and a procedural operation for staff and inmate. It includes processing new prisoners, custody and security problems, supervision of prisoners, food services, medical and health services, housekeeping, sanitation, and safety, employment and other activities, the unusual prisoner, plant maintenance and equipment, planning a new jail and public relations.

American Assembly
THE COURTS, THE PUBLIC AND THE LAW
EXPLOSION
Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall,
1965

317/-/-(E2)

"This is a book about the courts and about their problems in contemporary American society." Historical background perspectives and prospects are those types of discussions included. Graphs and statistics included.

Amos, William E. and Raymond L. Manella, | 9/-/(E2F)
editors
DELINQUENT CHILDREN IN JUVENILE CORREC-
TIONAL INSTITUTIONS: State Administered
Reception and Diagnostic Centers
Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas,
Publisher, 1966

The separation and emphasis on these reception and diagnostic centers is new and used both to plan treatment and in conjunction with juvenile courts. Book includes various types of functions within the Centers, the physical plant, and the relations to other agencies and society.

Amos, William E. and Raymond L. Manella, | 7180/(9)/-(E2f)
editors
READING IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF INSTITU-
TIONS FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH
Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas,
Publisher, 1965

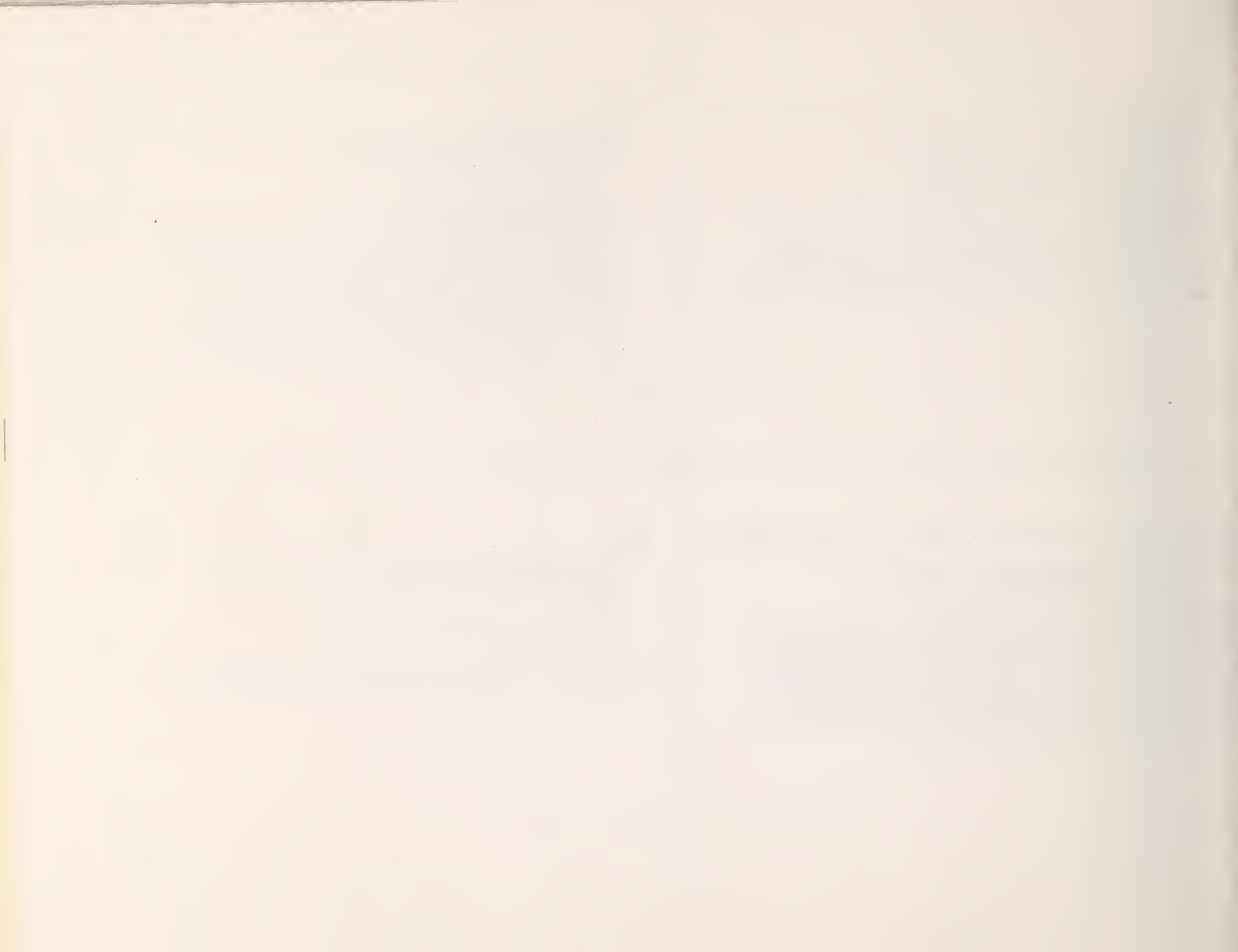
Contributors include George W. Aderhold, A.I.A., supervisory architect for the Federal Bureau of Prisons and supervisors of various juvenile institutions. Articles cover physical plant, reception and orientation programs, academic and recreational, religious and vocational programs, clothing, food, medical and clinical services and problems of discipline and security.

Anderson, Dennis B. | 718/-/(E2u)
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHARACTERISTICS
AND ATTITUDES OF TRAINING SCHOOL
PAROLEES AND RECIDIVISM
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Uni-
versity of Nebraska, 1970

A study to determine if selected characteristics and attitudes of training school parolees were related to recidivism. Results indicated among other things that recidivists had a "harder" criminal attitude, less motivation concerning work and improving their social level, less insight and self-confidence. Both recidivists and non-recidivists felt that prison had little effect on whether a man would continue to violate the law.

Bachman, David | 9/-/(E2b)
WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS FOR ADULT
FELONS IN THE U.S.: A DESCRIPTIVE
STUDY
Florida: Dept. of Corrections, 1968,
Res. Monograph #3

Operations, policies and management of new programs in Florida.



Balchen, Bess
PRISONS: THE CHANGING OUTSIDE VIEW
OF THE INSIDE
AIA Journal, Sept. 1971, v56, 15-26

480/-/-(E2)

Gives recent Federal legislation and administrative organization and research and development programs. This is well illustrated with plans of recent innovative construction. It emphasizes flexible planning and community interaction to enhance treatment programs as contrasted to confinement emphasis.

Bartlett, Richard H.
ASSESSMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED DELINQUENT IN VIRGINIA'S JUVENILE TRAINING FACILITIES
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Virginia, 1970

718/-/-(E2u)

An analysis of the programs for education for the adolescent mentally retarded delinquent in 4 juvenile training facilities and 2 reception and evaluation centers concluding that the training schools are not equipped to handle this type of delinquent. Psychological services, special education programs, etc. need to be designed differently to provide the necessary approach to rehabilitation.

Barnes, Harry Elmer and Negley K.
Teeters
NEW HORIZONS IN CRIMINOLOGY
New York, Prentice-Hall Inc., 1959

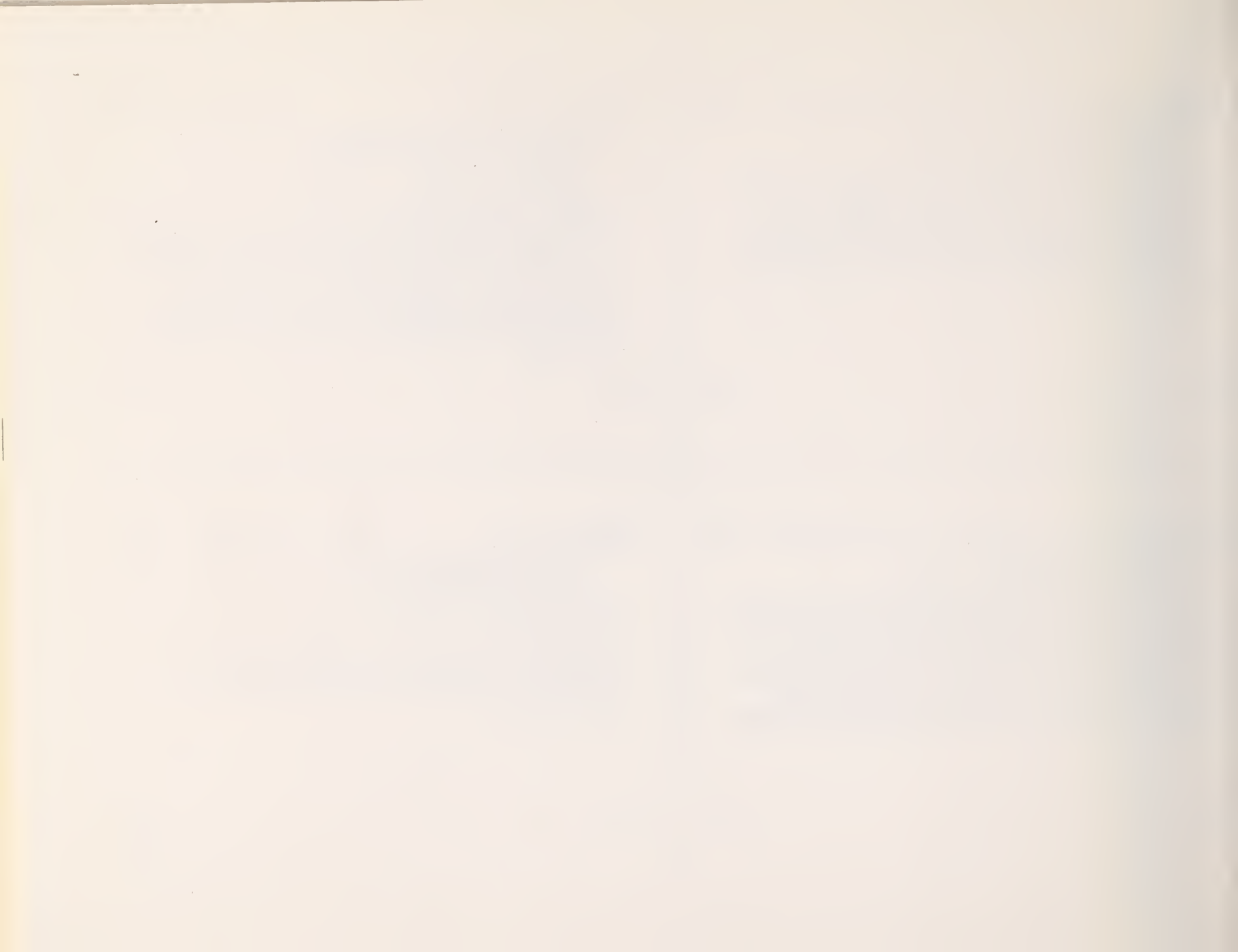
9/(9)/-(E2)

Of primary interest is Part III of Book I and all of Book 2. It discusses entire sequences of actions in law enforcement from police system, courts and juries to penal and correctional procedures including county jails and reformatories. The concept of corrections is discussed with respect to architectural types and with respect to procedures, activities and future flexibility.

Bateman, Nils I.
SELECTED FACTORS AS RELATED TO
OUTCOME OF TREATMENT FOR HOSPITALIZED ALCOHOLICS
Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation,
Florida State University, 1965

42/-/-(E2u)

The study is an examination of factors related to completion of a prescribed treatment period and with the outcome of that treatment in the post-institutional period.



Bates, Sanford
PRISONS AND BEYOND
New York: MacMillan Co., 1936

9/-/-(E2u)

The purpose of the book is to interpret the function and purpose of the prison and to prove that a prison system "so contrived as to aid in the reformation of its inmates offers ultimately the best protection to society."

Becher, Barbara A.
ANXIETY AND ORIENTATION OF INTER-
PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN IN-
STITUTIONALIZED BOYS

718/-/-(E2u)

Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Ford-
ham University, 1965

Results of a study on boys in institutions for dependent and neglected children indicated that regardless of age of placement, institutionalized boys are more anxious than those non-institutionalized.

Bebr, Gebhard
JUDICIAL CONTROL OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES
New York: Frederick A. Praiger, 1962

317/-/-(E2)

The book basically discusses the objectives of the communities and the nature and composition of the court. Treaties are discussed also. Includes bibliography.

Bennett, James V.
HANDBOOK OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
Washington, D. C., U. S. Bureau of
Prisons, 1949

9/(9)/-(E2)

"A Source book for planning and construction of institutions ranging in type from small jail and short term detention facilities for juvenile delinquents to maximum security type institutions."
Well developed history of prison plans and correlated correctional philosophy including site and building plans and sketches primarily of prototypes in U.S. Assesses special problems of correctional institution design including space allocations, services needed, prototype unit plans, adjunct facilities like recreation, visiting rooms, equipment, security, utilities, food and medical services and prison industries.



Bertcher, Harvey J.
FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE ATTITUDES
OF GIRLS TOWARD STAFF IN A COR-
RECTIONAL INSTITUTION
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Uni-
versity of Southern California, 1966

718/-/-(E2u)

Despite original attitudes toward staff and peers, a positive attitude toward cottage staff seemed to lead toward a positive attitude toward other staff and peers. Differences between results in this residential treatment center for girls and results of studies of institutionalized male delinquents suggests the need for comparative research.

Bishop, Charles H., Jr. and Edward
B. Blanchard
BEHAVIOR THERAPY: A GUIDE TO CORREC-
TIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND PRO-
GRAMMING
Athens, Ga.: University of Ga., In-
stitute of Government, Corrections
Division, Nov. 1971

718/(9)/-(E2)

Book written for correctional administrators, program planners and practitioners. Beginning chapters give terminological definitions from standpoint of therapist. Chapter IV has annotated references to basic description of problems. Chapter V lists experimental research in field, some involving the physical environmental needs. The Appendixes give more tangible environmental criteria. The Book deals mostly with youth.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON PRISON ADMINISTRATION
Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern Univer-
sity, Transportation Center, 1968

383/-/-(E)

Bibliography

Bizzell, Jack E.
AUTOMATING THE COURTHOUSE: A LIMITED
STUDY OF COUNTY GOVERNMENTS TO
ESTABLISH CRITERIA RELATIVE TO JUS-
TIFICATION, PROCUREMENT, INSTALLA-
TION AND OPERATING EDP EQUIPMENT
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, South-
ern Ill. University, 1966

314/(64.4)/-(U1)

A collection of data relative to the use of electronic data processing equipment and unit recording systems in some county governments including law enforcement. The data is to be used as a basis for establishing criteria for installation and use of EDP and unit record systems in some county governments.



Bloch, Herbert A. and Gilbert Geis
MAN, CRIME AND SOCIETY: THE FORMS
OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR
New York: Random House, 1962, p449ff

9/(9)/-/(E2)

The bulk of the book is devoted to an analysis of crime and criminology in relation to society and the law. Later portion devoted to discussion of police operations, administrative justice, the prison community, rehabilitation and future prospects.

BOSTON CITY HALL
The Architect's Journal, July 4,
1962, v136, 11-12

3150/(9)/-/(F)

Contains sketches and plans of winning design for the new Boston City Hall.

Blumberg, Abraham S.
THE CRIMINAL COURT: AN ORGANIZATION-
AL ANALYSIS
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, New
School for Social Research, 1965

3170/-/-/(E6)

It is not only the law but the organization variable including the occupation network which structures the court as a social system which affect criminal justice.

BOSTON'S NEW CITY HALL: BOLD BEAUTY
Engineering News Record, Feb. 20,
1964, v172, 35

314/-/Eq/(G3)

Instead of traditional Greek-Roman or contemporary curtain wall design, the nine story New City Hall will be framed and enclosed with rugged masses of concrete and all surfaces will be left exposed.

Bradley, Harold B.
DESIGNING FOR CHANGE: PROBLEMS OF
PLANNED INNOVATION IN CORRECTION
Annals of the American Academy of
Political and Social Science, Jan.
1969, v381, 89-98

480/(9)/-(F)

Correctional organizations of the future must be designed in such a way as to permit innovation in response to changing attitudes, values, technology and laws.

Bradley, Harold., et al
THE NON-PRISON: A NEW APPROACH TO
TREATING YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS
George Saleebey, ed., Richard A. McGee,
Intro., Sacramento, Calif.: The Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, 1970

718/(9)/-(EFY)

Adapted from Ford Foundation Report, 1968. Primary emphasis on conceptual model of a community centered and located correctional facility with details on operations, administration and cases for clients, staff and community. Appendix gives plans and units specifications for prototype developed by Associate Professor Sim Van der Ryn, University of Calif., Berkeley. Copy Calif. statute creating Youth Correctional Centers.

Bradley, Harold B., Glynn B. Smith,
William K. Salstrom, et al
DESIGN FOR CHANGE, A PROGRAM FOR
CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT
Sacramento, Calif.: Institute for the
study of crime and delinquency, 1968

718/ /-(EFY)

This is a report on a two-year study for the Institute. The proposal covers community centered and integrated operations wherein the total environment - physical, personnel, and programs are designed to enhance desirable changes.

Branscombe, Martha
THE COURTS AND POOR LAWS IN NEW
YORK STATE
Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago
Press, 1943

317/-/-/-

Book discusses New York's court and its poor laws. Includes an appendix with list of judicial decisions and is indexed.

31/(9)/--(F)

BRANTFORD CITY HALL
The Canadian Architect, April 1968,
v13, 33-41

Book has plans and pictures of Brantford, Ontario, City hall and Magistrate Court.

Brodsky, Stanley L., & Norman E.
Eggleston
MILITARY PRISON, THEORY, RESEARCH &
PRACTICE

488/--/(E)

University of Southern Illinois Press,
1970

Emphasis is on the theoretical penology, but programs and processes are also included.

9/--/(E2b)

Breed, Allen F.
REHABILITATION AND DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION-CALIFORNIA YOUTH
AUTHORITY IN 1968
American Journal of Correction,
July-Aug. 1968, 24-27

The thrust of the new programs is preventive measures, but the Authority also operates county camps and ranches, "reception center-clinics", remedial academic schools, vocational training, medical-psychiatric institution & conservation camps (in conjunction with Dept. of Forestry). Inmates include both boys and girls from 8-21. Entire program based on diagnostic classifications leading to individualized treatment programs.

Brown, Barry S.
THE IMPACT OF IMPRISONMENT ON SE-
LECTED ATTITUDES OF RECIDIVISTS
AND FIRST OFFENDERS

482/--/(E2u)

Journal of Clinical Psychology, April
1970, v26(4), 435-436

Study concerns attitudes held by offenders institutionalized one week and one year regarding law and aggression. Inmates institutionalized one year differed greatly from other group. Recidivists had less favorable attitudes toward law and law enforcement and greater negativism toward others and were more suspicious, more prone to assaultiveness and felt less guilt.

Brown, Barry S. et al
STAFF AND CLIENT VIEWS OF THE ROLE OF
THE CORRECTIONAL CLIENT: CONFLICT
AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT
Social Psychiatry, May 1971, v6, 83-88

48/-/(E2)

Study contrasted attitudes in two correctional settings, one with custodial and the other with a rehabilitation orientation. Views differed between institutions with respect to social responsibility and aggression. Hypothesized that differences were a function of greater freedom of action permitted in rehabilitative setting.

Brown, Rosa Lee
CHANGES IN VIEWS OF SELF AND PARENTS
AMONG A GROUP OF FIRST TIME INCAR-
CERATED DELINQUENT GIRLS
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Uni-
versity of Oklahoma, 1970

718/-/(E2b)

A description of changes in attitudes toward self and parents of first time incarcerated girls in the State Training School for Delinquent Girls at Tecumseh, Okla.

Brown, Frank A.
AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF JUVENILE
DELINQUENTS
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Uni-
versity of Tennessee, 1971

718/(9)/-(E2)

An observational study of how 85 incarcerated boys interacted with their physical surroundings, with each other, the staff and the author. It provides a more naturalistic means of describing juvenile delinquents.

Buckner, Hubbard T.
THE POLICE: THE CULTURE OF A
SOCIAL CONTROL AGENCY
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
University of Calif., Berkeley, 1967

383/-/(E2s)

"Social control arises in the institutionalization of interactive relationships." The police provide both secondary and tertiary social control in many instances because the institutions in which they are involved require them to exercise control in areas outside their areas of authority.

BULLWOOD BORSTAL INSTITUTION,
RALEIGH
The Builder, Aug. 24, 1962, v203,
371-373

718001/(9)/-(F)

This building which is designed to accommodate 96 prisoners is planned around a central courtyard which also provides for the enclosed circulation of inmates. Photos and plans included.

Burkhart, Walter R.
PAROLE IN CALIFORNIA
American Journal of Correction,
July-Aug. 1968, 28-30

9/-/-(E2b)

Parole supervision is part of overall correctional system. Within its scope in addition to the conventional parole work are special "work unit programs," narcotic addict outpatient programs (including half-way houses used as intermediary steps in going back to the normal community), community correction centers, private half-way houses, psychiatric outpatient supervision, "short-term return units" and community participation programs. It emphasizes scope and the content of parole supervision work.

Burdman, Milton
REALISM IN COMMUNITY-BASED CORREC-
TIONAL SERVICES

9/-/-(E2)

Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Services, Jan. 1969,
71-80

Thesis is that traditional design for prison reformatories and training school have been "an inefficient, ineffective and obsolete instrument." New model should feature community-based placement for juveniles and adults; total segregation may still be necessary for some. Included in the article is a description of community correctional centers and halfway houses.

CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONAL INFORMATION
SYSTEM: PRELIMINARY INFORMATION
SYSTEM DESIGN

48/(64.4)/-(U1)

Sacramento, Calif.: Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, Correctional Decisions Information Project, April 1967

Study is prepared for California Youth and Adult Corrections Agency and is funded by NIMH grant. It provides for a computerized information system with a centralized memory bank and remote input/output consoles. It is set up for a simple memory or retrieval use to be triggered by individual new events, for analysis of data bits for the system as a whole, component parts and individual programs.

CANADA'S CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
Canada: Solicitor General, Federal
Correctional Services (no date)

48009/-/-/(E2)

This is a brief statement of the goals, policies, programs and facilities including the need for new types of buildings for new concepts of correction. It states new policies for the formal education program, training for employment, cultural activities, therapy and graduated release programs.

Cannavale, Frank John, Jr.
CRIMINAL CAREER CONTINGENCIES: THE
EXPLORATION OF DISCRIMINATORY FAC-
TORS IN THE PROCESS OF ADMINIS-
TERING CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania, 1971

48/-/-/(E2u)

An investigation of the passage of individuals through the judicial process gives a clear picture of the non-legal (discriminatory) variables.

Canadian Correctional Association
CORRECTIONAL LITERATURE PUBLISHED IN
CANADA
Ottawa: Canadian Welfare Council
1970

9/-/-/-

Bibliography

Carney, Francis J.
CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH AND
CORRECTIONAL DECISION-MAKING:
SOME PROBLEMS AND ASPECTS
Journal of Research in Crime and
Delinquency, July 1969, v6(2)
110-122

48/-/-/(E2u)

In research finding on the Massachusetts Correctional System, the relationship between research and decision-making have been found to be unsatisfactory. It is necessary for the correctional institution to develop a research orientation and realize that it is an essential ingredient of correctional systems. Included are tables on treatment programs. A major part of this is to form a basis for differential treatment programs and predictive tools.

Carney, Francis J.

AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH INMATES IN A
MAXIMUM SECURITY CORRECTIONAL

INSTITUTION

Cape Cod Conference on the Admn. of
Criminal Justice & Community Mental
Health, Oct. 5, 1968

481/-/-(E2b)

Cary, Lee J.

WORK CAMPS FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS
Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University,
Youth Development Center, 1960

718/-/-(E2)

Pamphlet describes origin and operation of the concept
in New York and the implications for an expanded program
in the state as well as program's relationship to other
correctional facilities. It describes operational activ-
ities and facilities desirable. Annotated bibliography
deals with operation of similar camps.

Carter, Robert M.

FEDERAL OFFENDERS, PROBATIONERS,
AND PRISONERS: A DESCRIPTIVE AND
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Uni-
versity of Calif., Berkeley, 1966

48/-/-(E2u)

The study is a demographic one of the federal offender,
a description and comparison of federal probationers and
prisoners. Characteristics which distinguish these per-
sons from one another in federal institutions are identi-
fied.

Cassedy, Jane

RESISTANCE TO CHANGE IN THE ADMINIS-
TRATION OF CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZA-
TION, BASED ON THE CASE STUDY OF
ONE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM

Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, New
York University, 1970

317/(9)/-(E2u)

The exploratory study presents a typology of parole-
office-parolee expectations through an examination
of the relationship between parole officer orientations
toward the clients they supervise.

Caven, Ruth (Shoule)
CRIMINOLOGY
New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, Co. 1950

9/(9)/-(E2)

There are two purposes of the book: 1) to present a sociological analysis of delinquent and criminal behavior and 2) to provide a detailed description of law enforcement agencies and their methods of dealing with criminals. Included in the book are illustrations and statistical graphs.

Chambers, Carl D.
REINTEGRATION OF THE CRIMINAL
PSYCHOPATH: PROCESS AND OUTCOMES
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Colorado, 1966

483/-/-(E2u)

The study identifies and analyzes social processes which lead to success or failure of the labeled psychopath while under a conditioned release from Colorado State Penitentiary.

Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
REDUCTION OF CRIMES AGAINST
BUSINESSES, AIM OF NEW PROGRAM
Commerce Today, Nov. 15, 1971, 14-16

9/-/-(E2Y7)

The Census Bureau took a survey tracing the extent of crime victimization of commercial business establishments finding more about court calendars, case files and predominant types of case loads and one which determines expenditures and employment data for the criminal justice system.

Chapman, Dennis
SOCIOLOGY AND THE STEREOTYPE OF THE
CRIMINAL
London: Tavistock Publications, 1968

9/-/-(E2)

"The object of the essay is to present a study of a matter of great public and professional concern, using the method of functional analysis. The products of the essay are hypotheses and not conclusions." Graphs and statistical charts are included.

CHICAGO CIVIC CENTER: DIGNITY AND
CONTINUITY
Progressive Architecture, Oct. 1966,
v47, 244-247

310/(9)/-(F)

Chicago's new Civic Center contains 119 county court-rooms, and two for the Illinois Supreme and Appellate Courts. Plans and picture included.

THE CHICKEN IN THE PLASTIC
BOOTH
Progressive Architecture, April
1970, v51, 30

3170/(3)/-(M2)

A committee of the AIA and ABA has undertaken a study of the possibilities of installing soundproof plastic shields in courtrooms to prevent disruptive defendants from interfering with the judicial process.

CHICAGO DESIGNS A NEW GOVERN-
MENTAL CENTER
Art and Architecture, July 1,
1960, v77, 12-13, 30-31

310/(9)/-(F)

The development plan for the central area of Chicago will include new governmental, transportation, institutional, recreational, industrial and residential development over the next 22 years. All courts will be moved to the new center.

Christiansen, Karl O., head ed.
SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY
Vol I
London: Tavistock Publications, 1965

48/-/-(E2u)

The articles of primary interest are "Resocialization Experiment with Short-term offenders" (35-54), "Correction and Prevention of Crime" (187-200). The latter gives current examples and problems.

Christie, Nils, head ed.
SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY
Vol II
London: Tavistock Publications, 1968

9/-/-(E2bu)

This is sub-titled "Aspects of Social Control in Welfare States." The articles of interest are "A Case Study of Inter-Organizational Conflict" (9-40); "Institutional Dilemmas in Probation and Parole" (41-52); "The Police and the Administration of Justice" (53-72), "Changes in Penal Values," (161-172) and the "Determinants of Normative Patterns in Correctional Institutions" (173-184).

CIRCLING THE SQUARE
Architectural Forum, Feb. 1963, v118,
120-125

383/-/-(G)

Philadelphia's new police headquarters avoids the "grim, forbidding fortress" appearance which often characterizes public buildings.

Chwast, Jacob
SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN TREATING FEMALE
OFFENDERS: SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASPECTS
International Journal of Offender
Therapy, 1971, v15 (1) 24-27

48/-/-(E2bf)

Problems of female offenders are a function of both intrapsychic stresses and social matrix, takes greater pressure toward deviance than for the male because of traditional sex role of conforming and submission. Major task of therapist to help patients clarify self-perceptions and pinpoint reasons why patients vary in ability to utilize social opportunities available.

CITATION: SPOKANE COUNTY-CITY
PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING
Progressive Architecture, Jan.
1969, v50, 112-113

3830/(9)/-(F)

The new building will house police, sheriff, jail and court facilities. Models and plans included.

3830/(9)/+/(F)

CITATION: TOWN HALL
Progressive Architecture, Jan. 1967,
v48, 148

Illustrations and plans for small mid-western town hall,
which included police facilities.

30/(9)/-/(F)

CITY HALL
Art and Architecture, Feb. 1967, v84,
26-27

The new City Hall at Santa Rosa, Calif. will even-
tually encompass 72,000 square feet including parking
for 30 police cars. Illustrations included.

480/-/-(E2p)

Citizen Study Committee
FRANKLIN COUNTY PRISON STUDY
REPORT

Pennsylvania-Franklin County Cor-
rectional Committee, Aug. 1968

The study committee was formed because existing jail
had to be evacuated. An architectural firm was hired
to work with group. Recommendations include putting
both detention and rehabilitation together; having a
program for classification and reception; use of no
more than 1 year; ease of movement for inmates, own
medical facilities, security, and kitchen; separate
place for work-release inmates; place for education,
recreation, counseling; place to separate on basis of
age, sex and crime; place for unsentenced, staff; mas-
ter communication facilities and provision for ex-
pansion.

30/(9)/-/(F)

CITY HALL BUILT FROM WINNING DESIGN
Architectural Record, May 1965, v135,
170-171

The Eugene, Oregon, civic group includes all city offices
within its block-square dimensions. Photos and plans
included.

CITY HALL FOR SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA
Architectural Record, Jan. 1967, v147
102-103

30/(9)/-(F)

Interior design of the new City Hall, a building with 48,000 square feet with a planned expansion for the future of 24,000 square feet.

CIVIC BUILDINGS, SCUNTHORPE
The Architectural Review, Dec. 1963,
v134, 423-426

30/(9)/-(F)

Photos and plans of new civic buildings at Scunthorpe.

CIVIC BUILDINGS BY AUGUST PEREZ
Art and Architecture, Dec. 1962, v79,
14-16

30/(9)/-(F)

The courthouse in Covington, La. contains all county administrative, judicial and police facilities with a county jail on top floor. Plans and pictures are included.

CIVIC CENTER, DONCASTER
Architectural Review, Jan. 1965,
v137, 73

30/(9)-/(F)

Plans and illustrations for Doncaster, England, Civic Center which will include law courts and police headquarters.

CIVIC CENTER LEADS DOWNTOWN RENEWAL
Architectural Record, May 1965, v137
172-173

30/(9)/-(F)

The new Civic Center at Redondo Beach, California, consists of the City Hall and the police headquarters. Pictures and plans included.

Cohen, Bruce J.
DIFFERENTIAL CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS AND MODIFICATIONS OF SELF-IMAGE
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
Michigan State University, 1964

718/-/-(E2u)

The study explored the relationship between the treatment programs offered young offenders and the change in discrepancy between inmates' actual and ideal self-image. The programs studied were at Ionia Reformatory, a maximum security institution and Michigan Training Unit, a new educational institution which offers a great deal of individual counseling and rehabilitative training.

Clemmer, Donald
CROWDED PRISONS
District of Columbia: Institute
for Criminological Research, Dept.
of Corrections, 1958

480/-/-(E2p)

Most institutions house more than their original rated capacities. Crowding inhibits all forms of correctional treatment, re-socialization and learning.

Cohn, S. I., ed.
LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Vol. II
Chicago: IIT Research Institute,
1968

383/(9)/-(U1)

Proceedings of Second National Symposium conducted by Law Enforcement Science and Technology Center, IIT Research Institute and sponsored by the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, U.S. Dept. of Justice. Primary emphasis is on police problems including riot prevention and control, communications technology, technology for detection processes, technology in fingerprinting, information storage and retrieval and alarms and surveillance. Sections on corrections and police management also included.

Cohn, S. I. and W. B. McMahon, eds
LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNO-
LOGY, Vol. III
Chicago: IIT Research Institute,
1970

9/(9)/-/(EU)

Proceedings of 3rd National Symposium conducted by Inst. and sponsored by National Institute of Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U. S. Dept. of Justice. There were Workshops on police management, corrections (Confinement Facility Planning), courts and prosecution and Information systems, investigative support technology and deterrence security.

Committee on Model Act
AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR MINIMUM
STANDARDS FOR THE PROTECTION
OF RIGHTS OF PRISONERS
National Council on Crime and De-
linquency, 1972

48009/-/-/(E2p)

The Model Act provides limitations on physical environment among other items including medical care, "acceptable level of sanitation, ventilation, light and a generally healthful environment," not less than 50 square feet per person confined sleeping quarters, opportunities for physical exercise, recreation and amenities for solitary confinement.

Committee on Classification and Case-
work
HANDBOOK ON CLASSIFICATION IN CORREC-
TIONAL INSTITUTIONS
New York: American Prison Assn., 1947

9/-/-/(E2b)

Sets up pattern to classify inmates in order to develop individualized treatment programs to degree practical in existing and future facilities.

Committee on the Model State Plan,
Sam A. Lewisohn, Chrm.
MANUAL OF SUGGESTED STANDARDS FOR A
STATE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM
New York: American Prison Association
1946

9/(9)/-/(E)

This is a fully developed and detailed description of physical plant needs and programs and processes, most of which are still viable except for technological developments.

COMPUTERS TO AID POLICE OPERATIONS
Engineering, May 15, 1970, 483

383/(64)/-(U1)

The Birmingham police force information room is to be re-designed to house a computer and visual display equipment which will keep all headquarters staff current with developments in the department's area of responsibility and deployment of manpower and vehicles.

Conrad, John P.
CRIME AND ITS CORRECTION
Berkeley, CA.: University of California Press, 1965

9/-/-(E2)

International survey of attitudes and practices toward crime and its correction was undertaken under the auspices of the Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency. It covers overall patterns of corrections in the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, France and some of the Soviet pattern. The thesis advanced is one of diagnosis, separation by classification for individualized treatment and the problems and processes of the client, the institution and the field service as well as evaluative techniques.

CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON - FACILITIES
AND PROGRAM
State of Connecticut, Department of
Corrections, 1967

480/(6)/-(E2p)

Operating under a 1967 bill which created a unified Department of Corrections, the program focuses on "training, treatment and redirection". Complex includes a mixed security prison at Somers and a minimum security installation at Enfield in order to have custody and control flexibility. Planning the program provides for counseling and classification, religious, recreation, medical, industrial and apprenticeship training, security, dining, social and educational services. Illustrated.

CONTINUING A ROMANTIC TRADITION:
THE PINELLAS COUNTY JUDICIAL BLDG.
Progressive Architecture, Aug. 1971,
v52, 58-63.

3170/-/-(G2)

The new Pinellas County Judicial Building avoids the institutional atmosphere often associated with Courthouses. Pictures and plans included.



CORRECTIONAL ARCHITECTURE: THE SYMP-
TOMS OF NEGLECT, THE SIGNS OF HOPE
Architectural Record, Aug. 1971, v150
109-124

48/(64)/-/(E6m)

Any study of prison design begins with neglect, apathy and failure. There has been reform in the law affecting the definition of confinement. Changes include search for close-in sites, lessening staff formality, greater reliance on electronic surveillance, change to single cell occupancy instead of dorm, use of half-way houses. All reflect a more balanced view that places rehabilitation at least on par with custody and punishment. Plans and pictures of facilities included.

COUNTY COURTS, KINGSTON
The Builders, Sept. 1961, v201,
376-378

3170/(9)/-/(F)

Pictures and plans of new county court in St. James-road, Kingston-upon-Thames.

COUNCIL OFFICES, COVENTRY
Architectural Record, Jan. 1967,
v141, 68-69

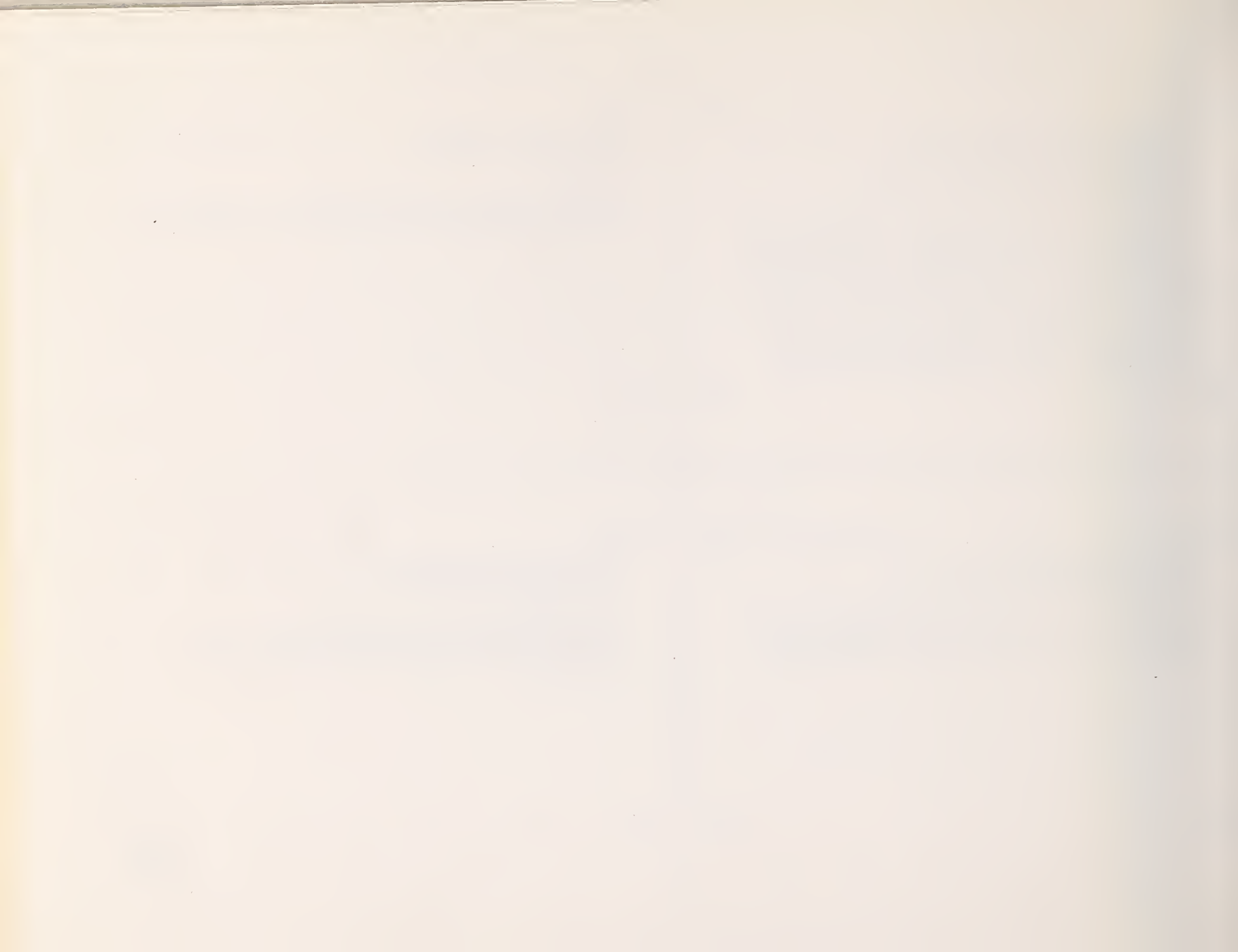
310/-/-(F)

New Coventry County Offices are part of civic redevelopment area which will include quadrangular law courts.

COUNTY OFFICES: EDINBURGH
Architectural Review, Jan. 1967,
v141, 67-73

310/-/-(F)

The new county office building is part of a civic site which will include the sheriff's office and Courthouse.



Couron, Brian L.

718/-/(E2u)

THE EFFECTS OF GROUP COUNSELING AND
FAMILY GUIDANCE PROGRAMS ON THE
RATES OF RECIDIVISM AND DIRECTION
OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

Unpublished Masters' Thesis, California State College: Fullerton, 1968

A study of recidivism and redirection for three differing programs for juvenile delinquents at Orange County Hall indicated that none proved to be more associated with non-recidivism or re-direction than any other. The programs, about 2 months of intensive counseling and/or family guidance, proved to be insufficient for more than slight temporary effect.

30/(9)/-(F)

COURTHOUSE AT HARLOW

The Architect and Building News,
May 10, 1961, v219, 607-612

The new Magistrate's Courts are part of a complex which includes police station, Crown offices, and office block for professional people. Photos and plans are included.

317/-/(FG)

COURT BUILDING IS SUBJECT OF COM-
PETITION: TASK FORCE CONTINUES
ITS STUDY

AIA Journal, April 1969, v51, 18

Efforts on several fronts are aimed at improving American judicial facilities. The design for a new Oregon Supreme Court is the result of a two stage competition. The building will be the final one in a mall complex.

317/(9)/-(F)

COURTHOUSE, HARLOW NEW TOWN

Architectural Review, March 1960, v127
180-182

These Magistrate's Courts are part of a group of civic buildings. Although one story construction, the courts rise above the level of the surrounding rooms to obtain clerestory lighting and to be visible. Plans and pictures given.

COURTHOUSE LIGHTING FEATURES: DESIGN
CONTINUITY IN LUMINARIES
Electrical Construction and Maintenance, Dec. 1967, v69, 62-63

317/(63)/-(N)

One of the most important features of the new addition in the Mammouth County Courthouse in Freehead, N.J. is its lighting system, which provides "high-quality illumination" for all visual needs.

Cowgill, Clinton
CORRECTIONAL ARCHITECTURE I
AIA Journal, Jan. 1962, v37, 73-78

48/-/(E6)

Correctional buildings must have dual purposes: protecting the public by confining prisoners and providing facilities for the effective treatment of prisoners. Greater planning in terms of estimates of future populations, number of prisoners, categories of prisoners must be undertaken in order to avoid overcrowding and haphazard additions to institutions which have characterized the recent past.

Cowden, James E.
AFFECTIVE RESPONSES OF INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENTS TO
AUTHORITARIAN AND PERMISSIVE
TREATMENT

Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1960

718/-/(E2u)

In analyzing the differing responses to two types of delinquent girls to authoritarian and permissive treatment while they were institutionalized, it was suggested that individual delinquents were more amenable to change by adults than were social delinquents. This implies that the prognosis for individual delinquents is more positive.

Cowgill, Clinton
CORRECTIONAL ARCHITECTURE II
AIA Journal, Feb. 1962, v37, 84-87

48/-/(E2u)

Importance of design program cannot be overemphasized. While much information regarding the project must be furnished by administrators, the architect can help organize material. The program should be based on decisions regarding correctional essentials - provision for safety of public and inmates, measures for inmate treatment, personnel for guarding and guidance. Completed program should give approximate area, special requirements of each unit and important relationships between units.

Cressey, Donald R., ed.
THE PRISON
San Francisco: Holt, Rinehart &
Winston, 1961

48/-/(E2)

This is a study in institutional organization and change. There is information on "total institutions" as a staff-inmate relations problem role conflicts in correctional institutions and what a prison should be if it is to be a "rehabilitation agency".

CRIME AND THE COMMUNITY
Wellington, N.Z.: Department of
Justice, 1964

9/(9)/-(E2)

This is a "Survey of Penal Policy in New Zealand". It discusses the individual offender, the social problem and cost of crime and what is needed in the correctional buildings.

Crews, Norma
AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PERCEPTIONS
OF LIFE AND ATTITUDES TOWARD
SCHOOL ORIENTATION OF JUVENILE
DELINQUENTS LIVING IN DETENTION
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Uni-
versity of Oklahoma, 1970

718/-/(E2u)

Special education classes in 3 juvenile detention homes resulted in significantly more positive perceptions to life while detention.

Crowther, Carol
CRIMES, PENALTIES AND LEGISLATURES
Annals of American Academy of Poli-
tical and Social Sciences, Jan. 1969,
v381, 147-158

48/-/(E2u)

Article divided into discussions of legislative policy implications, reformulation of primary and secondary penalties and summarizes and comments on criminal-penalties studies undertaken by the California State Assembly and cost and effectiveness of various deterrent aspects.

Cunningham, Cyril
KOREAN WAR STUDIES IN FORENSIC PSY-
CHOLOGY

Bulletin of the British Psychological
Society, Oct. 1970, v23 (81) 309-311

48/-/-(E6m)

Korean War Studies contribute useful material to penology, clinical psychology and human thought processes. Much can be learned in the use group dynamics. Penology can profit from these concerning control of social structure of prisoner groups and the need for extensive segregation facilities within every prison.

Daggett, Loren E.
SURVEY OF PRISON SYSTEM-RIO GRANDE
DO SUL BRAZIL

State Department: Agency for Inter-
national Development, 1965

9/(9)/-(E2)

As a whole this is a critical analysis of the existing physical plants, programs, and personnel together with specific recommendations for change, additions, etc. It covers state penitentiary, agricultural and penal colonies, women's facilities and jail.

Currin, Jay M.
SELF-CONCEPT OF PRISON INMATES
Journal of Religion and Health, Jan.
1970, v9(1), 60-70

48/-/-(E2b)

Described in the article was that many "good" people crave the security and disciplined existence that a prison provides. It is for this reason that shortly after prisoner discharge many will lengthen their records. They are capable of maintaining a fairly productive existence inside the prison. The basis of the study was a series of questions asked of prisoners.

Deehy, Patrick T.
THE HALFWAY HOUSE IN THE CORREC-
TIONAL SEQUENCE: A CASE STUDY
OF A TRANSITIONAL RESIDENCE FOR
INMATES OF A STATE REFORMATORY
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
Princeton University, 1969

718/-/-(E2u)

The study of the organization of the halfway house facilities, the development of a four point program for the offender at point of release: restoration, adaptation, change, protection.

Delany, Lloyd T.

A COMPARISON OF THE INDIVIDUAL RORSCHACH METHOD & THE GROUP DISCUSSION RORSCHACH METHOD AS A DIAGNOSTIC DEVICE WITH DELINQUENT BOYS AS REVEALED BY THEIR RESPONSES
Unpublished Ph.D. Diss., N.Y. Univ., 1960

383/-/-(E2b)

(TO THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE GROUP DISCUSSION RORSCHACH METHOD). An analysis of the data gathered by 23 delinquent adolescents remanded to the New York City Youth House from 3 to 4 weeks indicated that both tests were effective but that the GDRM had practical advantages.

THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF DETENTION HOMES FOR THE JUVENILE COURT
New York: National Probation and Parole Association, 1945

7180/-/-(EF)

"First outline of fundamental principles of design; illustrated by basic floor layouts".

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM AND ARCHITECTURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR A NEW STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN THE PHILADELPHIA AREA

The American Foundation, 1964

9/(9)/-(E2)

Detailed description of program including facilities, administration, operations, management, treatment, and services.

DESIGNERS TURN BARS INTO BEAUTY
Engineering News-Record, March 5, 1964, v172, 24

4880/(64.4)/-(GU1)

The annex to the Wayne County Jail in downtown Detroit features decorative grill of square steel rods that add beauty to the building while keeping inmates securely inside. Through the use of closed circuit television one guard is able to monitor all the corridors of the new building.

DETAIL SHEET: PRISON PLUMBING
Air Conditioning, Heating and
Ventilation, March 1962, v59,
119-120

48/(5)/--

Sanitation and security are the prime factors in planning and design of plumbing systems in detention institutions. Design and specifications included.

DIGNITY AND HUMANITY AT FRENCH LAW
COURTS
The Architect and Building News, July
17, 1969, v3, 59-62

317/(9)/--(G)

The new Palais de Justice at Lille stands on the site of the previous Palais, but encloses a volume 10 times as great. The Palais covers 377,000 square feet of floor space. All legal services for the capital of the North Department are here. Plans and pictures included.

DETAIL SHEET: PRISON PLUMBING
Air Conditioning, Heating and
Ventilation, April 1962, v59,
103-104

48/(5)/--

Design and installation specifications for prison plumbing facilities.

Dorney, William P.
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF READING IN-
STRUCTION IN THE MODIFICATION
OF CERTAIN ATTITUDES TOWARD
AUTHORITY FIGURES OF ADOLESCENT
DELINQUENTS

718/--/(E2p)

Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
New York University, 1963

An evaluation of Changes in Attitudes Toward Authority Figures, Behavior and Reading Ability of Adolescent Delinquent Boys. Because of the close relationship between reading, retardation and delinquency, the study shows reading instruction effective in modifying certain attitudes toward authority. Emphasis on importance of this instruction both as a treatment and a preventative.

DRAMATIC ATRIUM FOR A SMALL CITY
HALL

Architectural Record, June 1963,
vl46, 140-141

30/(9)/-/(F)

Plans and photos of New City Hall at Paducah, Kentucky

Eckardt, Wolf Von
NEW DESIGN HELPS POINT THE WAY TO
PRISON REFORM

Washington, D. C.: The Washington
Post, 1971

48/(9)/-/(F)

Article discusses trends of design away from "new ways to reduce escape risks" toward correctional functions, using the new prison at Leesburg, N.J., and others for examples.

Eaton, Joseph W.
STONE WALLS NOT A PRISON MAKE
Springfield, Ill.: Charles E. Thomas,
publisher, 1962

48/-/-(F2b)

"The anatomy of planned prison change" is the subtitle of this work. It discusses personal relations and prison community as a treatment and resocialization process.

Eklund, Robert L. and William J.
Burnett
CONSERVATION CAMP PROGRAM
American Journal of Correction,
July-Aug. 1968, 35-38

484/(9)/-/(E2)

This is the "nation's largest system of minimum security camps" involving about 5,500 inmates, 34 camps and 3 camp training centers. Growth problems, programs treatment, restraint, inmate processing and correctional education are discussed. Formal educational opportunities are offered and high responsibility goals are placed on individual inmates.

Emerson, Robert M.
THE JUVENILE COURT: LABELING
AND INSTITUTIONAL CAREERS
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
Brandeis University, 1968

317/-/(G)

An analysis of the juvenile court in a large metropolitan area as an institution occupying a central place in societal reaction to the juvenile offender.

Epstein, Norman
A STUDY OF THE SELF BELIEFS OF MALE
ADOLESCENT DELINQUENTS COMPARED
WITH NON-DELINQUENT MALE ADOLES-
CENTS AND THE VARIABLE OF INSTI-
TUTIONALIZATION AMONGST DELIN-
QUENTS

718/-/(E2u)

Unpub. Ph.D. Diss. New York Univ., 1970

Early identification of power beliefs and greater know-
ledge concerning the possible covert desire for in-
stitutionalization as a substitute for the pressure of
community living may be important therapeutic tools.

Empey, LaMar T. and Steven G. Lubeck
THE SILVERLAKE EXPERIMENT
Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1971

718/-/(E2b)

The experiment is a joint effort by practitioner and researcher to study the problem of delinquent boys. It was a joint experiment by "Boys Republic", a private institution for delinquents and the Youth Studies Center of the University of Southern California. The overall report is an attempt to "profile" the delinquent classifications and document appropriate means for individually planned treatment and resocialization.

Ettinger, Clayton James
THE PROBLEM OF CRIME
New York: Ray Long and Richard
Smith, Inc., 1932

9/(9)/-(E2)

Some of the discussed topics are: the police system, the jail system, the prison system in the U.S.; and reformatories. Included also are statistical charts and graphs. Ending each chapter are questions and topics for investigation.

EVERY SIX HOURS COLOGNE BUILDS
A NEW ROOM FOR A NEW RASCAL
Engineering News-Record, Aug. 13,
1965, v175, 60-61

488/(9)/-(D)

Cells are prefabricated on the site for this jail that will eventually accommodate 1,100 prisoners.

FBI BUILDING GETS THE NOD
Progressive Architecture, Nov. 1967,
v48, 51

313/(9)/-(E2)

Approved in September, the new FBI building in Washington, D.C. will have 3 below grade levels comprising 700,000 square feet; above grade will be 1,700,000 square feet for laboratories, offices and files.

Evrard, Franklin H. and Kenneth H.
Koch
SUCCESSFUL PAROLE
Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas
Publisher, 1971

9/-/-(E2b)

The book covers the activities of the parole officer and offender from prison through probationary period and the problem of communication, alcohol, psychiatric and psychological treatment and tools of supervision.

FEDERAL MAXIMUM SECURITY PENITEN-
TIARY, MARION, ILLINOIS, 1963
Architectural Record, Aug. 1965,
v138, 152-153

481/(9)/Ff/(F)

Construction using precast, prestressed concrete panels make up all secured areas of this prison complex.

FERGUSON UNIT FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS
Texas: Department of Corrections,
1963

7180/(9)/-(E2p)

Pictorial report on the unit after its first year of operation. The Unit sees itself as a "practical application of training and education". It was encouraged in that only 6.8% of the 300 released had to be returned to prison. Education training starts from basic illiteracy through post high school.

FIRST BUILDING FOR THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE FBI
Architectural Record, March 1965,
v137, 146

3140/(9)/-(F)

Design and illustrations of new FBI building in Washington, D.C.

Ferrell, C. Richard, et al
INFLUENCE OF A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY
ON BEHAVIOR AND ADJUSTMENT OF DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

717/-/-(E2b)

Mental Retardation, Dec. 1969, v7(6)
6-9

Study of 25 male defective delinquents. After introduction of therapeutic community treatment into program there was a significant increase in placements to community half-way houses or more open institutional environments. "Community" used was open ward meetings. Staff rated twice weekly on social participation in the meetings and kept track of improvement.

FIRST PHASE OF MARIN COUNTY CENTER
IS COMPLETED
Architectural Record, Nov. 1962, v
132, 12

30/-/-(F)

The first phase of the last major work of Frank Lloyd Wright, the Administration Building of the Marin County Civic Center, San Rafael, California, was dedicated in mid-October.



FIVE-YEAR REPORT, 1963-1968
Toronto: University of Toronto,
Centre of Criminology, Nov. 1968

48/-/-(E2)

This includes briefs on planned, current and completed research by the Centre and publications issued by it. Research includes among others projects on criminal justice in countries of British Commonwealth, Canadian parole system, half-way houses in Ontario and cost analysis of criminal justice system in Canada. Publications include proceedings of various conferences and journal articles by Centre members.

Flynn, Edith E. and Frederic D. Moyer
CORRECTION AND ARCHITECTURE: A SYN-
THESIS
The Prison Journal, Spring-Summer
1971

9/(9)/-(E2)

Article discusses content and functions of Guidelines which is published to make available information for a "systematic approach to the planning of state, regional and community correctional systems" for institutional portion by providing "empirical socioenvironmental data and pertinent architectural component designs" based on up-to-date research and development investigations. The article suggests alternative strategies for handling the interlocking community-based system approach.

Florida Division of Corrections
FLORIDA'S MODERN CORRECTIONAL INSTI-
TUTIONS
American Journal of Corrections,
July-Aug. 1967, 18-24

9/(9)/-(E2)

Illustrated article including discussions of Florida's program for an improved correctional system, personnel, business affairs, inmate treatment, listing of Florida's correctional institutions. Discussed the Apalachee Correctional Institution as a progressive correctional facility, located in northwest Florida. It is composed of two units, the East Unit with a capacity of 600 youthful offenders and the West Unit, housing adult males, has a capacity of 260. Mandatory educational and vocational training programs which is in the East Unit.

Friedland, David M.
GROUP COUNSELING AS A FACTOR IN
REDUCING RUNAWAY BEHAVIOR FROM
AN OPEN TREATMENT INSTITUTION
FOR DELINQUENT AND PRE-DELIN-
QUENT BOYS

718/-/-(E2u)

Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
New York University, 1960

"The Evaluation of Changes in Frustration Tolerance, Self-Concept, Attitude toward Maternal Figures, Attitude Toward Paternal Figures, Attitude Toward Other Authority and in Reality Testing of Runaway Delinquent Boys." In an effort to determine if group counseling were a factor in changing the behavior of runaway boys, it was concluded runaway boys don't have a lower tolerance level for frustration, just a different way of dealing with it. Group counseling doesn't appear to have any reducing effect.

FULFILLMENT IN BOSTON
Architectural Forum, Dec. 1967, v127
44-45

30/-/-(E2)

Progress on the new City Hall indicates that the building
"will deliver all that the design promised."

Garabedian, Peter G.
THE NATURAL HISTORY OF AN INMATE COM-
MUNITY IN A MAXIMUM SECURITY
PRISON

481/-/-(E2u)

The Journal of Criminal Law, Crimi-
nology and Police Science, 1970, vol.
(1), 78-85

Reports some of the problems and consequences of estab-
lishing an anti-criminal inmate community with a maximum
security prison which is committed primarily to the
goals of surveillance and restraint. The results sug-
gest that efforts to establish the communities depend
partly on the perspectives, divergent and normative,
held by different types of inmates. "More documenta-
tion of efforts to create change is needed."

Gaddis, Gene
AIR CONDITIONING AND Y-SHAPED
COURTHOUSE
Air Conditioning, Heating and
Ventilating, May 1961, v58, 102-103

317/(57)/-/-

Designed to take advantage of the unusual building design
air conditioning costs in the Dunn County Courthouse
in Menomonic, Wisconsin, are considerably less than in a
conventional building.

Garabedian, Peter G.
WESTERN PENITENTIARY: A STUDY OF
SOCIAL ORGANIZATION
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Uni-
versity of Washington, 1959

48/-/-(E2u)

In the study of the relationship of social organiza-
tion and attitudes in a correctional setting, it was
concluded that much of individual behavior can be
accounted for in terms of the social organization of
which the individual is a part. Among the conclusions
found was that little agreement among officials existed,
as did little between officials and prisoners and
among prisoners as to relative importance of correc-
tional goals.



Gault, Robert H.
THE THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF CHALLENGE
International Journal of Offender
Therapy, 1971, v15(1), 11-12

480023/-/-(E2)

Treatment of offenders requires challenges to offender;
the private office of therapist provides more than an
institutional setting.

Germann, A. C. et al
INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas
Publisher, 1968, 177ff

30/-/-(E2Y1)

Part of this book is history and statute discussion but
latter portion of book deals with governmental and
private law enforcement agencies, and judicial processes.
Minor sections deal with efficiency and related technology.
Appendices give flow diagrams for judicial process, and
directories for academic institutions offering career
programs in the field and a directory of state standards
for personnel.

Gendin, Sidney
THEORIES OF PUNISHMENT AND THE
IDEA OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, New
York University, 1966

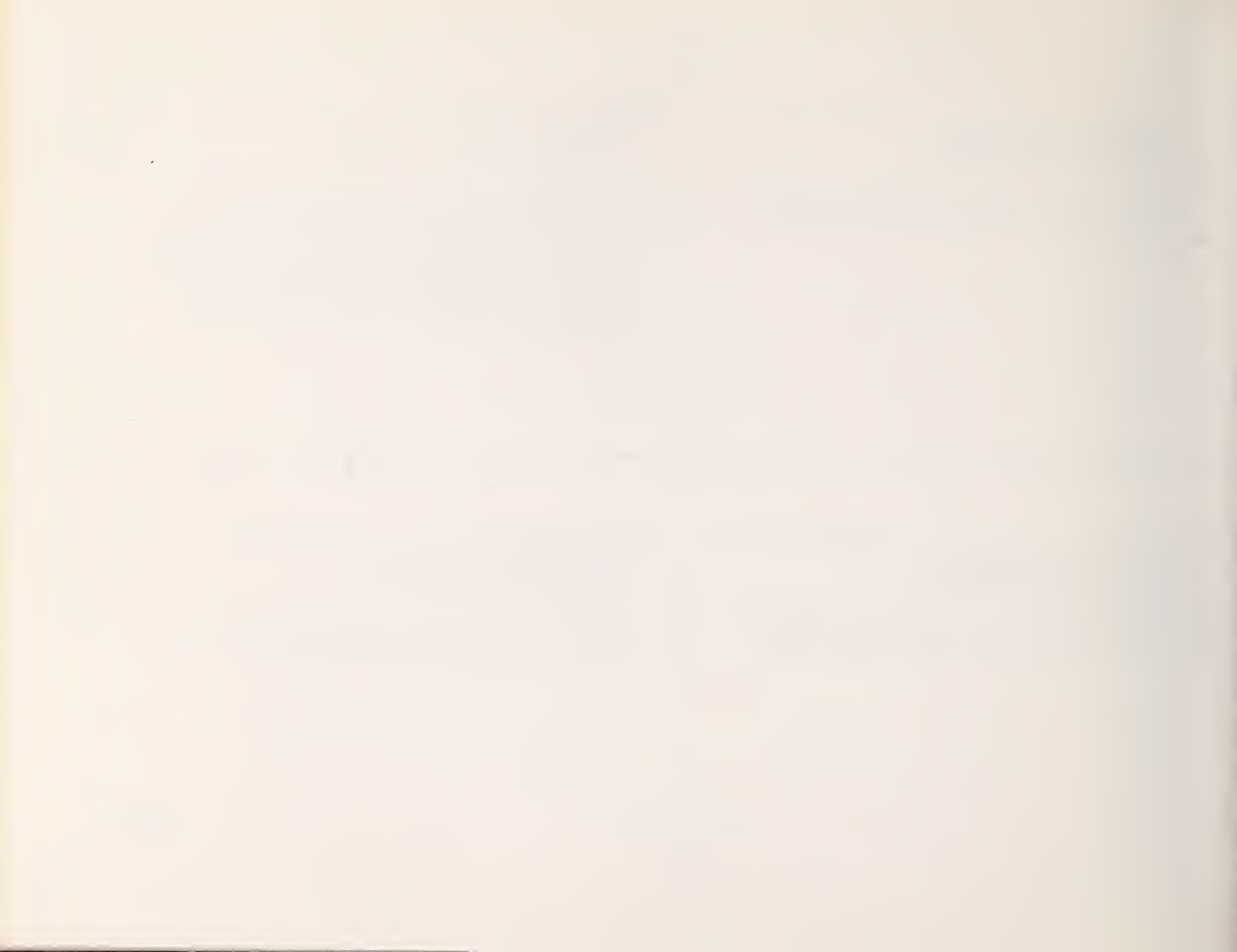
48/-/-(E2b)

An analysis of the various concepts of punishment and
of criminal responsibility in current thought today.

Gervais, Kenneth R.
THE PORTLAND POLICE OFFICER
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
Claremont Graduate School and
University Center, 1968

383/-/-(E2)

An empirical study of police officers, their attitudes,
activities, self-image and their functions.



Giallombardo, Rose M.
THE SENSELESS WORLD: A STUDY OF
A WOMEN'S PRISON
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
Northwestern University. 1965

48/-/-(E2)

A study of the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia indicates that as a result of differences in the cultural definitions ascribed to their respective role as male or female, the typical culture which emerges in the male prison does not exist in women's. The differences call for different solutions in the prison world.

Gibbons, Don C.
SOCIETY, CRIME AND CRIMINAL CAREERS:
AN INTRODUCTION INTO CRIMINOLOGY
Englewood Cliffs, N.J. : Prentice-
Hall, Inc., 1968, pp 47-89, 435ff

9/(9)/-(E2)

Of interest are the chapters on police tasks and processing "from arrest to trial" and those on variation in correctional dispositions, correctional social organizations, treatment of offenders and the "challenge of crime."

Giallombardo, Rose
SOCIETY OF WOMEN: A STUDY OF A WOMEN'S
PRISON
New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.,
1966

48/-/-(E2)

The study is based on the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, W. V. It is a sociological viewpoint but gives the physical facilities, staff organization and operations, treatment, and social relations of prison community and the problem of conflicting goals placed on the prison by the general society.

Gibson, Frank K. and Raymond Payne
PERSONALITY AND CLASSIFICATION IN
CRIMINAL CORRECTIONS
American Journal of Corrections, May
to June 1968, v30, 7-8, 10, 27

48/-/-(E2b)

Deals with prisoner classification and other aspects of correctional procedures. Statements directed toward treatment. Discussed personality typologies, the nature of personality, prison work and personality types, and implementation. Basically argued that correctional institutions are inadequate because they don't consider human personality.

Gilbert, W. W., et al
PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES IN CORRECTION,
1971

9/-/-(E2b)

Ohio State University, Center for the
Study of Crime and Delinquency, 1971

Prepared for Sub-Committee-Institutional Processes and
Services, Ohio Citizens Task Force.

Gordon, R. I., and M. K. Temerlin.
"BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST AND THE COURT-
ROOM"

317/-/-(E2)

Judicature
v53: 151-3; Nov. 1969

Bibliography

Gill, Howard B.
CORRECTIONAL PHILOSOPHY AND
ARCHITECTURE

48/-/-(E2)

AIA Journal, July 1961, v36, 67-73

Modern penology in America is currently being carried
out in "Monstrosities" which reflect 100 year old philoso-
phies. A growing number of prison workers are recognizing
the need for a more precise professional approach in penal
philosophy. Current philosophy based on 5 basics: security
essential, prisoners are classified into 4 groups-new,
tractable, intractable, and defective. Correctional staff
will be grouped into executive, administrative, profession-
al, security and treatment groups. Prison architecture
must meet requirements of all concepts. Rough plans in-
cluded.

GROUND IS BROKEN FOR WRIGHT'S MARIN
COUNTY CENTER

30/-/-(F)

Progressive Architecture, April 1960,
v41, 82

Frank Lloyd Wright's Marin County, California, Government
Center consists of a "colony" of governmental and cultural
buildings and a permanent fairground; among future build-
ings will be a county courthouse and jail.

Guidroz, Fay T.

EVALUATION OF FOUR TREATMENT
APPROACHES FOR DRUG ADDICTION
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
Louisiana State Univ. and Agricul-
tural and Mechanical College, 1970

48/-/-(E2c)

An evaluation of comparative treatment effects of methadone, group psychotherapy, a combination of methadone and group psychotherapy on addicts using change in self-concept as the primary measure of successful treatment.

Haesler, W. T.

OFFENDER THERAPY IN SWISS PRISON
International Journal of Offender
Therapy, 1968, v12(3), 127-132

718/-/-(E2be)

Psychotherapy for delinquents under penal law is deficient in Switzerland. Describes open-door institution at Saxerriet, Saint Gallen Canton operating for 120 first time offenders since 1964. One-half of the inmates are sexual offenders. Institution offers group and individual therapy to inmates and wives. Therapists are separate from prison staff.

Guthrie, Phil

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
American Journal of Corrections, July-
Aug. 1968, 18-23

9/-/-(E2)

The scope of the work of the Department includes "control training, treatment and supervision of 42,000 adult prison inmates, parolées and addict outpatients." It includes operation of major correctional institutions, minimum security "conservation camps", community correctional centers and local parole offices. It has a centralized "reception-diagnosis" system for initial processing of all offenders and an emphasized rehabilitation program.

Hagan, William T.

INDIAN POLICE AND JUDGES
New Haven: Yale University Press, 1966

3/-/-(E2u)

Subtitled "Experiments in Acculturation and Control". It is history and development covering special problems of national control of reservations and possibilities of transfer of authority to states following 1953 legislation.

HALIFAX COUNTY MUNICIPAL BUILDING
Royal Architectural Institute of
Canada Journal, Sept. 1961, v38, 70-1

314/(9)/-(F)

Plans and pictures of Halifax County, North Carolina county municipal building which includes constables' offices.

Harris, Richard N.
THE POLICE ACADEMY: A PSYCHO-
STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS
Unpublished Ph. D. Dissertation,
Tufts University, 1970

728/-/(E2)

A participatory research strategy was used to study a police academy's training program. The study attempts to deal with the recruit, the general picture of the recruit's life in the academy and the consequence of the training received.

HANDBOOK ON CLASSIFICATION IN
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
Philadelphia: The American Foun-
dation Studies in Corrections,
1965

48/(9)/-(E3)

This sets up both classifications system and state organizations and also gives programs, personnel and physical facility needs for records, reception centers, and looks toward changes in institutional programs through use of classification. Includes bibliography.

Hart, Tom F.
THE CHANGING FUNCTION OF THE
LONDON GIRL'S REMAND HOME:
CRISIS-INTERVENTION AND
CLASSIFICATION

718/-/(E2)

International Journal of Offender
Therapy, 1971, v15(1) 35-47

Stays for brief period for alleged offenders and non-delinquents in need of care, protection and control as defined by juvenile courts. For observation to furnish information and recommendations for juvenile courts. Family and paternalistic atmosphere in home involves full-time concern to give valid reassurance and encourage personal skills. Control in home from mutual respect between girls and staff.

Helman, H. W.
CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES AS PRACTICED
BY THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM
American Journal of Corrections, May
to June 1967, 4-9

48/-/-(A)

Describes some of the methods used and experiences encountered by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in carrying out its construction program. Discussion included selection of architect and review as well as role of the public building service.

Heyns, Garrett
PENAL INSTITUTIONS
Annals of the American Academy of
Political and Social Science, Sept.
1957, v313, 71-75

48(9)/-(Y1)

Although all prison administrators recognize that recreation is vital to an effective rehabilitation of the inmate, progress toward sufficient recreational programs is slow because of lack of funds.

Herrick, James E.
THE SOCIAL WORKER AT THE ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
Northbrook, Ill.: Whitehall Co., 1969

480(9)/-(E2bu)

This has intensive treatment on 1) treatment of the psychopath, 2) the PICO Project Group Experiment on restructuring the social milieu for inmates using the totality of institution step by step 3) administrative conflicts, and 4) social casework. It includes personnel and space interaction diagrams.

Hoffman, Freda A.
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GEORGE
JUNIOR REPUBLIC IN PENNSYLVANIA:
A PRIVATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR
ADJUDGED DELINQUENT BOYS
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Uni-
versity of Pittsburgh, 1970

718/-/-/

The development of the George Junior Republic in Pennsylvania describes the change from a school for directing the activities of accidental and environmental delinquent boys to a school for treating emotionally and socially deprived delinquent boys.

Hood, Roger, G.
KEY ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY
World University Library, 1970

48/-/-(E2)

The book is concerned with summarizing the up-to-date research done on the fields of criminology discussed. It draws conclusions and indicates questions concerning each topic. Includes graphs, statistical charts and references.

Hough, Jane
MALADJUSTED CHILDREN
Official Architecture and Planning
Sept. 1969, v32, 1069-1074

718/(9)/-(E2)

The residential school for maladjusted children utilizes the therapeutic treatment approach which aims to use all aspects of the child's milieu in the treatment programs. The relationship between this program and design must be intimate for a program to succeed.

Hopper, Columbus B.
CONJUGAL AND FAMILY VISITATION
IN MISSISSIPPI
Proceedings, 99th Congress of
Correction, American Correction
Assn., Aug. 1969

480/-/-(E2)

Miss. State Penitentiary at Parchman emphasizes and encourages family visits to inmates as frequently as practical within allowed periods of alternate Sun. Visits are unsupervised and can be private on the grounds. Ten day home furloughs are part of the program. These began unofficially, but are now built in at the First Offender Camp where conjugal rooms are likened to a "modern motel" though "spartan". Picnic areas are available and whole families encouraged. Women and maximum security inmates don't have privileges. Distant surveillance is practical because of area.

Houston, Lawrence N.
AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATION-
SHIP BETWEEN THE VOCATIONAL
INTERESTS AND HOMOSEXUAL BE-
HAVIOR OF INSTITUTIONALIZED
YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

718/-/-(E2u)

Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
Temple University, 1963

The study of 190 male reformatory inmates between 15 and 21 indicates a strong feminine identification and emotional maladjustment in homosexuals. The results of this study suggest the possible use of the Picture Interest Inventory as an aid in identifying homosexually inclined inmates.

Huffman, Arthur V. and Wilson M. Meeks
THE PSYCHIATRIC DIVISION-ILLINOIS
STATE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM
State of Illinois: Dept. of Public
Safety, 1965

48/-/-(E2p)

The pamphlet covers case-types and work load estimates, classification/diagnostic procedures, administration and treatment facilities needed as part of the total correctional system.

Huxtable, Ada Louise
NEW PRISON DESIGNS STRESS HUMAN
ELEMENTS
New York: New York Times, 1971

48/(9)/-(E2u)

This is a discussion of new eastern prisons or detention centers in contrast to the Attica prison riot. The emphasis in design philosophy is to "prepare inmates for responsible community living" approached by means of "problem solving" rather than purely custodial."

Hughes, H. Gordon
OTTAWA JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT
COMPETITION

317/(9)/-(E2)

Royal Architectural Institute of
Canada Journal, Sept. 1960, v37,
392-395

Although the dignity of the court is maintained it is a family court and as such the design is more in keeping with domestic scale. Of maximum importance is the separation of the court section from the detention section and the segregation of young from older offenders. Sketches and plans of 3 top finishers in competition included.

IDAHO STATE PENITENTIARY-AN ADMINIS-
TRATIVE SURVEY
State of Idaho: Dept. of Administra-
tive Services, Nov. 1967

480/-/-(E2)

Well-detailed information is given including numbers of personnel for specific penitentiary functions, such as prison industries, farm operations, education, library, and chaplain services. It includes statistical data, tables and charts for future development.

INDIANA STATE FARM
State of Indiana: Dept. of Correc-
tions, 1962

480/-/-(E2)

Organization and program functions are discussed. The treatment division includes Alcoholics Anonymous, classifications, counseling, education, honor camps, library, recreation, religion, and etc. There are also medical and custodial and industry and farm departments.

INSIDE COURTROOMS, DIVIDED
CIRCULATION

Architectural Record, Aug. 1961, v130,
107-110

317001/-/-(E2)

The architects of the New York City and Municipal Court Building came to two basic planning decisions which affects every other element of design. Two separate circulations systems are provided: one for judges and jurors, the other for lawyers and public. Another departure from common practice is the use of smaller courtrooms, sized for the number of people who actually use them. Plans and pictures included.

INMATE CLASSIFICATION MANUAL OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
State of California, Dept. of
Corrections, May 1961

480/(9)/-(E2p)

Classification is a system of separating offender types such that treatment can be matched with type class and inmate moves as type class changes. Movement may be within a facility or between facilities. Covered is the need for adjustment centers, specialized housing units, transfer procedures and discussion on application to various California institutions and the physical needs of particular facilities.

INSTANT REPLAY AIDS LAW
ENFORCEMENT

Control Engineering, June 1969,
v16, 90

383/(64.1)/-(E2p)

A television information system will be installed in 1970 by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. All records will be stored as television recordings, immediately receivable.

AN INSTITUTIONAL PLANNING GUIDE FOR
DISASTER DEFENSE
Washington, D. C.: U. S. Dept. of
Justice - Federal Bureau of Prisons,
July 1957

9/(9)/-/-

A standard manual for emergency measures

INTERNATIONAL STUDY GROUP ON THE
DESIGN OF PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL
INSTITUTIONS: OPEN DAY

48/-/-(E2)

The Journal of the Royal Institute
of British Architects, Sept. 1961,
v68, 442-443

Summation of views given in an open meeting of the Inter-
national Study Group on design of penal and correctional
institutions on "the needs of a Modern Prison System."

INTERIORS FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERN-
MENT
Progressive Architecture, July 1965,
v46. 170-176

317/(9)/-(G)

The United States Courthouse and Federal Office Build-
ing in Chicago contains 15 two-story courtrooms, each
of which achieves the effect of possessing a degree of
autonomy which is "awesomely appropriate." The "stark
discipline of the design is expressionistic, evoking
the mechanistic regimentation of legal enforcement
and the awful power of the courts and government." It
may be the "physical statement which most closely
approaches the Orwellian picture of governmental power"
in 1984. Plans and pictures included.

Irwin, John
THE FELON
New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1970

9/-/-(E2b)

The major point of the study was the career of the felon.
The secondary theme was "the obstacle course" nature of
the felon's life once arrested. The goal of the study is
to present the viewpoint of the felon and his feeling
that those around don't understand him.

Jacks, Irving
A STUDY OF ACCESSIBILITY TO GROUP
THERAPY OF A GROUP OF INCARCER-
ATED ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, New
York University, 1960

718/-/(E2b)

An attempt to develop a method for determining accessi-
bility among a population of offenders aged 16-21 indi-
cated that a scale which would predict accurately accessi-
bility to group therapy could be developed. The predic-
tion from this scale would be far more accurate than
those currently attainable.

JAPANESE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
Japan: Ministry of Justice Cor-
rections Bureau, 1957

9/(9)/-(E2)

Pamphlet covers juvenile detention and classification
homes, reform and training schools, prisons, medical
prisons and training institution of correctional
personnel. Organization, programs and sample daily
inmate schedule included. Illustrated.

JAIL ADDITION DESIGNED FOR
MAXIMUM SECURITY
Architectural Record, Nov. 1964,
v136, 159-161

488001/ /-(F)

This addition to Wayne County jail provides maximum
security for 371 inmates. It has a link containing
elevators and stairs connecting on every floor of the
existing facility. Floor plans and pictures included.

Jeffery, Ina A.
BEHAVIORAL EXPERIMENTATION IN
THE CONTROL OF ACADEMIC AND
CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OF GHETTO
YOUTHS

718/-/(E2u)

Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
American University, 1968

Based on the psychological work of B. F. Skinner, the
project was an effort to control the behavior of de-
linquents. The students in the remedial education pro-
ject were lower class Negro youths, ages 16-21, who had
a history of delinquent acts. It showed no signifi-
cant behavioral changes. It was decided that this
didn't invalidate premises because only part of the
total environment could be controlled.

Johnston, Norman B. 48/-/(F)
RECENT SOLUTIONS: THE CRIMINOLOGIST'S
VIEW
AIA Journal, July 1961, v36, 63-66

By the end of World War II, most countries were struggling to put into practice a 20th century correctional philosophy in a series of Victorian buildings. The gulf between physical plants and philosophy is being bridged by new construction. There is diversity: radial plan in Spain, "H" in England, "telephone" in U. S. Since correctional philosophy is in fluid state need imaginative searching for new ways to solve architectural problems. Plan for physical plant must be flexible.

Jones, Howard 9/-/(E2b)
CRIME AND THE PENAL SYSTEM
London: University Tutorial Press,
1965, 134ff

Some history of theories of punishment and origin of penal system are given but of more direct interest are the chapters on problems of adjudication and diagnosis, English prisons, factors in prison training, the Borstals and approved schools, the correctional community and parole operations. Attention is also given to system integration necessities and the possibilities of preventive measures in law enforcement.

Johnston, Norman et al 9/-/(E2)
THE SOCIOLOGY OF PUNISHMENT AND
CORRECTION
New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1962,
pp 85-246, 311-349

The sections of interest are the detailed articles on the prison community (rules, relationships, leadership, etc.) the treatment process including some experimental efforts and new efforts in prevention.

----- 3170/(9)/-(F)
JUSTICE ON A PEDESTAL
Architectural Forum, Sept. 1967, v127,
76-79

The U. S. Tax Court building in Washington will house suites for 32 tax court judges, their staffs and courtroom facilities. Photos and plans included.

Kay, Barbara A.
DIFFERENTIAL SELF PERCEPTIONS
OF FEMALE OFFENDERS
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
Ohio State University, 1961

48/-/(E2u)

Self-concepts are related to age, total arrests, length of incarceration and age of onset of illegal behavior. Female offenders were less negative in socialization and more alienated than male offenders.

Kehrberg, John H.
HALF-WAY HOUSES: GOOD OR BAD?
American Journal of Corrections, Jan.
to Feb. 1968, 22-23

48/-/(E2b)

Criticizes half-way houses. Comments on both beneficial and non-beneficial aspects. The fundamental purposes of half-way houses are stressed. Included is a discussion of St. Leonard's House in Chicago, operated on a program of services for both male and female released prisoners. "If no real need existed for a half-way house, none would be established."

Keen, Ernest and Robert Laird
THE TWO WORLDS OF THE PRISON
INMATE
Pennsylvania Psychiatric Quarterly,
April 1968, v7(4), 42-45

48/-/(E2b)

Included are an introduction and a discussion entitled "Universal Coordinates of Experience." Denoted in the former is the view that prison inmates have certain objective facts of life in common which are of immediate importance in psychotherapy when one understands the subjective ramifications of the facts.

Kelley, Joanna
WHEN THE GATES SHUT
London: Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd.
1967

48/-/(E2b)

The book discusses the prison, the inmates, the program the after-care and the staff of a women's prison in England. The programs include work, education, religion, medicine and psychiatry and group and individual therapy. The author was the governor of HM Prison For Women at Holloway from 1959-1966.

Kelsaw, James W.
A STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS OF DIFFER-
ENTIATING ALCOHOLIC CRIMINALS
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
Washington State University, 1960

48/-/(E2b)

The investigation concluded that traditional classi-
fications have obscured rather than clarified the re-
lationship between criminals and alcoholics.

Kennedy, Glen A.
A STUDY OF THE INMATE OF THE
UTAH STATE PRISON
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
University of Utah, 1971

48/-/(E3)

This is a descriptive study of the prison inmates as one
means of eventually designing programs to deal effective-
ly with prison populations. It appears that the prisoner
population in this prison may not be as deviant as some.
The educational level is higher and the minority groups
are apparently not typical of other prisons.

Kennedy, Daniel B.
RESOCIALIZATION IN THREE IN-
STITUTIONAL AREAS
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
Wayne State University, 1971

48/-/(E2u)

This is an analysis and investigation of the nature
and theories of resocialization and the process as
it applies in compensatory education, criminal rehabil-
itation and training for the hardcore unemployed.

Kennedy, Will C.
PRISONIZATION AND SELF-CONCEPTION:
A STUDY OF A MEDIUM
SECURITY PRISON
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
University of California, Los
Angeles, 1970

482/-/(E3)

Highly prisonized inmates have more criminal than in-
mate orientation, were more involved in a criminal
subculture prior to imprisonment and have a more
negative self-conception than less prisonized inmates.

Kenney, John P.
ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE
FUNCTION IN CALIFORNIA
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
University of California, Los
Angeles, 1963

383/-/(E2)

The local police and sheriff's departments have been delegated policing responsibilities. Over the past 60 years state programs have been developed to aid these agencies in law enforcement. As a result there is a fairly high organizational integration of state and local police agencies.

Ketterling, Marvin E.
REHABILITATION OF WOMEN IN THE
MILWAUKEE COUNTY JAIL: AN EX-
PLORATORY EXPERIMENT
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
Colorado State College, 1964

488/-/(E2p)

This was a study of a rehabilitation program for women in the Milwaukee County Jail for 4 months to determine effects on recidivism, county aid status and employment.

Kenney, John P. and Dan G. Pursuit
POLICE WORK WITH JUVENILES, 3rd ed.
Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas,
Publisher, 1965

383/-/(E2)

The book discusses police process, administration and records when dealing with juveniles and the various types of offenses in neglected children and detention practices. There is also the interaction with other social agencies particularly concerned with preventive functions.

Kinzel, Augustus F.
BODY-BUFFER ZONE IN VIOLENT
PRISONERS

480/-/(E6k)

American Journal of Psychiatry, July
1970, v127(1), 59-64

Study based on inmates of U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners. Eight violent and six violent inmates were compared to ascertain when was "too close." Violent prisoners required a body-buffer zone approximately four times larger than other group. Suggested this might be means of screening potentially violent on admission.

Korn, Richard R. and Lloyd W. McCorkle 9/(9)/-(E2)
CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY
New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston,
Inc., 1959, pp 98-118, and 416ff

Part of book is devoted to crime, its natures, causes, and relation to society. There is discussion of police activities, remand situations, institutionalization of offenders and correctional treatment including its trends and issues. Correctional administration and functional needs are given.

Kroeger, Virgil John 718/-/(E3)
A STUDY OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF
DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Uni-
versity of Minnesota, 1961

A study made on 2,851 adolescent males indicates that different categories of male offenders establish different kinds of relationships to property, codes of society and other social persons.

Krapek, Anton 488/(56.4)/-/-
STEAM FAN-COIL UNITS HEAT NEW JAIL
Heating, Piping and Air Condition-
ing, Sept. 1965, v37, 135-137

In Ingram County Michigan the new sheriff's department and the jail are entirely self-contained 18,230 square feet structure with a long term capacity of 240 persons and a short term capacity of 240 additional persons.

Krueger, Doris 718/-/(E2u)
OPERANT GROUP THERAPY WITH DELIN-
QUENT BOYS USING THERAPIST'S
VERSUS PEER'S REINFORCEMENT
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
University of Miami, 1970

Study demonstrates the efficacy of using operant techniques in a group therapy setting with adolescent delinquents, and the enhancing effect of using peers as reinforcers of appropriate behavior.

LAW COURTS: DONCASTER

The Architectural Review, Dec. 1969,
v146, 420-424

3/-/-(F)

These Law Courts and adjacent police headquarters are part of Doncaster's new civic center. The Courts are for both county and borough authorities, each with its own administration and there is also a self-contained probation service. Pictures and plans included.

Lease, John E.
A REVIEW OF PRISON DIETARY PRACTICES
American Journal of Corrections,
May-June, 1968, v30, 14-17

48/-/-(E2c)

Reviewed history of prison dietary practices. The progression and unevenness of such practices are discussed. Bibliography

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROJECT

Art and Architecture, Oct. 1970, v77,
19

488/-/-(F)

The building is divided into an administrative wing of about 8000 square feet and a jail wing of 3000 square feet, both one story. The administrative wing is open, glass-walled and in contrast to the solid security of the concrete block section, with its reinforced concrete slab roof.

Leech, Keith
A STUDY OF THE ADJUSTMENT OF DELIN-
QUENT GIRLS IN AN INSTITUTIONAL
SETTING

718/-/-(E2b)

Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Uni-
versity of Tennessee, 1971

An attempt to predict the adjustment of delinquent girls to a state school for girls on the basis of a battery of behavioral measures administered to 52 girls shortly after each was admitted, indicates that the method has promise but that more work remains to be done.

Levy, Russell H. and John J.
Hemming

718/(64.4)/--(U1)

COMPUTER AIDED DECISION MAKING:
THE DIAGNOSTIC ASSISTANCE REPORT
State of Illinois: Department of
Corrections, Jan. 1970

Report covers analysis of possibilities at the Reception and Diagnostic Center for Boys. The report gives more in depth information for the psychological information on 1) emotional stability, 2) perceptual-motor impairment and 3) intellectual deficiency. Bulk is a program for computer but thereby gives computer needs for space.

Levy, Russell H., et al
CORRECTIONS INFORMATION SYSTEM,
OVERVIEW AND CURRENT STATUS
State of Illinois: Department of
Corrections, Oct. 1970

9/(64)/--(U1)

"Relevant, accurate and timely information" is a significant need of the entire criminal justice system. Most efforts have been applied to stages prior to corrections. Illinois is setting up a system to fully integrate entire time span to avoid problems of fragmentation. The intent of the program is to also integrate into the systems the needs, social, educational, vocational, religious, recreational and health services as well as legal data and to have a retrieval system for immediate staff use in decision making, interface of agencies and program evaluation.

Levy, Russell H. and John J. Hennings
COMPUTERS IN CORRECTIONS: TERMINAL
ONE

48/(64.4)/--(U1)

State of Illinois: Department of
Corrections, Jan. 1970

Report of a study to utilize remote terminals for access to information system data bank to assist specialists in planning rehabilitative programs and for research and analysis of programs.

Lewin, Gertrud, W.
SOCIAL WORK IN THE PSYCHIATRIC
COURT CLINIC

317002/--/(E2)

International Journal of Offender
Therapy, 1971, v15(1) 52-58

Study contrasts role of judiciary to mental health workers while stressing cooperation and mutual understanding of respective concepts and actions. Social worker in court clinic provides support to delinquents and cooperates with probation officer and psychiatrist.

Lewis, James W.
SUSCEPTIBILITY OF INFLUENCE OF TWO
TYPES OF INSTITUTIONALIZED
DELINQUENTS

48/-/-(E3)

Unpublished Ph. D. Dissertation,
University of Wisconsin, 1965

An investigation of the susceptibility to influence
of institutionalized neurotic and social delinquents,
indicated that social delinquents are more responsive
to poor influence than were neurotic delinquents.

Liwanag, Ramon
A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF OHIO
AND PHILIPPINES PENAL SYSTEM

480/-/-(E2u)

Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Uni-
versity of Calif., Berkeley, 1970

The Ohio penal system, which has its origins in English
law and penal codes and the Philippine system, with its
origins in Spanish codes are both administered in
accordance with current prison and correctional standards.
Both have good prison treatment and training programs,
but in both control of prisoners seems to be the govern-
ing concern of the institutional program while treatment
is minimal.

LIGHTING JUSTICE

Illuminating Engineering, Jan. 1967,
v62, 65-69

317/(63)/-/-

The Courtrooms of the new Lehigh County, Pa., Court
House through architectural design and lighting captures
the atmosphere in which justice functions.

LOUISIANA ADULT CORRECTIONS: NEW
DIRECTIONS

9/(9)/-(E2)

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforce-
ment and Administration of Criminal
Justice, Sept. 1969

Gives information on state's new policies particularly as
applied to rehabilitation, receiving, diagnostic and
treatment centers, community correctional centers, new
prisons, multi-parish prisons and the expansion of pro-
bation and parole. There is specific critique of current
facilities in terms of accepted correctional standards.

Loveland, Frank
THE COUNTY PRISONS AND JAILS OF
PENNSYLVANIA
American Foundation, Institute of
Corrections, 1965

4880/-/-(E2)

Critical analysis on facilities, programs, and policies
in local Pennsylvania institutions.

Lowinger, Rudolph
PERSONALITY OF HOSPITALIZED ADOLES-
CENT MALE DRUG ADDICTS AS EXHIBIT-
ED IN LEVEL OF ASPIRATION: UN-
REALISM, RIGIDITY & GENERALITY IN
LEVEL OF ASPIRATION

718/-/-(E2b)

Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, New
York University, 1964

A study of patients at Riverside Hospital indicated
that generality in aspiration for addicts and con-
trol group existed but there was no evidence that
addicts were more unrealistic or rigid than control
group.

Loveland, Frank, et. al
THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND
SERVICES OF CONNECTICUT
Philadelphia: American Foundation
Institute of Corrections, Nov. 1966

9/(9)/-(E2)

Pamphlet gives brief history of development of new poli-
cies and analyzes conditions and programs in jails, cor-
rectional institutions for males and females, probation
services and makes recommendations for centralized re-
ception/diagnostic center and for overall master planning
of correctional system. Classification and separation of
facilities roles will require revised concepts in build-
ing design.

AN L-SHAPE FOR OREGON SUPREME COURT
Progressive Architecture, April 1969,
v50, 37

317/-/-(FG)

The new Supreme Court building will include a total
net area of 82,330 square feet. The L-shape design
fits into surrounding capitol mall "while maintaining
its own inherent vitality."

Luger, Milton
INNOVATIONS IN THE TREATMENT OF
JUVENILE OFFENDERS
Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science, Jan. 1969,
v381. 60-70

718/-/-(E2)

About eight years ago a state agency was given responsibility "to launch an innovative program for troubled adolescents. The manner in which the administration viewed its new mandate, the youth-care concepts which the programs were based on, and the practical daily operational problems in implementing techniques and approaches" is discussed in this article. Under the title of "Program Approaches" is a discussion on conservation camps and short term adolescent training programs in conjunction with liaison to community facilities.

MAGISTRATES' COURT, BUCKINGHAM
Architectural Review, May 1963,
v131, 357

30/-/-(F)

The first of a group of new civic buildings, the court building includes formal courtrooms, interview and detention rooms. Plans and pictures included.

MacSpeiden, Thomas R.
THE INFLUENCE OF SCHOLASTIC AND
VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS ON
THE RATE OF PAROLE VIOLATION
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
Purdue University, 1966

718/-/-(E2u)

In a sample of 2285 inmates paroled from the Indiana Reformatory, no significant relationship was found between training and parole status.

MAGISTRATES' COURT: LAVENDER HILL,
LONDON
Architectural Review, Jan. 1966, v127
124-125

30/-/-(F)

The new Magistrates' Courts, Lavender Hill, London, will serve the South-west London area and will provide offices for probation services. Later the police station will be rebuilt.

MANCHESTER COURTS OF JUSTICE
The Architect and Building News,
Feb. 1962, 275-280

317/-/-(F)

This building which will house the Assize Courts, Crown County Chancery Court and the Court of Records is in the central building in a court complex. Photos and pictures included.

Mannheim, Hermann
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL RECON-
STRUCTION

9/-/-(E2)

London: Kegan, Paul, French, Trubuer
and Co., LTD., 1946

Theoretical continuation of author's previous works is discussed. Mostly concerned with remodeling large sections of criminal law because of the "crisis" in values.

MANCHESTER COURTS OF LAW
The Builder, Feb. 2, 1962, v202,
241-245

3170/-/-(F)

The new center will combine all the various courts in the city in one group of new buildings alongside the future city centre. Photos and plans included.

MANPLAN 7: LOCAL GOVERNMENT
The Architectural Review, July 1970,
v148, 45-64

3/-/-(F)

Discussion of problems of local government in England. Includes pictures and designs of a police station in Cardiff and court building in King's Lynn, a building which is combined with court offices in already existing historic houses.

MANUAL OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS
Washington, D. C.: American Correc-
tional Association, 1966, 3rd ed.

9/(9)/-(E)

Divided into 5 parts: objectives of correctional systems, correctional process in community, central correctional administration, correctional institutions, evaluations and bibliography. Part IV includes sections on institution needs for administration, physical plant, security, inmate employment, correctional discipline, counseling, and medical services, feeding, property control, education, recreation and section on facilities for women and youthful offenders.

MANUAL ON JAIL ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.: The National
Sheriff's Assn., 1970

488/(9)/-(E2)

This is a "handbook designed to ease the difficult task of the jail administrator." In outline form it gives detail alternatives, policies, procedures and services for a functioning jail.

A MANUAL FOR CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS
New York, New York: American Prison
Assn., 1954

48/(9)/-(E)

Prepared by the Committee to Revise the 1946 "Manual of Suggested Standards for a State Correctional System". Applicable to adult offenders excluding mental defectives. Contains theory and administration of system as a whole, organizational diagrams with functions; discussion of various types of facilities and aims balancing between rehabilitation and custodial and punitive philosophies. Gives criteria associated with goals in terms of separation of types of prisoners and adjunct facilities as feeding, health, education, etc. Primarily from viewpoint of administration. Extensive bibliography and index.

A MASSIVE LUMINOUS CEILING DIGNIFIES
A FEDERAL COURTROOM
Illuminating Engineering, March 1967,
v62, 128-129

317/(63)/-/-

The lighting design in the courtrooms of the United States Courthouse and Federal Building in Chicago achieves a feeling of permanence in deliberately designed ceilings with aluminum louvers with clearly defined cells.

Mattick, Hans W. and Alexander B.

480/-/-(E2)

Ackman

THE CLOACAL REGION OF AMERICAN
CORRECTIONS

Annals of American Academy of
Political and Social Science, Jan.
1969, v381, 109-118

The result is from underbudgeting, overcrowding, and haphazard administration. Suggestion made to re-allocate some traditional functions of jails to other social agencies. Prospect for reform of local jail not good. Also discussed half-way houses and work-release programs.

4810/(9)/-(E2G)

MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON THAT EM-
PHASIZES REHABILITATION
Architectural Record, April 1965,
v137, 187-192

Although a maximum security prison like Leavenworth and Alcatraz, the new Federal Penitentiary at Marion, Illinois, expresses an atmosphere conducive to rehabilitation, rather than simply the hopelessness of escape. Plans and photos are included.

Mauk, Warren S.

480/-/-(E2u)

THE EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM TASKS AND
FINANCIAL INCENTIVE ON THE EDUCA-
TIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF YOUNG PRISON
INMATES

Unpub. Ph.D. Dissertation, Florida
State University, 1970

The study among young adult male inmates of the Federal Correctional Institution indicated the effect of the level of activity on educational achievement was related to the kind of activity engaged in which may be considered as an intervening variable.

McCorkle, Lloyd W. et al

7180/-/-(E2G)

THE HIGHFIELDS STORY

New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1958

An experimental treatment project for youthful offenders in Hopewell, N.J. Basically it attempted to avoid "institutional patterns of a reformatory" and replaced it with small residential centers which could introduce individualized treatment and group therapy interactions. Atmosphere of the environment was a primary treatment tool. The facility was described as well as daily operations.

McGee, Richard A.
WHAT'S PAST IS PROLOGUE
Annals of American Academy of
Political and Social Science, Jan.
1969, v381, 1-10

48/-/-(E)

Primarily an analysis of history of corrections. Also discusses the new ideas of imprisonment, basically community based programs using social sciences. Correctional field on verge of revolutionary change which will take place gradually after being tested by scientific method. Includes list of predictions, including architectural description of new institutions and their working in out-patient-type follow through.

Medhurst, Richard, et al
SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENTS OF OHIO'S
ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
Ohio State Univ. - Center for the
Study of Crime and Delinquency, 1971

48/-/-(E2b)

Paper prepared for Sub. Com. on Institutional Processes and Services, Ohio Citizens Task Force.

McGrath, W. T., ed.
CRIME AND ITS TREATMENT IN CANADA
New York: St. Martin's Press, 1965

9/-/-(E2)

Though the book gives historical development, it also gives functions, policies and laws and conflicts today in the nature of 'crime' and sentencing, juveniles, courts and police as well as training schools, after-care, problems in transition of policies, and special problem groups (alcoholics, drug addicts, and sex offenders).

MEDIUM-CONTROL CUSTODY AND REHABILITATION ARE DESIGNED INTO NEW PRISON IN HAWAII
Architectural Review, March 1967, v141
144-145

4820/(9)/-(E3F)

The institution, designed for 600 adult inmates is designed to accommodate the complete range of community activities. The 500 acre site allows for a variety of building types.

MEDIUM SECURITY PRISON, LEESBURG,
NEW JERSEY
Progressive Architecture, Jan. 1963,
v44, 126-127

482001/(9)/-(E2)

Award winning design provides for secure prison plan but one in which there is achieved a unique circulation system for the convicts, aimed at eliminating as much as possible the oppressive sense of confinement through a pattern of interlocking courtyards formed by a group of separate inmate housing units with connecting links to other areas, the plan achieves a secluded and orderly group of spaces. By the location of control center a zoning of spaces is created simplifying control. Plans and models included.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO COURT HOUSE
Royal Architectural Institute of
Canada Journal, Jan. 1964, v41, 58-59

317/(9)/-(F)

The building will contain courtrooms, witness and consulting rooms, judges' chambers, offices and jury rooms. A library, committee rooms and law society are located adjacent to the Court House.

Mennerick, Lewis A.
THE IMPACT OF THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ON A COUNTY JAIL SCHOOL
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
Northwestern University, 1971

488/(9)/-(E2p)

While there are some reciprocal relationships between the school and its environment, influence flows primarily from the external setting toward the school. The external control of the recruitment of students and the jail's emphasis on security especially impinge upon the school and drastically affect its activities.

MICHIGAN'S CORRECTIONS SYSTEM
Michigan Challenge, Sept. 1969

9/-/-(E2)

Articles on "Michigan's Corrections System". False impressions, the Diagnostic Reception Center and parole problems and aspirations.

MIES DESIGNS FEDERAL CENTER
Architectural Record, March 1965, v137,
125-134

310/(9)/-/(F)

The new 30 story courthouse and future of 3 office buildings will provide some badly needed open space in the heart of Chicago's loop. Plans and pictures included.

Miller, Stuart J.
POST-INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT OF
443 CONSECUTIVE TICO RELEASES
Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation,
Ohio State University, 1971

718/-/-/(E2u)

An examination of the case outcomes of 443 consecutive releases from the Training Institution, Central Ohio, indicates that the perceptions of institutional impact and adjustment of both inmate and staff are poor predictors of success in parole and post-parole periods. Appearances are that community rather than institutional variables are far more critical in determining post-institutional adjustment.

Miller, Paul R.
OUTCASTS AND CONFORMERS IN A GIRLS'
PRISON
Archives of General Psychiatry, June
1969, v20, 700-708

718/-/-/(E2b)

Study confirms that outcasts are more disorganized than conformers in a girls' prison. Outcasts compared to conformers have the following: more neurological disorganization, more serious psychiatric diagnosis, high illegitimate birth rate, less time with father and mother, etc. This study provides a basis for comparing adolescent inmates with the nondelinquent population of Illinois.

THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE: A
COLUMN CONNECTION PROBLEM SOLVED
Welding Engineering, Aug. 1969, v54,
46-48

317/(28.1)/-/-

Though the structure will be six stories, special columns will support 12 new stories to be added at a later date.

Mindlin, Dorothee F.
GROUP THERAPY FOR ALCOHOLICS: A
STUDY OF THE ATTITUDES AND BE-
HAVIOR CHANGES IN RELATION TO PER-
CEIVED GROUP NORMS
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, American
University, 1965

48/-/(E2b)

While lecture group subjects improved significantly com-
pared to a no-treatment group, group therapy was found to
be most effective as measured in attitude and behavior.

Moholy-Nagy, Sibyl
BOSTON'S CITY HALL
Architectural Forum, Jan. 1969,
v130, 38-53

30/(9)/-(F)

The new City Hall links the past to the future. The
318,000 square feet of office space provides for future
flexibility. Photos and plans included.

Moeller, H. G.
THE CONTINUUM OF CORRECTIONS
Annual of American Academy of
Political and Social Science, Jan.
1969, v381, 81-88

4/-/(E2)

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Admin-
istration of Justice brought to light problems arising
from the fragmented character of the criminal justice
system in U. S. The emergence of community treatment
centers provides new opportunities to reinforce the pro-
cess of reintegrating the offender into the community.
Introduction of new programs has caused jurisdictional
lines between probation, institutional services and
parole to blur, and scope of services and location of fa-
cilities need readjustment. Two state studies included
which highlight some issues and suggest direction of
change.

Montague, Mary Ella
THE EFFECTS OF DANCE EXPERIENCE UPON
OBSERVABLE BEHAVIOR OF WOMEN
PRISONERS
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, New
York University, 1961

48/-/(E2p)

Inmates of both men's and women's prisons have a need for
acceptable ways of relieving boredom and frustration. An
examination of women inmates participating in a contem-
porary dance class in the Goree Unit of the Texas Depart-
ment of Corrections indicate that dance activity did
bring about positive result and indicates a need for more
extensive use of dance.

Montgomery, Roger
FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT'S HALL OF JUSTICE
Architectural Forum, Dec. 1970, v133,
54-59

310/(9)/-(FG)

Frank Lloyd Wright's newly finished Marin County Hall of Justice is the main element in his civic center design. The design takes into account the need for varied functions and allows for future expansion.

Moos, Rudolf H.
THE ASSESSMENT OF THE SOCIAL CLIMATES
OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
Journal of Research in Crime and De-
linquency, July 1968, v5(2), 174-188

718/(9)/(E2)

Describes the development of a Social Climate Scale. Discussed also the importance of developing measures of psychological environments and implications relating to the individual environment. Statistical data included.

Montgomery, Roger
SYNANON CITY
Architectural Forum, Nov. 1970, v133,
52-56

480/(9)/-(E2)

Synanon City, Tamales Bay, California, originally an alternative to the alienated, self-destructive life-style of hard drug addicts and drunks now promises a fundamental alternative to the life-style of the suburban subdivision with its nuclear family, detached houses and commercial exploitation of the land. As its tribal membership and protected private world of the individual are the chief social dimensions, its chief physical dimensions are the tribal spaces on one hand and private cells on the other.

Moos, Rudolf H.
DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE SOCIAL
CLIMATES OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITU-
TIONS
Journal of Research in Crime and De-
linquency, Jan. 1970, 71-82

9/-/-(E2)

"The purpose of the study was to assess the differential effects of the social climates of 16 correctional units." The study showed that those units different in social climate were also different in relation to general resident reaction to the unit.

Morris, Albert, ed.
WHAT'S NEW IN THE WORK OF THE
CHURCH AND THE CHAPLAIN IN COR-
RECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

48/-/(E2b)

Boston, Mass.: Correctional Research
Bulletin No. 11, Nov. 1961

Generally this is a review of attitudes, problems and
the role of the chaplain including an extensive bib-
liography on the subject.

Morris, Norval and Frank Zimring
DETERRENCE AND CORRECTION
Annals of the American Academy of
Political and Social Science, Jan.
1969, v381, 137-146

48/-/(E2)

Discusses distinction between correction and deterrence.
Knowledge about deterrence can provide more rational means
for crime control and may liberate corrections from the
heavy burdens of unitary assumptions about deterrence
and penal sanctions.

Morris, Joe Alex
FIRST OFFENDER
New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1970

9/-/(E2b)

This is an analysis of the potential and an examination
of current attempts for a volunteer program for youths
in trouble with the law. It covers activities and re-
lationships of diverse people involved in such programs
and the relationship to the juvenile court.

Moutilla, M. Robert
OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACTION RESEARCH IN
COMMUNITY CORRECTION
Journal of Research in Crime and De-
linquency, July 1969, v6(2), 123-134

9/-/(E2b)

The results define a necessity for action research in local
government. There is a listing of immediate research needs
of community correction.

Moyer, Frederic D. and Edith E. Flynn, Eds.

48/-/-(E2)

CORRECTIONAL ENVIRONMENTS

Urbana, Ill.: National Clearinghouse for Correctional Programming and Architecture, Dept. of Architecture, University of Ill., 1971

"A summary of recent endeavors to develop an effective correctional system comprised of programs and environments which support and encourage the development of full citizenship." Thesis: The total field of prevention, apprehension, evaluation, treatment, confinement and release must be integrated into coherent system. Architectural design inherent part of system. Provides reprints of recent articles. Well illustrated. Describes role of clearinghouse.

National Conference of Superintendents of Training Schools and Reformatories

7180/-/-(E2)

INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENT YOUTH

Albany, N.Y.: Delmar Publishers, 1962

This is a "Manual for Training School Personnel," and covers the details of location and physical plant as well as processes, functions and relations with the community and after-care.

Moyer, Frederic D., Edith E. Flynn et. al

48/-/-(E)

GUIDELINES FOR THE PLANNING AND DESIGN OF REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS FOR ADULTS

Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Department of Architecture, Undated

Provides guidelines for the planning of community correctional centers, including judicial intake, diagnostic, detoxification, narcotics treatment, work release and other types of facilities. Population forecasting, planning, budgeting, facility descriptions, plans, and other topics concerning planning of these facilities are presented. The emphasis of this document is on correctional alternatives to incarceration. Examples of the planning process are provided with in-depth discussion of the various alternatives available.

NEIGHBORHOOD CONTINUITY

30(9)/-(F)

Progressive Architecture, March 1963
v44, 142-145

Plans and illustrations of the Wooster, Ohio, Municipal Building which includes police facilities.

30/(9)/-(F)

THE NEW BOSTON CITY HALL
Progressive Architecture, April 1963,
v44, 132-153

Illustrations and plans for the new Boston City Hall.

9/-/(F)

NEW COMBINATION FOR PUBLIC SAFETY
Architectural Record, Aug. 1961, v130,
111-114

New Public Safety Building in Norfolk, Va., integrates into a functional complex with each element separated from the other in the necessary degree-police, jail, and courts. Scheme provides a court building element and a police administration-jail element with a connecting link. Floor plan and pictures included.

310/(9)/-(F)

NEW BUILDING ABROAD
Architectural Forum, June 1963, v118,
95-121

Includes pictures and plans of the New Courthouse in Dahomey City Hall in Hong Kong.

90/(9)/-(EF)

A NEW STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
IN PHILADELPHIA AREA: SUMMARY
REPORT

American Foundation Studies in Cor-
rections, Aug. 1964

This treats and advocates integrated state systems. It lists state's most urgent needs as reception and guidance center, medical center, correctional treatment center, research institute and correctional training institute (personnel). It gives an architectural program with projected costs and evaluates it. Illustrated.

NEW WORK BY MONTREAL FIRM
Architectural Record, Feb. 1966, v139,
138-139

30/(9)/-(F)

The first stage of the new Laval Civic Center will include a City Hall, jail and firehouse. Pictures and plans.

Nice, Richard W.
HALFWAY HOUSE AFTERCASE FOR THE RE-
LEASED OFFENDER
Crime and Delinquency, Jan. 1964, 8-14

4840/(9)/-(E2F)

Describes early European attempts to establish facilities and trying to release offender gradually into community, and describes some recent attempts in this country of that nature. Description of Robert Bruce House included. It is a halfway house program sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health and operates in conjunction with the N.J. State Reformatory. Architectural description included.

New York State Committee of Investi-
gation
COUNTY JAILS AND PENITENTIARIES IN
NEW YORK STATE
State of New York, Nov. 1966

9/(9)/-(EF)

This report resulted from a survey following a series of complaints and covers institutions of all types for the state and for New York. It covers physical plants, food service, medical care, rehabilitation (work, academic recreational programs and social and mental health services) and pre-release conditions. Major objections were rigidity in classification and limitation to custodial functions because limits of facilities and funds made true flexibility and rehabilitation close to impossible.

Noel, Francis Regis
THE COURTHOUSE OF THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA
Washington, D. C.: Judd & Detweiler,
Inc., 1919

3170/(9)/-/-

Contains an "authentic epitome of the history of the Courthouse, its construction and reconstruction..." Building is E-shaped with a large portico in the center. Statistical information included. Illustrated.

NOR CONCRETE MULLIONS A CAGE
Architectural Review, Oct. 1964, v136,
235

3820/--/(F)

Pictures and sketches of new police headquarters building
in Hamburg.

Norman, Sherwood
DETENTION PRACTICE: SIGNIFICANT DE-
VELOPMENTS IN THE DETENTION OF
CHILDREN AND YOUTH

718/--/(E2)

New York: National Probation and
Parole Association, 1960

Review and comparison of current practices. Treats
generally variations in type from single family and
multi-unit design. Analysis of existing operations'
effectiveness. Some illustrations and plans.

Nørgaard, Erik
PRISONS IN THE MELTING POT
Copenhagen: Danish Journal, No. 66,
2-7

480/--/(E2)

Discusses recent reform experiments in Danish prisons
including "abolition of mail censorship, family visits,
more outside contacts, payment of normal wages and five
day holidays in order to move closer to normal life"
while allowing for "security, order and treatment."
Illustrated.

O'Brien, John Thomas
THE INTERNATIONAL FUNCTIONS OF THE
POLICE DEPARTMENT IN THE CITY OF
NEW YORK

3830/--/(E2-)

Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, New
York University, 1967

The lack of a national police force has forced upon
local police certain international responsibilities.
The study investigates the role of the New York City
Police in international areas and the effect of that
role on the Department.

OFFENDER THERAPY IN THE COMMUNITY
International Journal of Offender
Therapy, 1971, v15(1), 12-15

48/-/-(E2v)

Psychiatry has done little toward preventing and rehabilitating offenders. Difficulties in treatment arise due to psychology of patient and society can't afford same tolerance as given to neurotics. Also difficult to treat patients in court clinics and institutions because offender distrusts those connected with authority and because such life is artificial and isolated--more desirable to treat in the community. Criminal behavior is a failure of socialization and patient must be in position to experiment with social abilities and test emotions in social situations.

Ohlin, Lloyd
SOCIOLOGY AND THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS
New York: Russell Sage Foundation
1966

48/-/-(E2bu)

A study prepared for the American Sociological Society covers the nature of corrections, organizational aspects of the prison system, the prison culture, socio-psychological aspects of prison life and probation and parole returns.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF SWEDEN: COURTS,
CRIME AND POLICE
Sweden: National Prisons Board, The
Correctional System, 1964

9/-/-(E2)

Data is given for individual systems and system as a whole including youth and women. It includes information on Building Committee, cost, status of programs and activities as therapy, spiritual welfare, recreation, health, escapes, homes for parolees, etc.

AN OLD STATIONHOUSE GETS A NEW MIS-
SION
Architectural Forum, March 1968,
v120, 50-53

7180(9)/-(E2b)

The old 13th precinct station in Manhattan has been completely remodeled to provide a home for boys whose home environment has led them into juvenile delinquency.

O'Leary, Vincent
SOME DIRECTIONS FOR CITIZEN INVOLVE-
MENT IN CORRECTIONS
Annals American Academy Political
and Social Science, Jan. 1969, v381,
99-108

48/-/(E2)

Article is basically a discussion of citizen participation in correctional affairs. Listing of four roles which can be identified: (1 the correctional volunteer; (2 the social persuader; (3 gate-keepers of opportunities - custodians having access to major social institutions; and (4 the inmates. These must be successfully manipulated if widespread participation is to be achieved.

ONE GOOD CIVIC CENTER DOESN'T MAKE A
CITY
Architectural Record, Feb. 1966, 157-162

30/(9)/-(F)

The New Norfolk, Va. civic center complex consists of four elements: a public safety building, a states courts building, the public service building and administrative building.

Olson, David G.
POLICE PATROL MODELS USING SEARCH
THEORY AND MARKOVIAN DECISION
PROCESSES

3830/(64)/-(E2p)

Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation,
Northwestern University, 1971

It is possible to apply Markovian decision processes to maximize the probability of placing a police patrol unit in an area when an observable crime is being committed. Study includes a discussion of manpower allocations and overall police functions.

THE ONTARIO PLAN IN CORRECTIONS
Ontario Dept. of Correctional Services

9/-/(E2p)

Pamphlet covers only adult male institutions of reformatory, training center, industrial farm, forestry camp and clinic types and jails. Specific information is given on services to be provided. Illustrated.

ORIENTATION GUIDELINES

Gary, Indiana: The American Catholic
Correctional Chaplains' Assn., 1965

480/-/-(E2b)

This work includes a chapter on facilities recommended to assure efficiency in achieving his primary function as well as a description of aims and relations with the inmates, his family, the administration and the community surrounding the institution.

Parsloe, Phyllida
THE WORK OF THE PROBATION AND AFTER-
CARE OFFICER

London: Routledge and Kegan Paul,
1967 - 36-80, 98-102

310/-/-(E2b)

Of primary interest is the chapter on "Ways of Working" which includes the where, the timing and the types of meetings. Also, there is information on organization and administration.

Parker, Tony

THE FRYING PAN: A PRISON AND ITS
PRISONERS

New York: Basic Books, Inc., Publisher
1970

48/-/-(E2)

"I was given permission by the Prison Department of the Home Office to go there and tape-record conversations with whomever I wished.... to obtain material for a book which would portray....a prison itself...."

PAUL RUDOLPH'S ELABORATED SPACES:
SIX NEW PROJECTS

Architectural Record, June 1966,
v139, 135-141

310/-/-(F)

Illustration and plans of Orange County Office Building and Courthouse, Goshen, N.Y.; Plaza Development for Boston Government Center.

PENAL POLICY IN NEW ZEALAND
Wellington, NZ: Dept. of Justice, 1968

9/-/-(E2)

Attention is given each of the correctional alternatives available to the courts. Basic operations are down for each. These include: treatment within the community; probation hostels; periodic detention; youth detention centers; hostel training, and minimum, medium, and maximum security institutions. Also discussed are these programs and their management; home leave, classification, pre-release hostels, post-release hostels and community cooperation.

Persons, Roy W.
PSYCHOMETRIC EVALUATION OF SOCIO-
LOGICAL FACTORS IN A BOYS'
REFORMATORY

718/-/-(E2b)

Psychological Reports, Oct. 1970, v27
(2), 407-413

Psychological Assessment battery to evaluate the milieu and psychological impact of incarceration. Those put into disciplinary quarters tended to be anxious or neurotic rather and sociopathic. Subjects were 1011 15-19 year old boys.

PENAL SYSTEM STUDY, 1960
Tennessee: Legislative Council Com-
mittee - Penal System Subcommittee,
1960

9/(9)/-(E2)

Study was undertaken at direction of Legislature and under direction of Dr. William B. Jones, Jr., (prof. Soc., Univ. of Tenn.) starting in 1959. Material covers both existing conditions and recommendations on physical plants, custody, classification; food, health, and medical services, education, religion, recreation, state industries, counseling, pardons and paroles, juvenile probation and sex offenders. Recommendations for capital improvement are discussed and tabulated with estimated costs - and projected into future.

PHILADELPHIA COURTHOUSE PLANS REVISED
Progressive Architecture, Oct. 1965,
v47, 71-72

3170/-/-(F)

Changes will be made in the outside design while preserving the interior plan of the U. S. Courthouse and Federal Office Building in Philadelphia. The Courthouse will contain 20 district courtrooms, 3 appeal courtrooms and a ceremonial courtroom.

PHILADELPHIA PROJECT WILL STAR
PRECAST CONCRETE
Progressive Architecture, May
1960, v41, p73

383/(9)/GF/-

The design for the proposed Police Administration Building here is "stunning in its simplicity." The important structure will be primarily precast concrete. The 3 upper floors have been planned for continuous, flexible office space with 78% of floor space directly useable for office work. Facilities for receiving and processing prisoners will be in basement and all areas of public interest on the lobby floor. Illustrated.

PIONEERING IN PRECAST CONCRETE
Engineering News-Record, Oct.
13, 1960, v165, 56, 59-60

9/(9)/GF/-

The new headquarters for Philadelphia's police, which will house all offices and holding cells, offers both flexibility in partition layout and highly efficient use of space.

PIAZZA D1, Kansas City
Progressive Architecture
July 1966, v47, 163-165

3001/(9)/-/(F)

A wide ramp structure will tie together the major civic buildings of the city - City Hall, County Court House, Federal Office Building, Police Building and Library. Illustrations and plans included.

Pizzuto, Carmen S.
THE POLICE JUVENILE UNIT: A STUDY
IN ROLE CONSENSUS
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
Brandeis University, 1968

488/-/(E3)

The study is an effort to explore the nature of the juvenile, his organization, administration and role definition through the examination of juvenile units in 10 Mass. communities.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
Progressive Architecture
Oct. 1960, v41- 187 - 91

30/(9)/-/(E2)

New Police administrative building which is part of a plan for the rehabilitation of the Philadelphia City Hall, will include administrative and record offices, prisoner processing facilities, communication headquarters.

POLICE FACILITIES DESIGNED FOR SUN
CONTROL
Architectural Record, May 1962,
v131, 165-168

383/(9)/-/(J2)

Provisions for controlling the hot southern California sun played a large part in the design of this police headquarters building in Santa Ana. Floor plan and photographs given.

POLICE BUILDING FOR A SUBURBAN AREA
Architectural Record, May 1965, v137
169

30/(9)/-/(F)

Police Headquarters, Borough of Paramus, New Jersey, included Juvenile Department and Municipal Court as well as police facilities.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS: PAISLEY,
SCOTLAND
Architectural Review, Jan. 1965,
v127

30/(9)/-/(F)

Sketches and plans of new police headquarters building; 33,000 square feet of floor space will accommodate police offices and cells, magistrates' court and traffic department.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, WELWYN GARDEN
CITY
The Builder, April 19, 1963, v204,
773-776

3830/(9)/-/(F)

Located on a 1.6 acre site, the new constabulary will eventually be joined by a courthouse. Pictures and designs included.

POLICE STATION, CLEARKENWELL
The Builder, Sept. 22, 1961, v201,
524-532

3830/-/(F)

The new police station for the Metropolitan Police District integrates the different units and accommodations into an efficient whole. Pictures and plans included.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND COURTHOUSE:
EXETER
The Builder, April 22, 1960, v198,
772-775

30009/(9)/-/(F)

The two buildings are designed as a single architecture composition and linked internally by communicating corridors. Photos and plans included.

POLICE STATION AND COURTHOUSE
ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA
The Canadian Architect, April 1966,
v11, 53-56

30/-/(E6)

Part of a civic complex, the county court is linked to the police station in such a way as to be separate but accessible from the main entrance. One of the chief requirements was that the jail be a completely isolated structure tenuously linked to the administrative offices and with a direct access from the exterior. Plans and pictures included.

POLICE STATION IN ST. PANCRAS, LONDON
The Architect and Building News
August 1966, v220, 223-240

7180/-/-(E2)

This building includes divisional headquarters and sub-divisional police stations. A three story building includes detention cells for both male and female. Photos and plans included.

Powers, Sanger B.
THE IMPORTANCE OF A PROGRAM
ATA Journal, July 1961, v36,
74-75

482/(9)/-(A3)

Correctional architecture, through the creative use of color, light, materials and design and form must insure a climate and physical setting which will enhance rather than inhibit the correctional process. The success in Wisconsin of cooperation between officials and architects in construction of new medium security prisons indicates the effectiveness of proper planning.

Polsky, Howard W., Cottage Six:
THE SOCIAL SYSTEM OF DELINQUENT BOYS
IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT
New York: Russell Sage Fdn., 1962

7180/-/-(E2)

It covers social structure and treatment for "cottage plan", relations with "cottage parents" at Hollymeade which was founded over 50 years ago inaugurating the cottage system in U. S. Diagrams are given for basic spatial relations which are an integral part of therapy.

PRECAST WALLS SUPPORT POLICE
HEADQUARTERS
Engineering News-Record, March
19, 1968, v172, 73

383/(2)/Gf/-

Part of a complex which includes a two story jail, the police administration building in Van Nuys, California, features sculptured, pre-cast concrete crosses on two sides.

President's Commission of Law Enforcement and the Admn. of Justice
TASK FORCE REPORT: CORRECTIONS
Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government
Printing Office, 1967

9/(9)/-/(E2)

The report covers future projections, reception and diagnosis, probation, community programs and alternatives to institutionalization, institutions and their programs and services, after-care, training of personnel, creating change and population projections in U. S.

President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Admn. of Justice
TASK FORCE REPORT: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government
Printing Office, 1967

9/(9)/-/-

Report discusses role of science and technology for apprehension capabilities, deterrence, communication, command and control, court management, correction and crime prevention, information systems and need for additional research. This is in terms of equipment, retrieval and systems analysis. Various appendices give data on specific equipment, information flow diagram and some cost analysis.

President's Commission of Law Enforcement and Admn. of Justice
TASK FORCE REPORT: THE POLICE
Washington, D. C.: U. S. Govt. Printing
Office, 1967

383/-/-(E2)

Report includes discussion on police problems and training; organization, management, and operations, including advancing technology; interaction with community, particularly preventive measures. Specific detailed recommendations are listed including resources needed and consolidation of interagency services.

President's Task Force on Prisoner Rehabilitation
THE CRIMINAL-WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government
Printing Office, 1970

480/-/-(A3E2)

This pamphlet points out that most experimental & theoretical research conclusions have not truly been tested & this is needed before one can evaluate the state of the art. Further, it proposes implementation of changes on strategic system of priorities based on local and total needs, existing facilities and available money. It urges regional pooling of facilities, not to increase size, but to enhance cost effectiveness, possibly meaning coherent national system, better personnel training, reduced costs and more specialization. It urges community based units.

3830/(9)/-(F)

PREVIEW: PUBLIC
The Architectural Review, Jan. 1962,
v131, 24

Plan and model of Holborn Police Station to be completed
December, 1963.

3830/(9)/-(F)

PREVIEW: PUBLIC
The Architectural Review, Jan. 1963,
v133, 72

Plan and sketch of a police building, Edinburgh, to be
completed Spring, 1963.

3830/(9)/-(F)

PREVIEW: PUBLIC
The Architectural Review, Jan. 1963,
v133, 64

Plan and pictures of model of eight floor Divisional
Police Headquarters, Sheffield, to be completed November
1964.

3830/(9)/-(F)

PREVIEW: PUBLIC
The Architectural Review, Jan. 1963,
v133, 73

Plan and sketch of Hendon Police Station to be completed
by December 1964.

30/(9)/-(F)

PREVIEW: PUBLIC

The Architectural Review, Jan. 1965,
v137, 73

Design plans and sketch of Doncaster, England Civic Center which includes law courts and police headquarters.

3830/(9)/-(F)

PREVIEW: PUBLIC

The Architectural Review, Jan. 1965,
v137, 77

Plans and sketch of Police Headquarters, Paisley, Scotland.

3170/(9)/-(F)

PREVIEW: PUBLIC

The Architectural Review, Jan. 1965,
v137, 76

Design plans and sketch of Joint Courts, Reading, Berkshire.

3170/(9)/-(F)

PREVIEW: PUBLIC

The Architectural Review, Jan. 1966,
v139, 71

Plans and sketches of Quarter sessions courts, Southwark, London, and Magistrates' Courts, Manchester.

PREVIEW: PUBLIC BUILDING
The Architectural Review, Jan.
1960, v127, 25

317/(9)/-(E2)

The Lavender Hill, London Magistrates' Court was designed to serve the Southwest London area and to provide offices for the probation service in the same area. The plan was largely determined by the need to provide separate entrances for the public, magistrates, prisoners and probationers. Plans and models included.

PRISON ADMINISTRATION IN SOUTH AFRICA
Republic of South Africa - Dept. of,
Foreign Affairs, 1969

90/(9)/-(EF)

Gives description of type of buildings and programs and facilities for prisoners including handling of pretrial, probation and parole, and young offender. Included in appendix is the "Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners as adopted by U. N. Economic and Social Council July 31, 1957." Sixty-six pages of photographs illustrating activities and facilities.

PRISON
Interiors, Feb. 1967, 136-139

480/-/-(G)

The "most impressive features" of the Louisiana State Penitentiary and Wisconsin Correctional Institution are their relative non-prison like structures designed to emphasize rehabilitation not custody.

PRISON SECURITY IMPROVED WITH HIGH
FLUORESCENT
Electrical Construction and Maintenance
April 1963, v62, 130

48/(6)/-(U5)

New fluorescent outdoor lighting installed at San Quentin, California. 5,000 - inmate prison promotes easier, safer supervision of inmates moving between cellblocks.

PRISON TRAINS MACHINISTS
American Machinist, May 8, 1967,
v111, 160-161

480/-/-/(E2p)

An 18 month concentrated course for inmates of maximum security prison at Walla Walla, Washington, is an integral part of the prison vocational rehabilitation program.

PUBLICATIONS
Carbondale, Ill.: Southern Ill.
University, Center for the Study of
Crime, Delinquency and Corrections,
May 1971

90/-/-/(E2)

This is an annotated bibliography of documents, reprints, speeches, reports and audio-visual material developed by the Center in the past few years. It covers all aspects of law enforcement system.

PROGRESS REPORT, 1947-1967
Texas: Department of Corrections,
1967

90/(9)/-/(E2)

Report contrasts conditions for 1947 to present situation including enabling changes in the legislation. It covers agricultural, industrial, business aspects, treatment, equipment, and new construction. In 'security measures' is listed closed circuit television for diagnostic center. Statistics and illustrations included.

PUBLIC OFFICES, WINDSOR
Architectural Review, Jan. 1963, v137

3140/-/-/(E2)

Sketches and plans of new public office building at Windsor which will include probation offices.

317/-/-(G)

"PUBLIC PRIDE IS REPAID"
Architectural Forum, March 1962,
122-125

The new Fremont County Courthouse in Canan City, Colorado "reflects the spirit of self government of respect without unapproachableness" that characterizes many public buildings.

9/(9)/-(E2)

RECENT PRISON CONSTRUCTION,
1950-1960
(Supplement to Handbook of Cor-
rectional Institution Design &
Construction), Washington, D.C.:
U.S. Bureau of Prisons, 1960

Contains site, building plans and details of recent construction including detention and maximum security buildings in U.S. with commentary. Also contains information on construction in Ontario Reformatory, Canada, New Borstal, England and Special Center for Problem Youths, Sweden.

Rabow, Jerome and Albert Elias
ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES, INMATE
ROLES, AND REHABILITATION
Journal of Research in Crime and
Delinquency, Jan. 1969, V6(1), 8-16

718/-/-(E2b)

The article attempts to evaluate rehabilitation programs by focusing upon the transactions at the boundaries of an organization and the social roles of delinquent boys. The research demonstrates that inmates reproduce delinquent social roles within the treatment organization, and those roles are subsequently modified. Included in the article are three statistical tables. Article taken from a sociologist's viewpoint.

31/-/Ghq/-

RECORD FOR COMPOSITE CONSTRUCTION
Engineering News Record, March 24,
1960, 84-85

Including a seven story courthouse and four story office building, the new Federal Courthouse and Office Building in Brooklyn, N.Y., will be the largest composite designed building completed.

Redd, John P.

VARIABLE VACUUM STEAM SYSTEM TAKES
STEAM OUT OF PERIMETER GLASS

Heating, Piping and Air Condition-
ing, July 1966, v38, 103

30/(56)/--/(J2)

The Metropolitan Hall of Justice in Salt Lake City, Utah, combines city and county facilities. Including a jail, which accommodates 350 prisoners, the building gives greater security at a lower cost.

REHABILITATION COMMUNITY FOR
ALCOHOLISM

Progressive Architecture, Aug. 1965,
v46, 129-131

4880/--/(E2b)

A treatment center for alcoholics, the Rehabilitation Center for the Hazelden Foundation, Center City, Minn., has kept an intimate scale for the individual, while making him part of the larger community. The design provides space for library facilities, counseling, therapeutic miliea in which individuals could be deliberately exposed to small groups of other patients. The "hill village" also includes space for continued training of staff and for public education. Plans and models included.

REHABILITATING SCHOOL LIGHTING
Illuminating Engineering, June
1964, v59, 443-435

718/(63)/--/(E6a)

In this charitable institution for wayward girls, it was necessary to meet tight budgetary and psychological restrictions in lighting.

REHABILITATION ON A CITY STREET
Architectural Forum, Oct. 1968,
v129, 62-65

4880/--/(E2p)

Exodus House is a new center for the rehabilitation of addicts located in one of the centers of New York's drug traffic. The center includes a new building for workshops next to a renovated tenement for dormitory space. The tone of the center is purposefully non-institutional and open. Plans and pictures included.

REHABILITATION OF THE YOUNG OFFENDER
Okla. Rehabilitation Services and
Okla. State Reformatory, April 1967

7180/--/(E2)

This is the final report on a research demonstration project on a coordinated program of rehabilitation services. Phase 2 introduced psychiatric and psychological personnel and therapeutic treatment in addition to the limited vocational training already provided, and later phases showed need of more individualization of treatment and post institutional continuity of services to meet changing needs. Conclusions enumerate essential type services for treatment, relations with other agencies, and need of overall integration of rehabilitation services. There is a proposal showing needed physical services.

Reinhardt, James M.
PRISON EDUCATION AS AN AID TO
THERAPY

International Journal of Offender
Therapy, 1968, v12(3), 113-118

Prisoners are unnatural men living in unnatural environments. They need training to make them law abiding. They need to gain the sense of the individual worth as a prime requisite to successful education. Such rehabilitation needs to be kept separate from "paying one's debt to society."

48/--/(E6)

REPORT: ARKANSAS PENITENTIARY STUDY
COMMISSION
State of Arkansas, Jan. 1968

480/--/(E2)

This study reviews physical plant, programs and personnel in current institutions and makes specific recommendations toward revision and new institutions in terms of overall organization and inmate programs for prison industries, custody and discipline at various security levels, education, vocational training, medical, religious, counseling, recreation and library services. Institutions include standard penitentiary, farm colonies, and women's prison types.

REPORT: COMMISSION TO STUDY THE
CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM OF MARYLAND
State of Maryland-Governor's Office
1967

9/(9)--/(E2)

Also included are the reports of the American Correctional Assn. and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Recommendations include major reorganization and specific detailed changes in facilities, programs, and personnel at individual institutions. Subsidiary reports give detailed analysis and recommendations. Probation and parole were emphasized as an integral part of a coordinated correctional system.

9/(9)/--(E2)

REPORT: OHIO CITIZEN'S TASK FORCE ON
CORRECTIONS

State of Ohio: Gov.'s Office, 1971

Correctional system should be viewed as a unit of government to be organized and structured toward goals for effective use as function of government. Recommendations besides personal and administrative include long-term comprehensive planning emphasizing flexibility in treatment opportunities in smaller specialized units (up to 400), central reception, diagnostic and classification center and cost effectiveness. Services and processes to be improved are: Mental health and vocational programs, sexual vulnerability and drug control, establishment of inmate councils, probation and parole with contingent transitional needs and community based services. Bibliography.

3170/--/(F)

RESULTS OF NEW SUPREME COURT
The Japan Architect, May 1964, v44,
11-18

Pictures and designs of leading entries in Supreme Court design competition.

718/--/(E6)

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT UNIT FOR
DELINQUENT YOUTHS
Architectural Record, March 1971,
146-147

The Hawthorne Cedar Knolls Residential Treatment Center in Hawthorne, N.Y. is an experimental unit in a building program to augment and modify existing facilities in line with advanced techniques for treatment of delinquent boys and girls. Essential to the treatment and determinants of the design are non-institutional environment and an absence of challenge for security measures. Plans and photographs are included.

718/--/(E3)

Reuterman, Nicholas A.
A NEW MULTIPLE-FACTOR APPROACH TO
DELINQUENCY AND ITS APPLICATION
TO TYPES OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS
Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Uni-
versity of Colorado, 1968

Distinguishing between types of juvenile offenders is most important. The multiple-factor scheme provided by this study is a useful way of determining etiological differences among types of delinquents.

REVIEW OF BORSTAL POLICY IN NEW ZEALAND
Wellington, New Zealand: Dept. of Justice, 1969

7180/(9)/--(E2)

Pamphlet gives review of recent legislation on types of offenders to be handled including example case histories. There is list of recommendations for improvement including reduction of size of units, increase in area allotment per inmate, improved classification system and application, provisions for follow-up care including probation facilities, educational provision for academic, employment and social; and finally flexibility for experimentation in treatment.

Richards, John Noble
THE LEBANON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, SOUTHERN OHIO REFORMATORY
AIA Journal, July 1961, v36, 76-77

48/-/(A3)

Part of the master plan for the State of Ohio's correctional institution program, Lebanon will house 1500 men between the ages of 16 and 30 who are first offenders. In addition to six cell blocks, a completely equipped gymnasium with bleacher seating and stage as well as a workshop building will be constructed, covering about two acres of land.

Rhodes, Wallace W., Jr.
AN ANALYSIS OF AIR HANDLING SYSTEMS FOR INSTITUTIONS
Air Conditioning, Heating & Ventilating, Jan. 1969, 48-53

48/(57.1)/--

Three basic methods of constant volume, single zone and central air conditioning handling systems are considered.

Robson, William Alexander
JUSTICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW: A STUDY OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION
London: Stevens & Sons Limited, 1951

317/-/(E2)

Included are descriptions and functions of judges, administrators and ministers. On page 337 there is a discussion of the "Architects Act."

Rochelle, Phyllis A.
A STUDY OF THE SOCIAL SYSTEM OF AN
INSTITUTION FOR DELINQUENT GIRLS
Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Uni-
versity of California, Berkeley,
1965

718/-/(E2u)

A study of the extent and kind of informal relationships among the institutionalized indicated that institution-
alized girls may exert a more positive influence upon one another than has heretofore been recognized.

Rogers, Joseph W., Jr.
THE PAROLE BOARD; AN ANALYSIS OF
ROLE WITHIN THE CORRECTIONAL
SETTING

48/-/(E2)

Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Uni-
versity of Washington, 1965

The parole board is the focal point of an exploration
of roles within a state correctional system.

Rogers, Joseph W. and Elizabeth S.
Alexander
THE PENAL PRESS: OPPORTUNITIES FOR
CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH
Journal of Research in Crime and
Delinquency, Jan. 1970, v7, 1-10

48/-/(E2s)

This paper attempts to focus attention on the penal press through a merger of interests in corrections, communication theory, and contempt analysis. Emphasis is placed primarily upon the potential of the penal press. The article makes suggestions of ways to utilize the penal press as a research tool to further correctional knowledge.

Roth, Loren H.
TREATING THE INCARCERATED OFFENDER
Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of
Social Therapy, Jan. 1969, 4-14

482/-/(E2b)

Article - discusses problems from the viewpoint that penitentiaries should rehabilitate as well as isolate or punish offenders. "Implications of a correctional attitude of rational authority is discussed. It is argued that this treatment attitude be adopted by most correctional workers in a penitentiary" in order to achieve harmonious relations between traditional treatment staff and line correctional officers and continuity for the offenders.

Rothbart, George S.
SOCIAL CONFLICT IN PRISON
ORGANIZATION

Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation,
University of Washington, 1964

480/-/-(E2u)

The study is an attempt to explain the source of protesting responses of institutional rule infractions among inmates in a modern penal institution.

Rudoff, Alvin
PRISON INMATES: AN INVOLUNTARY
ASSOCIATION

Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1964

48/-/-(E2b)

The inmate social system of this treatment-oriented institution operated within a custodial shell belies the notion of a solid inmate group in opposition to the official system. Instead there exists an aggregate of inmates in an involuntary association, paying lip service to the inmate code, but identifying with the values of the free and legitimate community.

Rubin, Jerome
CHANGE IN SELF-CONCEPT DURING
INSTITUTIONAL CONFINEMENT

Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation,
University of Md., 1970

718/-/-(E2u)

In an examination of the relationship between changes in self-concept and confinement of juveniles, it was discovered that the amount of change was not significant implying, at least, that institutional treatment does not result in significant improvement in adjustment in the boys treated.

Rusche, George
PUNISHMENT AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE

New York: Russell and Russell, 1968

48/-/-(E2b)

One thesis of the author is that there is close inter-relationship between punishment types and the culture which has produced them to give evidence.

Russell, Donald H.
FROM THE MASS. COURT CLINICS, USA: I
A STUDY OF ITS ADMINISTRATION AND
COMMUNITY THERAPY

317/-/(E2)

International Journals of Offender
Therapy, 1969, v13(3), 140-147

History and workings of court clinic which provide diagnosis and treatment in close relationship with the court personnel. Plans for developing closer cooperation with other federal agencies and better community awareness described.

Sandhu, Harjit S.
THERAPY WITH VIOLENT PSYCHOPATHS IN AN
INDIAN PRISON COMMUNITY

48/-/(E2u)

International Journal of Offender
Therapy, 1970, v14(3), 138-144

Small groups of violent offenders who had caused serious trouble in prison were transferred for 6-12 months to small experimental institutions run by some permanent staff and some trainees of a prison staff college and inhabited by well-behaved prisoners. Description of techniques used to successfully resocialize 13 of 18 psychopaths so transferred.

Russell, Donald H.
FROM THE MASS. COURT CLINICS, USA:
II. DIAGNOSING OFFENDER PATIENTS
International Journal of Offender
Therapy, 1969, v13(3), 147-152

317/-/(E2)

This is a continuation of the study on court clinics. It is divided cases into six medicopsychological subgroups of 1) normal persons, 2) neurotics, 3) psychotics, 4) deprived persons, 5) character disorders and 6) organic disorders. Court clinics operate mainly on the pre-sentence and probation levels. The need of the clinic would depend on the socio-economic community to be served.

- - - -
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY GOVERNMENTAL CENTER
Architecture Record
Aug. 1968, v144, 105-110

30/(9)/-(F)

The two buildings - Governmental center in Santa Cruz, California, achieves "exceptional" flexibility in the use of space. Pictures and plan included.

Schafer, Stephen, ed.
INTERNATIONAL CORRECTIONS
Northeastern Univ.; Dept. of Soc. &
Anthro. 1968

9/-/-(EF)

"International survey and comparative evaluation of the
world's major penal systems."

Schechter, Howard J.
DEFENDING KIDS: THE PUBLIC DEFENDER
AND THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF
JUVENILE COURT

317/-/-(E2b)

Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation,
Northwestern University, 1971

An analysis of the role of the public defender in the
juvenile court process and the social organization of the
juvenile court indicate that the court process is "far
from a good or adequate system."

Schaffer, Freda
THE FEMALE OFFENDER IN PHILADELPHIA
Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation,
Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1971

90/-/-(E2b)

A statistical study of the female offender in Philadelphia
allows a comprehensive analysis of adult female criminal-
ity, an assessment of racial differences in criminal activity
and a comparison of treatment of blacks and whites in the
judicial process.

Scheidemandel, Patricia L., and
Charles K. Kanno

9/(9)/-(E2n)

THE MENTALLY ILL OFFENDER
Washington, D. C., The Joint Informa-
tion Service of the American Psychi-
atric Assn. and National Assn. for
Mental Health, 1969

This is a survey of treatment programs which goes into the
characteristics of facilities, admission policies, physical
facilities for offenders, staff, and treatment programs.
The survey included some facilities in 47 states, many
of which were state hospitals rather than their regular
correctional facilities.

Schmertz, Mildred F.
A COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER BY PAUL
RUDOLPH

30/(9)/-(F)

Architectural Record, Aug. 1971,
v150, 83-92

The Orange City Government Center in Goshen, N.Y., is "superbly organized in a complex spatial order." The building is divided into 3 areas, one for adult courts, one for juvenile court and one for the government assembly and licensing facility. Plans and pictures included.

Schmideberg, Melitta
TECHNIQUES OF OFFENDER THERAPY IN
BRITAIN AND USA

48/-/-(E2b)

International Journal of Offender
Therapy, 1968, v12(3), 119-126

"Discusses the rationale, aims, and techniques of offender therapy and addresses case material to illustrate points." Adjusting the offender to society by utilizing positive and negative incentives provided by society and his situation.

Schmertz, Mildred F.
THE NEW BOSTON CITY HALL
Architectural Record, Feb. 1969, v145,
133-144

30/(9)/-(F)

Contains photos and plans of the new Boston City Hall. The Hall was designed to establish a rapport between government and the people.

Schneller, Donald
AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE EFFECTS
OF INCARCERATION ON THE FAMILIES
OF NEGRO INMATES OF A MEDIUM-SECURITY
PRISON

482/-/-(E2b)

Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, The
Catholic University of America, 1966

The worst adverse changes on the family seemed to be of an emotional nature. Recommendations for lessening the hardships on the family includes: increasing visiting privileges, initiate telephone privileges, initiate conjugal visiting and have furloughs for select married inmates.

Schrag, Clarence
THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM: PROBLEMS,
PROSPECTS

48/-/(E2)

Annals of the American Academy of
Political and Social Science
Jan. 1969, v381, 11-20

Any major change in the efficiency of prisons will require fundamental changes in both the normative structure of the community and of the system of justice. As a result, current efforts at prison reform are at best stopgap measures.

Schumaker, W. J.
A CIRCULAR COURTHOUSE - TILTED,
TURNED AND TAPERED

48/-/(E2)

Illuminating Engineering, April 1964,
v59, 230-233

The Milwaukee County Children's Court Center meets the requirements of a court, probation department and detention facility while "appearing non-institutional and void of prison-like features."

Schroeder, Alfred
MECHANICAL SERVICES FOR A LARGE COURT
HOUSE: A DUCT-DUCT SYSTEM PRO-
VIDES INDIVIDUAL TEMPERATURE CON-
TROL FOR A WIDE VARIETY OF SPACES
Architectural Record, Oct. 1965, v138,
205-208

317/(57.5)/-(E63)

The design of mechanical services for a monumental courthouse poses unique problems because of the wide variety of spaces involved and the fluctuating nature of the population load. Courthouse design combines 2 special challenges: the long projected useful life of the building, and the large number of spaces with intermittent loads. The Nassau City Supreme Court building in Long Island is an example of the problems and solutions. Pictures and plans included.

Schwartz, Louis B.
THE AMERICAN PENAL SYSTEM: SPIRIT &
TECHNIQUE

48/-/(A8s)

Annals of the American Academy of
Political and Social Science, Jan.
1962, v339, 1-10

With its roots in American History and ideology and English common law, the American penal system is at one time an archaic, naively moralistic but experimental and creative institution. A model penal code, truly American in spirit, would end this frustration.

Seliger, Stephen G.
TOWARD A REALISTIC REORGANIZATION OF
THE PENITENTIARIES

48/--/(E2b)

The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, March 1969,
v60 #1. 47-58

The article elaborates the view that any realistic schemes to install workable schemes of rehabilitation in existing penitentiaries must fit themselves into the influence of punishment. The programs include 1) more group therapy (as spaces and number of personnel do not permit full individualization) which in some manner utilizes the inmate social structure; 2) more recreation and vocational opportunities; 3) improved classification and sentencing procedures; and 4) graduated release programs.

SENSIBLE DESIGN FOR A COURTROOM
Illuminating Engineering, Aug. 1965,
v60, 489

317/(9)--/(E6)

The Courtroom sums up the utility and comfort which was designed in the Bristol, Connecticut City Hall. Eight heat and air conditioning units are contained in one unit. The air conditioning troffer is basic to the whole design.

Sellin, Thorsten, ed.
PRISONS IN TRANSFORMATION
The Annals of the American Academy
of Political and Social Science
May 1954, v293

9/(9)--/(E2)

Full volume is on this topic. Articles evaluating current programs and facilities for prisons, jails, cost and riots. Also articles on staffing, "open institutions", resocialization process. Post war prison reform in England, Belgium, France, and Sweden are discussed.

Shaw, George Bernard
THE CRIME OF IMPRISONMENT
New York: Greenwood Press, 1946

48/--/(E2)

This book is basically history: An elaborative essay of the author's past experiences. It includes illustrative examples.

Sherby, Linda
LENGTH OF INCARCERATION, RACE AND
ARBITRARINESS AS INSTIGATORS OF
AGGRESSION

Ph.D. dissertation, Univ. of Kansas,
1970

48/-/-(E2b)

In a study of the relationship between length of incarceration, race and arbitrariness as instigators of aggression among prisoners, only race was found to be significant.

Skobejko, Romas
SEDZIA PENITENCJARY A POLITYKA NAGROD
I KAR PRZEGLAD PENITENCJARHY
New York: 1969, v7(4), 42-55

48/-/-(E2b)

This discusses leaves of absences and isolation as a reward/punishment extreme with judges reviewing and adjusting the decisions of the warden as policy for social re-education of individual prisoners and the prison community.

Simpson, Jon E.
SELECTED ASPECTS OF INSTITUTIONALIZA-
TION AS PERCEIVED BY THE JUVENILE
OFFENDER

Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, The
Ohio State University, 1961

718/-/-(E2b)

A study of 372 first admission delinquent boys at the Boy's Industrial School at Lancaster, Ohio indicates that previous descriptions of institutional impact, focused on adult, maximum security prisons, need revising in their application to the juvenile institution.

Smith, Charles L.
PRISONER RELEASE: WORK FURLOUGH AND
CONJUGAL VISITS, A BIBLIOGRAPHY
San Francisco, Calif: Friends Com-
mittee on Legislation

48/-/-(E2b)

Simple two-page listing of reports, books and articles prepared from the files of the Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, Berkeley.

Smith, Kathleen J.
A CURE FOR CRIME
London: Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd.,
1965

9/-/-(E2)

This treatise discusses the principles of a "self determine sentence" and its relation to the aims and methods of prison treatment, the effects on staff and inmates and on courts.

SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF DELIN-
QUENT BOYS
Architectural Record, April 1961,
v129, 170-172

7180/(9)/-(E2F)

This new correctional institution in Plymouth, Wisconsin will eventually house 300 boys. Dedicated to the reclaiming and educating of the boys, the school is similar to private schools, although high degree of authority and mandatory attendance bring about certain significant differences. With rehabilitation and education being given priority, a campus scheme of clusters of relatively small cottages grouped around the academic building and other facilities was used. Plans and sketches provided.

Smith, Robert L.
THE BRITISH CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM
New York: The English Speaking Union,
July 1970

9/(9)/-(E2Y7)

Pamphlet covers system as an integrated whole from courts to "after-care". Gives data on youth treatment, prison prototypes and routines, remand and detention centers, borstals and local prisons. Part of the total approach shows comparison with California system to aim at deterrence and reform offenders. Custodial building designs are criticized as being inadequate and inappropriate to current treatment philosophy. Economics of handling offenders are forcing differential treatment policies to match inmate needs for cost effectiveness of overall system.

SOLID WASTE PROBLEMS IN LARGE COUNTY
BUILDINGS
Public Works, Mar. 1970 v101, 90

3/(52)/-(E2f)

Increasing quantities of solid waste are creating a growing problem of disposal. A study is presently being conducted in Los Angeles County on this problem.

Sollie, James H.
TEACHING READING TO FUNCTIONALLY
ILLITERATE ADULT PRISON INMATES,
USING THE INITIAL TEACHING
ALPHABET

48002/-/-/(E2b)

Unpublished Ph. D. Dissertation,
Univ. of Alabama, 1966

In separate classes of men and women, average age 40 and
average I.Q. 77, results indicated that the Initial
Teaching Alphabet was a suitable means of teaching
functionally illiterate adult prison inmates to read.

SOLVING PENAL INSTITUTION HEATING
PROBLEMS
West Pittsburgh, Pa:
Shaw-Perkins Manufacturing Company

488/-/-/(E2b)

This is a manufacturer's pamphlet showing different
installations at Westmoreland County Jail, Greensburg;
Fayette County Jail, Uniontown. Beaver Jail, Beaver; and
Lawrence County Jail, New Castle. All institutions are in
Pennsylvania.

Solomon, Peter H.
SOVIET CRIMINOLOGY, A SELECTED
BIBLIOGRAPHY
Cambridge: University Institute of
Criminology
Bibliographic Service, #4, 1969

9/-/-/-

Bibliography

SOUND TRAPS THWART PRISON "GRAPEVINE"
Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning
March 1960, v32, 39

48/(57.6)/-/-

Individual sound traps installed within the ventilation
ducts at the new Salem, Oregon Correctional Institution
have ended the inmates practice of using the ducts to
carry verbal and written messages.

"SOUTHEND-ON-SEA"

Architectural Review, Jan 1960, 30 -1

30/(9)/-/(F)

The Civic Center at Southend includes a council chamber and committee suite, police headquarters and court buildings.

Sowles, Richard C.
INTERRELATIONSHIPS AMONG BIOGRAPHICAL, EXPERIMENTAL AND PERSONALITY VARIABLES FOR INSTITUTIONALIZED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

718/-/(E2b)

Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Utah, 1966.

Through the examination of quite different types of traits rather than a unitary dimension, a more complex picture of institutionalized delinquents is provided.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE JUVENILE
OFFENDER

9/-/(E2b)

Springfield Ill: Charles C. Thomas,
Publisher, 1963, 44ff

This is a collection of papers given at the institute on Law Enforcement and the Juvenile Offender, April 22-23, 1963 in Dallas, Texas. Special problems discussed include those of communication, treatment, processing, trials, and pre-release guidance for the youthful offender.

STANDARD MINIMUM RULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AND RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

48/(9)/-(E)

New York: United Nations-Dept. of
Economics and Social Affairs, 1958

Pamphlet divided into two types of discussion: standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners, and selection and training of personnel for penal and correctional institutions. Multi-discussions are elaborated in parts under both topics. Included is a descriptive listing of prisoner accommodations (rooms, floor space, lighting, etc.)

STANDARDS AND GUIDES FOR THE DE-
TENTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH
New York: National Probation and
Parole Association, 1958

7180/(9)/-(E2)

Specific enumeration of concepts and aims plus staffing
and building planning-the latter in terms of listing space
functions and relation between spaces [Pt 4, 92-125] Pt
5 deals with related regional functions and facilities.

STATE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM IN NEW
JERSEY

9/-/-(E2)

Trenton, N.J.: Dept. of Inst. and
Agencies-Div. of Correction and Pa-
role and Bur. of Soc. Res.. Res. Bull.
No. 11, 1953

Description of facilities, case load, included activities
including New Jersey State Diagnostic Center, Highfields
Experimental Treatment Project, state use industries and
state parole system.

Stanley, James O.
TREATMENT ORIENTED SECURITY SCREENING
American Journal of Correction, Mar-
Apr, 1969, 22-25

483/-/-(E2b)

Article deals with several factors associated with the
security screening process when selecting inmates for
minimum security programs. Certain criteria other than
subjective considerations should be used in the classifi-
cation process. The variables chosen for study are based
on mobility, marital status, length of sentence, prior
record and type of offense as correlated with escape.
More research is suggested.

Steffens, Ralph
NEW PRISON LAVATORY
Air Conditioning, Heating and Ven-
tilating, May 1964, 90-94

48/(74.3)/--

Design of prison lavatory which meets durability, sani-
tation and economic criteria. Illustrations and designs
included.

A STEP INTO THE FUTURE
AIA Journal, March 1960, 27-32

310/-/-(F)

Among the buildings included in the master plan for Memphis' new civic center will be a new Federal Courts and Office Building.

Street, David P.
INMATE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Michigan, 1962

718/-/-(E2b)

Inmate social organization leadership is more positive and more congruent with the goal of rehabilitation in treatment oriented institutions than in custodial institutions.

Stratton, John R.
THE MEASUREMENT OF INMATE CHANGE DURING IMPRISONMENT
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Illinois, 1963

48/-/-(E2b)

An effort to measure the impact of prison on 351 inmates in the Federal Correctional Institution at Ashland, Kentucky indicated that little change in attitudes of prisoners resulted from short periods of incarceration.

Street, David, Robert D. Vinter and Charles Perrow
ORGANIZATION FOR TREATMENT
New York: The Free Press, 1966

718/-/-(E2)

This is a "comparative study of institutions for delinquents". It evaluates organizational framework and staff and inmate relationships in terms of effective behavioral change.

Strickland, Katherine G.
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN
IN THE U.S.
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Syracuse University, 1967

48/-/(E6)

The study provides a profile of women's correctional institutions, based on the data gathered on some 30 separate state and federal women's correctional institutions.

Studt, Elliot, Sheldon L. Messinger
and Thomas P. Wilson
C-UNIT, A SEARCH FOR COMMUNITY IN
PRISON
New York: Russell Sage Foundation,
1968

480/-/(E2bu)

This is a research project in a California prison in search for theoretical understanding, based on a model "which used the prison community to develop social competence of its members." Project organization, administration, physical resources and case histories are given. Generally was set up for community self control and social problem solving treatment techniques.

Studt, Elliot
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (SOCIAL WORK
PRACTICE IN)
Encyclopedia of Social Work, Harry L.
Lurie, ed., New York: Nat'l Assn. of
Social Workers, 1965, v15, 219-225

48/-/(E2b)

The article discusses the aim of correctional services and their relation to other aspects of correctional work emphasizing achievement of "resocializing" and the relation to the community interaction with client for treatment and what is needed as "tools for change."

Stürup, Georg K.
TREATING THE "UNTREATABLE"
Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1968

480/(9)/-(E2b)

This is an analysis and evaluation of the Herstedvester Detention Centre at Albertslund, Denmark. It covers the physical facilities as immediately related to treatment activities. It includes daily life, the ward, work assignments, education, religion, group therapy, group work, contacts with outside world, psychotherapy, medical and health problems, termination, staff and general organization.

THE SUPREME COURT BUILDING FOR THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN
Architectural Record, Oct. 1966, v140
186-187

3170/(9)/--(F)

The new Supreme Court Building will be the formal part in the Lansing State Capital Development. Plans and illustrations included.

Swanson, Leland
A CYBERNETIC LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Unpublished D.P.A. Dissertation, University of Southern California, 1963

383/(64)/--

A fully automated closed loop law enforcement information system is a means of easing the problem of data retrieval for the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department.

Sutherland, Edwin H., and Donald R. Cressey
PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY
New York: J.B. Lippincott Company,
1966, 7th ed. pp305ff

9/--/(E2p)

Part II, the Control of Crime describes the treatment of criminals, the police pre-trial detention, the criminal court, the preventive court, probation and imprisonment including prison labor, education, and release.

TANGIPAHOA PARISH COURTHOUSE, AMITE,
LA.
Architectural Record, Aug 1970, v148
100

3170/(9)/--(F)

Plans and photos of new courthouse in Amite, La.

Tappan, Paul W., ed.
CONTEMPORARY CORRECTION
New York: McGraw-Hill Co., Inc., 1951

9/(9)/-(E2)

This book covers roles and functions from training personnel through courts, prisons, juvenile plans, reception and guidance centers, correctional programs, prison and jail architecture, parole probation and crime prevention.

Tappan, Paul W. and Ivan Nicolle
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND THEIR TREAT-
MENT

718/-/-(E2b)

Annals of the American Academy of
Political and Social Science, Jan
1962, v339, 157-170

The extent of juvenile delinquency and its rapid growth indicate that a thorough reconsideration of methods heretofore used to deal with young offenders needs to be undertaken.

Tappan, Paul W.
CRIME, JUSTICE AND CORRECTION
New York: McGraw-Hill, Co., Inc., 1960
237ff

9/-/-(E2)

Part II-the Administration of Justice covers the police and crime detection and judicial processes. Part III-Correction covers treatment and prevention, probation, correctional institutions and classification, prison programs and parole. Illustrated. Bibliography.

TECHNICAL TRAINING COURSES
Carbondale, Ill.: Southern Ill. Univ.
Center for the Study of Crime, Delin-
quency and Corrections, 1963

48/-/-(E2)

A report gives details of participant experience and course outlines for individual and group training courses for correctional management in Correctional Institution Management, Correctional Institutional Design, Juvenile and Criminal Courts and Probation and Parole Systems. Courses have been offered to other nationals by U.S. State Dept., Agency for International Development. Courses cover creating an overall building program and investigating internal system components of the total correctional problem.

THREE COLUMBIA FACULTY MEMBERS WIN
BOSTON CITY HALL COMPETITION
Architectural Record, July 1962, v132
14-15

30(9)/-(F)

Models of winning design as well as seven other finalists
in the competition for Boston's new City Hall are shown.

Tiftt, Larry L. and David F. Bordua
POLICE ORGANIZATION AND FUTURE RE-
SEARCH

383/-/-

Journal of Research in Crime and De-
linquency, July 1969, v6(2), 167-176

Discusses current research on police supervision, that
the supervision indicates the dependency of police be-
havior on extra-organizational processes. Organizational
change and research results point toward the establish-
ment of research districts - experimenting with varied
ways of carrying out police work. Much of the work has
to cross organizational boundaries and traditional com-
munication-action systems that do not work well.

THREE-IN-ONE TOWN HALL
Architectural Forum, Sept 1960, v113,
126-127

9(9)/-(F)

The Brook Park Village (Cleveland) Town Hall includes a
community recreation hall, administration offices and
police department with a 2 cell jail.

TINGSHUS: LAW COURTS ON VISBY
Architectural Record, Mar 1963, v133,
151

3170/-/-(F)

Sketches and picture of the Law Courts in Visby.

TORTURED TOWER

Progressive Architecture, Sept. 1965,
v46, 48-49

317/--/(FG)

Design plans for Philadelphia's new Federal Courthouse have come under heavy fire. "While the interior is considered to be most satisfactory, the exterior has aroused strong objection."

TOWN HALL, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD

Architectural Review, Jan 1962, v131,
23

30/--/(F)

Sketches and plans of the new Town Hall which will fit into the center which includes law courts and police station.

TOUGHNESS BEFORE GENTILITY WINS IN
BOSTON

Architectural Forum, Aug 1962, v117,
95-101

310/--/(G)

Although the new design for the Boston City Hall is a "big, bold, burly structure, it does not clash with the old city."

TOWN HALL, WHITBY, ONTARIO

Royal Architectural Institute of
Canada Journal, Aug 1961, v38, 58-59

30/--/(F)

Plans and pictures of Whitby, Ontario, Town Hall which provides accommodations for all municipal departments, police and fire departments and a council chamber.

Trotter, Joseph A., ed.
PROJECT CHALLENGE
Washington, D.C.: The National Com-
mittee for Children and Youth, 1968

7180/-/(E2)

This report is on "an experimental and demonstration program of occupational training, counseling, employment, follow-up and community support for youthful offenders at the Lorton Youth Center, an institution for the District of Columbia Department of Corrections." It gives details of program procedure and specific recommendations in all areas.

Turner, Merfyn
THE LESSONS OF NORMAN HOUSE
Annals of the American Academy of
Political and Social Science, Jan
1969, v 381, 49-46

484/-/(E2)

Norman House in London is a prototype of the halfway house movement. The results seem to be encouraging and it is having influence in America, Canada and Australia.

Tsuzawa, Masam
POLICE
Electronics and Communications in
Japan, Sept 1967, 189-192

383/(64)/-/-

The National police agency has been promoting the development and application of various kinds of communications equipment and electronic devices to meet the demand for wider and more expeditious law enforcement.

Turney, Constance, M. ed
THE PRISON CHAPLAIN
Washington, D.C.: The Progress Report
v11(2) April-June 1963, Bureau of
Prisons publication

48/-/(E2s)

Various articles describe the role and activities of the prison chaplain in relation to both the inmate and the administration of penal institutions. The religious dimension is a definite, incorporated function in the institutionalized setting.

U.S. Congress-Senate
THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government
Printing Office, 1964

9/(9)/--

This covers the "Hearing Before the Subcommittee on National Penitentiaries of the Committee on the Judiciary of the U.S. Senate" in its second session of the 88th Congress.

Vaughn, Napoleon N.
RECIDIVISM AND CERTAIN CHARACTERIS-
TICS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN A
SHORT TERM DETENTION CENTER
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation,
Temple University, 1964

718/--/(E2b)

The study was concerned with comparing recidivism in 3 groups of juvenile delinquents held at the Philadelphia Youth Center. They were studied at least once in 1961 "to determine certain conditions possibly related with the referral of recidivistic boys to the Juvenile Division of the Philadelphia County Court."

Van der Ryn, Sim and Stuart Adams
PROPOSALS FOR INNOVATIVE CORRECTION-
AL FACILITIES
Berkeley, Calif.: University of Calif.
1967

7180/--/(F)

(Special Treatment Facility, Northern California Youth Center, Urban Rehabilitation Center for Adult Offenders and Prototype Hostel Program for Unsettled Teenagers)
The joint students' projects under the supervision of architectural and criminology department, University of California, Berkeley, lists aims and developmental aspects of 3 facilities. The first two terminate in preliminary architectural plans and the latter in sketches for respectable module.

Vedder, Clyde B. and Barbara A. Kay
PENOLOGY
Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas,
Publisher, 1964

48/--/(E2)

This book was developed as a college text. It gives characteristics of diverse inmates in different types of institutions, the problems of correctional programs, the use of psychiatry in corrections, probation and parole. It also gives a "Blueprint for the Progressive Prison."

Veidhuizen, John F.

THE EFFECT OF INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENT
ON DELINQUENT ADOLESCENT GIRLS: AN
MMPI AND CPI SEQUENCE TESTING AP-
PROACH

Unpublished Ph.D. Diss., Graduate
Theological Union, 1971

718/-/(E2b)

The findings indicate that the effect of placement at the Convent of the Good Shepherd in San Francisco, a locked 24 hour treatment facility is positive. On the average, the girls make personality changes in the same direction and at about the same rate regardless of how they leave. The personality changes measured with the instruments used is progressive through a year of placement and after a year in placement no significant change occurs which can be detected by the MMPI and CPI.

Vogelman, Richard P.

PRISON RESTRICTIONS-PRISON RIGHTS
Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology &
Police Science, Mar 1968, v59(1), 386-
396

48/-/(E2u)

Article contains discussion of freedom of speech, freedom of religion, access to the courts. All discussion is centered around the old issue of penology that was based upon the idea that a person was an outlaw without legally protected rights. Gradually as a result of humanitarian influences corrective treatment, reform and rehabilitation became desirable.

Vinter, Robert and Morris Janowitz
EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE
DELINQUENTS: A RESEARCH STATEMENT
The Social Service Review, June 1959,
v33(2), 118-130

718/-/(E2b)

Problems of "improving institutional effectiveness stem from three major misconceptions: correctional agency cannot be expected, by itself, to resolve personal and social problems, mental health approaches need to be broadened beyond immediate emotional problems and current therapeutic practices are inadequate because they are based on expansion of 2-person therapy system. There is a need to develop positive personal and social skills.

A VOLUNTARY THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY
FOR ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION
AIA Journal, Sept 1960, v34, 77-79

484/-/(E2s)

The alcoholic rehabilitation community undertakes to treat alcoholics on a more successful level, that of the group. The building complex takes a positive direction toward fostering community life.

Walker, Nigel
CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN
Edinburgh: University Press, 1965,
123ff

9/-/-(E2)

Author states that book is "an analysis of the penal system in theory, law and practice." First parts are on the nature, evaluation and prediction of crime. The latter discusses proceedings and sentencing of offenders, including non-penal procedures, corrections, treatment, after-care and special classes of offenders.

Walton, Graham
INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION
Washington, D.C.: Dept. of Justice,
Bureau of Prisons, 1950

9/(9)/-/-

This is a "manual on environmental sanitation prepared specifically for the use of the sanitary supervisors of the Bureau of Prisons," by the USPHS. It covers water supply, plumbing, sewerage, garbage, and other refuse, food, ice and industrial hygiene, and insect and rodent control.

Walters, David R.
A COMPARISON OF MENTALLY RETARDED IMPRISONED ADULTS AND INTELLECTUALLY NORMAL IMPRISONED ADULTS ON VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION IN VOCATIONAL ACTIVITIES
Unpublished Ph.D. Diss., Michigan State University, 1970

48/-/-(E2f)

An estimated 20,000 mentally retarded felons are housed in American prisons. Little is known about this group. This study is an examination of different methods of increasing their participation in avocational hobbycraft activities.

Walton, Graham
INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION
Washington, D.C.: Dept. of Justice,
Bureau of Prisons, 1966

9/(9)/-/-

This is a revised manual for environmental sanitation for supervisors. It covers water supply and sewerage, pool sanitation, food handling, communicable diseases, insects and rodent and radiation control, industrial hygiene and housekeeping controls.

Ward, David Allen
PRISON RULE ENFORCEMENT AND CHANGING
ORGANIZATIONAL GOALS
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Uni-
versity of Illinois, 1960

48/-/-(E2u)

Difficulties of correctional officers have been compounded by the new treatment orientation. Problems result from difficulty in coordinating two types of bureaucratic systems, treatment and custodial, whose bases for authority are different.

Washburn, Richard W.
HUMAN RELATIONS TRAINING FOR CONFINED
DELINQUENTS
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Colo-
rado State University, 1968

718/-/-(E2u)

Results of a one week instrumented residential human training laboratory indicated that experimental treatment will result in a greater decrease in anti-social interpretations given to social situations depicted by selected TAT cards than will conventional group counseling.

Warren, Marguerite Q.
THE CASE FOR DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT
OF DELINQUENTS
Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science, June 1969,
v381, 47-59

718/-/-(E2)

The categorization of kinds of treatment programs, the kinds of workers conducting them, the kinds of settings and the kinds of youthful offenders have been studied. A large proportion of youthful offenders can be successfully treated in community-based programs rather than institutions. "Grouping of offenders into homogeneous living units by subtype leads to a significant decrease in institution-management problems." Good and promising results with certain categories with particular problems.

Watson, John A. F.
THE CHILD AND THE MAGISTRATE
London: Jonathan Cape, 1965

9/-/-(E2)

This covers all aspects of the juvenile problems in England: welfare powers, juvenile court constitution and procedures, treatment at home, "attendance centers", boarding out the detention, principles of guardianship, truancy and remand homes.

Weber, George H.
CAMPS FOR DELINQUENT BOYS-A GUIDE TO
PLANNING

Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of H.E.W.
Social Security Administration, Child-
ren's Bureau, 1960

7180/-/-(E2)

This pamphlet gives history and goals for such programs and describes their operation, administration and need for the use of local community services, including planning and design for site and physical plant.

Weisman, Irving
COURTS AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
Encyclopedia of Social Work, Harry L.
Lurie, ed., New York: National Assn.
of Social Workers, 1965, 15th issue,
229-238

9/-/-(E2)

It is a brief history of types of laws and courts. Contains lists and descriptions of types of courts with emphasis on difference of needs and function of social problem courts and relation of courts and correctional institution, as a "social system". Description and needs of correctional services including probation, and its need for psychiatric and psychological diagnosis centers, residential correctional facilities with emphasis on problems of individual client and contrasted to protecting society from them as a group and parole or after-care programs are discussed.

Webster, John A.
POLICE TASK AND TIME STUDY
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Uni-
versity of California, Berkeley, 1968

383/-/-(E2)

A study of one aspect of police activity-patrol division. It will assist the police administration to formulate a realistic mission and to provide policemen with information which will allow for more effective use of manpower and resources.

West, James A.
PREDICTING THE OUTCOME OF A VOCATIONAL
REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR YOUNG
OFFENDERS

Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Uni-
versity of Oklahoma, 1971

718/-/-(E2b)

One of the most critical problems facing correctional officials is that of predicting which inmates will be successful in their attempt at rehabilitation. While the prediction table developed in this study was not an absolute prediction, it proved to be a useful tool in determining which inmates would benefit most from the Okla. State Reformatory Vocational Rehabilitation Program.

WHAT'S BEEN HAPPENING TO CITY HALL
Architectural Forum, April 1964, v120,
98-105

30/-/-(F)

Pictures and plans of 5 new city halls, all of which are lighter and more businesslike than the city hall of the past.

Whittier, James LeRoy
THE EMPIRICAL CLASSIFICATION OF DELINQUENT BOYS
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Oregon, 1966

718/-/-(E2b)

A descriptive classification of institutionalized delinquent boys aimed at providing a reliable means of assigning delinquent boys to categories for research or differential treatment.

White, Marvin F. and Charles W. Dean
THEORETICAL IDEAS IN CORRECTION
Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, Jan. 1969, v6(1), 87-98

48/-/-(E2)

The article is divided into discussions of the program, staff-resident relations, resident-resident relations, problems with community adjustment. "Inadequate preparation of inmates led to further problems in training community relationships and personal adjustment." Conflicting views of roles and operation of project reduced the center to "mere custody and survival."

Wilpers, John
U.S. PRISON SYSTEM-CRISIS IN CORRECTIONS
Government Executive, Sept 1971,
74-79

9/(9)/-(E2)

Illustrated article including discussion of reports by the Bureau of Census on recreational, education, medical and visiting facilities lacked by certain county jails; the three major problems which cause the prison crisis; and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the worst advanced of this country's prison systems. Included also is a description of two facilities, the Behavioral Research Center and the Metropolitan Correctional Centers, both are well into the planning stage. Most of the problems attacked are understaffing, underbudgeting and rigidly designed structures which will not allow for differential treatment.

A111

Wilson, Brian
NOR IRON BARS A CAGE
London: William Kimber, 1964

480/-/-(FG)

An ex-prisoner's description of prison life, facilities, and efforts at rehabilitation.

Wilson, O.W.
POLICE PLANNING
Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas,
Publisher, 1957

383/(9)/-(E2p)

The planning given covers details of police operations, and functions including clerical staff, records, "quasi-police" tasks, emergency preparedness, communications, physical facilities, and operational manuals for personnel.

Wilson, O.W.
POLICE ADMINISTRATION
New York: McGraw-Hill, Co., Inc., 1963

383/(9)/-(E2p)

This book gives details on administrative and operational services, planning and research, inspection and control, training of personnel, public information, patrol duty, crime investigation, vice control, youth division, traffic administration, records and communications, jail duties, the police building and police equipment. Chicago Communication Center is shown in Appendix.

WILTWYCK SCHOOL: A NEW CAMPUS BUT A
CONTINUING VITAL COMMUNITY SERVICE
Architectural Record, May 1971, v149,
136-138

7180/-/-(E2G)

Located in Yorktown this school for emotionally troubled youngsters is centered on "milieu therapy" and aims at overcoming the cognitive deficiencies that handicap most of the students. The architecture is a non-verbal expression of this therapeutic policy. Buildings are grouped in clusters that are clearly defined by not rigid or authoritarian outlines. The very diversity of the buildings tends to reinforce the therapeutic message while continuing to perceive the campus as a unified comprehensible unit. Pictures and campus plan included.

WINNING DESIGN FOR BOSTON'S CITY HALL
Architectural Forum, June 1962, v116,
5-7

30/(9)/-(F)

The results of the competition for design of Boston's City Hall were announced in May. The new City Hall will be the final part of a multi-million dollar governmental center.

Wolfgang, Marvin E.
CORRECTIONS AND THE VIOLENT OFFENDER
Annals of the American Academy of
Political and Social Science, Jan 1969
v381, 119-124

480/(9)/-(E2b)

Articles include discussions on labeling problems, sentencing, classifying the offender in prison. Improper attention is given to the diagnosis and classification of offenders sent to prison. It notes that most nonviolent inmates must suffer bias of image, behavior and potential risk of the violent offender. It is the latter for whom most prisons are designed.

WIRE FABRIC REINFORCES JAIL WALLS
Architectural Record, Aug 1962, v132,
151

383/(2)/Jh/-

Sheets of welded wire fabric provide greater security as well as reducing placement time, thus resulting in lower construction costs. Photos and floor plan of the new Isabella County Jail, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, which employed this wire mesh are given.

Wood, Roland W.
CALIFORNIA'S TREATMENT-CONTROL PROGRAM
FOR NARCOTICS ADDICTS
American Journal of Correction, July-
Aug 1968, 31-34

48/-/-(E2c)

Article describes California's Rehabilitation Center for men and women. Programs and control are based on the fact that narcotic addicts are "typically delinquency-oriented" and "many have histories of anti-social behavior." Center also does community case work. The description covers treatment programs and, to a limited extent, specific facilities.

Woodworth, Charles J.
FAMILY ORIENTED THERAPY AND DELINQUENCY
REHABILITATION: A PROPOSED REHABILITATION
PROGRAM FOR THE UTAH ST.
JUVENILE COURTS

3170/-/-(E2b)

Unpub. Ph.D. Diss., Brigham Young University, 1965

It is possible on the basis of the results of a program implemented in the 4th Juvenile District Court, Provo, Utah, to accomplish the rehabilitation of maladaptive juvenile delinquents within the juvenile court setting utilizing the approach of family oriented therapy.

THE YOUNG OFFENDER

New York: United Nations-Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, 1965

9/-/-(E2b)

This is a "review of current practices and programs in prevention and treatment." It covers preventive programs handling from arrest to sentencing, and treatment including pre-release and after-care programs. It concludes that the young adult offenders should be treated as a separate group with a large measure of individualized treatment.

Yefsky, S.A. ed.
LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
Vol. I
New York: Thompson Book Company, 1967

383/(64)/-(E2U1)

Proceedings of the First National Symposium sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Asst. and I.I.T Research Institute, Law Enforcement Science and Technology Center. Articles on preventive measures, communications systems for police, corrections including parole and social reconstruction, advanced technology as used in detection processes, information systems and police research, management, operations and relations to use in courts are included.



LITERATURE SEARCH: LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITIES—Planning, Design, Construction

SECTION B
The Foreign Literature

Advisory Council on Child Care
COMMUNITY HOMES DESIGN GUIDE
London, H.M.S.O., 1971

446/-/-(A3r)

This is a comprehensive design guide for the design of community homes for children. It contains complete design information for the planning of all facilities within the homes.

A FLEURY-MEROGIS: LA MAISON
D'ARRÊT POUR HOMMES
La Construction Moderne, 1968,
v84, #3/4, 58-71

48/-/-(F)

This prison is hexagonal in plan and was built using industrialized building techniques. The prison holds 3,110 inmates in five tri-form, self-contained blocks. Two of the cell blocks are for normal prisoners, one for young people, one for difficult prisoners and one for sick prisoners. The article has considerable detailed description of the planning and interiors.

Alva, Y.
KVINNOANSTALTEN HINSEBERG
Arkitektur, Nov 1967, pp646-647

484/-/-(F)

The Kvinnoanstalten open prison is situated in a renovated manor house originally constructed in 1803. The two photographs illustrating this article show the pleasant parkland surrounding the manor, and the sunny interior of the inmates' rooms. The accompanying plan shows the workshops, stores, laundry, etc., placed in the parkland around the manor.

Aman, A.
THE CELL PRISON
Arkitektur, Nov 1967, pp 620-630

482/-/-(AC)

Describes the history of the cell prisons in Sweden. The buildings can be divided into two main types. The T-plan shape where the administration section lay at right angles to the middle part of the cell section. This was used for 66 to 102 cell prisons. Secondly, the in-line plan where the cell section lay in line with the administrative section (maximum of 54 cells).

Details of cell layout given.

Amilon, A.
THE YOUTH PRISON. A METHOD OF
TREATING YOUNG OFFENDERS IN
SWEDEN

Stockholm: The Swedish
Institute

718/-/(E2)

A history of the youth prison and the treatment plan - giving details of activities - is followed by a detailed description of Roxtuna prison. The prison was opened in 1955 and was intended as a "criminal laboratory" with a "favorable therapeutic climate." This environment is described in detail.

Backstrom, S., Reinius, L.
POLISHUSET I GOTEBOG
Arkitektur, Nov 1967, pp651-655

383/-/(F)

The article describes a new police headquarters (containing 25,000 sq. meters of floor space) completed in 1967. The building includes a court room, isolation rooms, cells and exercise yards as well as administrative space. Photographs, plans.

Bennett, J. V.
NEW METHODS OF RESTRICTION OF
LIBERTY IN THE AMERICAN AND
ENGLISH PENITENTIARY SYSTEM
Proceedings of the Second Inter-
national Colloquium of the
I.P.P.F., Ulm, 1967, pp55-64

48/-/(E2)

The author describes, and gives details of, new facilities for broadening the penal system: 1) work release, 2) half-way houses or community residential or guidance centers, 3) group homes or detention hostels, 4) weekend confinement and attendance centers, 5) after-care residential centers.

Bunner, T.
TREATMENT OF THE CRIMINAL IN
SWEDEN TODAY
Arkitektur, Nov 1967, pp640-642

48/-/(E2)

Describes the two types of current prisons: the closed institutions and the open institutions.

Examples of closed institutions are Kumla and Norrtälje and the projected Uppsala and Härnösand prisons.

Examples of open institutions are Skänninge, Asptuna and Hinseberg.

BUXTON DIVISIONAL POLICE HQ.
Royal Institute of British
Architects Journal, April 1957,
v64, 228-231

383/-/(F)

The police headquarters was opened in 1954 and contains a lecture room, offices, interview room, recreation and mess room, a rifle range, two exercise yards and four cells. Each cell has its own water closet but communal washing facilities.

Canella, G.
PRISONS AND THE TASK OF
ARCHITECTURE. II
Rassegna Studi Penitenziari,
1969, v19, #6, 803-816

48/-/(E2s)

See "Prisons and the Task of Architecture. I"

Canella, G.
PRISON AND THE TASK OF
ARCHITECTURE. I
Rassegna Studi Penitenziari,
1969, v19, #4, 657-673

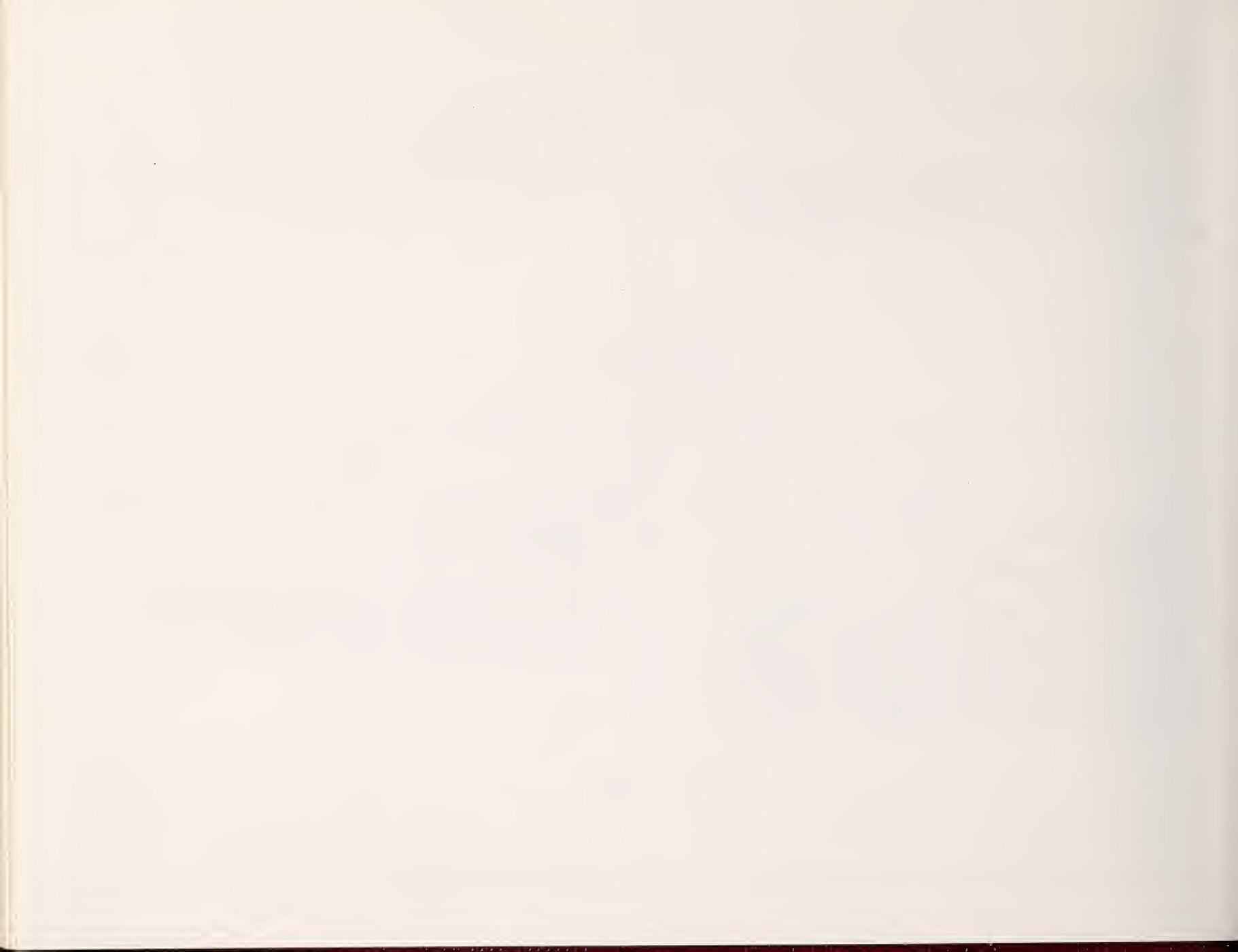
48/-/(E2s)

The article presents discussions on the necessity of adapting prison buildings to changing views on imprisonment as advanced by criminology and sociology. Considerable detail for the planning of prisons and for their location (nearness of sufficient personnel, nearness of a university for research, good transportation, etc.) Plans drawn up by architectural students are also presented.

CARCERI A FLEURY-MÉROGIS,
FRANCIA
Architettura, June 1969, v15,
114-115

482/-/(F)

The article describes the large prison at Fleury-Mérogis in France. In addition to plans and photographs, there is a cut-away isometric of a pair of cells showing a complete layout of the utilities and services.



CENTRE D'EDUCATION DE POMPHILY
L'Architecture Francaise, 1950,
v11, #107-108, 39-41

718/-/-(F)

This facility near Dinan, France, accommodates 80 boys, 18 to 21 years old. The detention center contains classrooms and is designed "for maximum social rehabilitation" through the medium of high design standards and "lavish" accommodation.

Choppen, V.
THE ORIGINS OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF
DETENTION CENTERS
British Journal of Criminology,
1970, v10, #2, 158-168

718/-/-(E2)

The paper traces the history of the development of detention centers in England and makes a case for the development of short term intermediary treatment.

CENTRE D'ORIENTATION ET D'ACTION
EDUCATIVE, NOGENT-SUR-MARNE
Architecture d'Aujourd'hui, June
1969, v144, #14

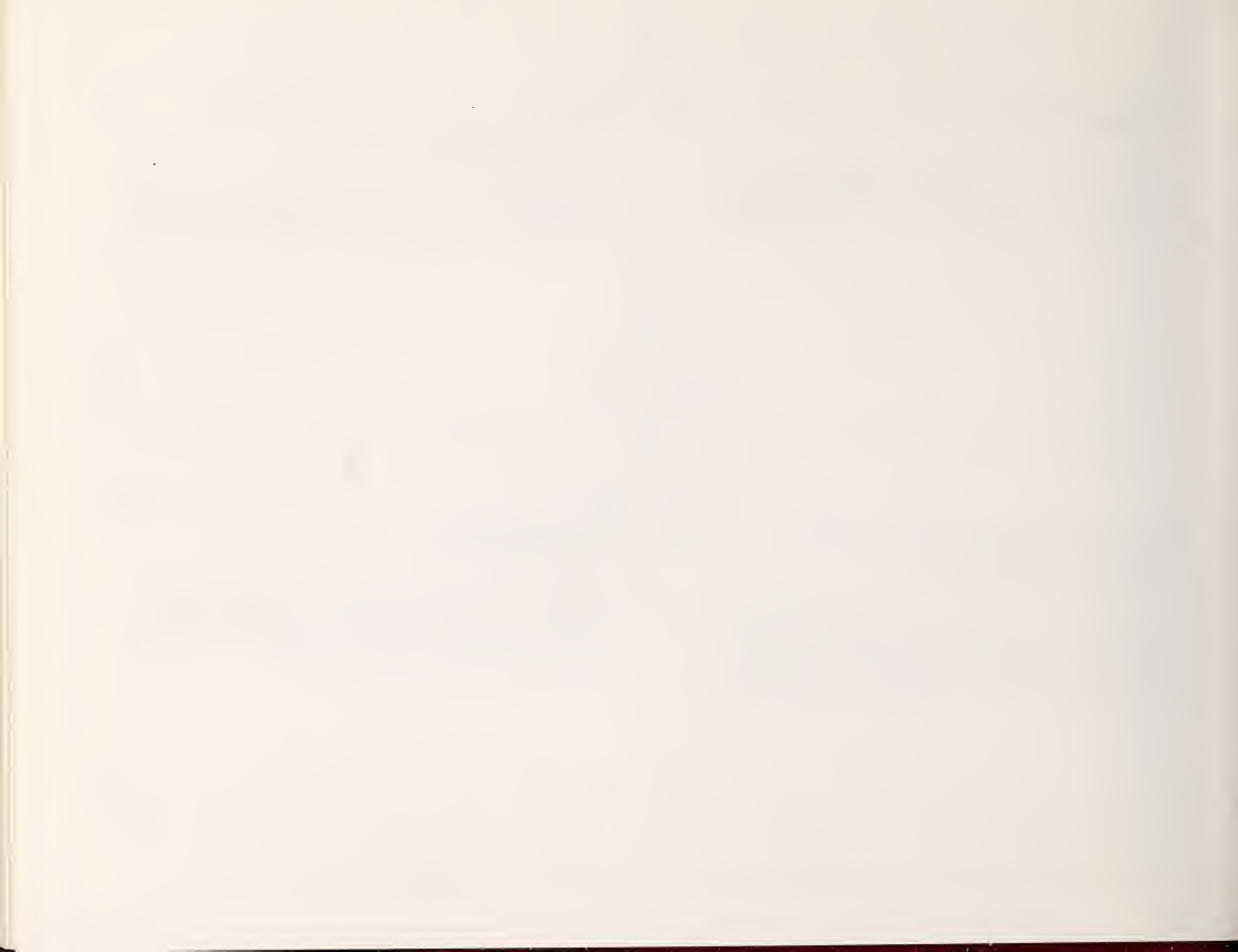
718/-/-(F)

This facility is for delinquents who are minors. The building plan is divided into two areas. The first containing 48 rooms for inmates and television rooms, classrooms, play rooms, the second part containing the kitchen, laundry and other services.

Damaskinos, S.
THE PRISON AT ATHENS
Sophonist Epitheoresis, 1966,
v19, #4, 161-172

48/-/-(F)

The article describes a prison opened in 1966 in Athens. Four blocks have been constructed, each block containing 120 cells. An additional block for juvenile delinquents is under construction. This will have 20 individual cells and 10 dormitories, each with seven beds.



Di Gennaro, G.
MODERN PRISON ARCHITECTURE
STANDARDS

48/-/(F)

Rassegna Studi Penitenziari, 1969,
v19, #2, 187-209

After discussing what is meant by prison architecture, the author outlines the basic requirements which should be met in the construction of modern prisons. The author formulates various standard criteria according to whether maximum, medium or low security is required and in conclusion he makes a plea for small scale institutions.

Donnison, R. S.
THE SENIOR APPROVED SCHOOL
CHINGLEPUT, MADRAS STATE,
INDIA
Probation, 1962, v10, #3, 33-39

718/-/(F)

The approved school at Chingleput deals with boys aged 12-21.

DIVISIONAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
SOLIHULL, WARWICKSHIRE
Architectural Review, Jan 1969,
v145, 54-55

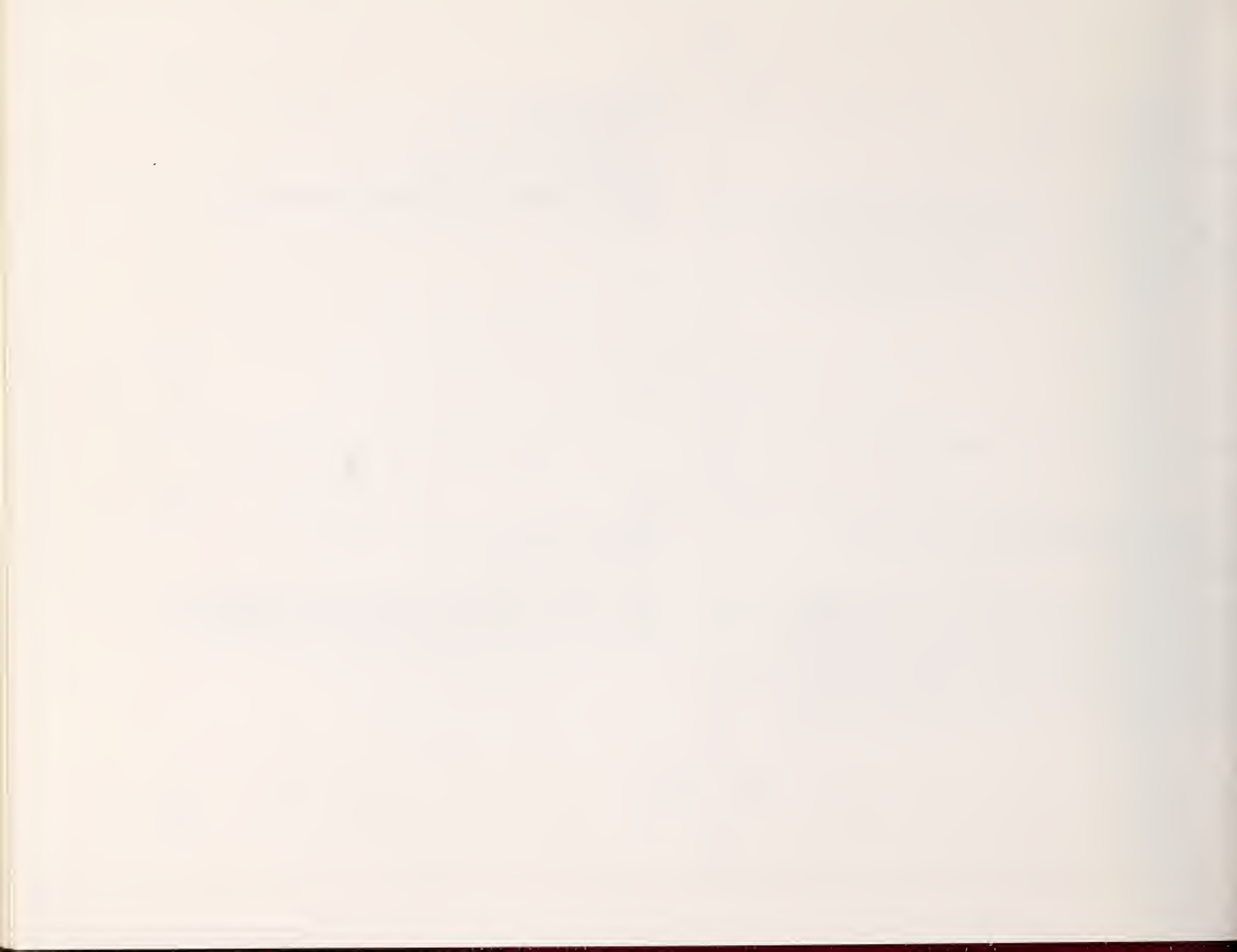
383/-/(F)

The article contains a description of the new police facility which contains administrative offices, cells, kitchen, dining rooms, club facilities, combined lecture room and gymnasium, residences for 24 constables, a garage and a workshop. Eight cells are placed in a row along one side of a corridor on the ground floor, and are located opposite the photography room and the doctor's office.

Eaton, J. W.
PRISONS IN ISRAEL
Pittsburgh: University of
Pittsburgh Press, 1964

48/-/(E2)

A survey of the development of penal policy in Israel and of the present penal system. The author describes prison research to date and makes suggestions for future reforms.



Egler, E.

BEMERKUNGEN ZUM BAU VON ANSTALTEN
FÜR SCHWERERZIEHBARE

Werk, Oct 1949, v36, 326-329

718/-/-(F)

This article describes existing conditions in Swiss reformatories. It states that the existing reformatories are in deplorable state and that what is needed is, ideally, a small building type that is a home and allows really personal contact with the educators. The article has descriptions and photographs of existing reformatories and diagrams of proposed new reformatories.

Eriksson, T.

THE ARCHITECT AND THE PRISON -
AN HISTORICA EXPOSE

Arkitektur, Nov 1967, pp610-619

48/-/-(AC)

Discusses the development of the separate cell system in Sweden. The author illustrates the evolution of the Swedish prison system from the "escape-proof" concept to that of the institutions functioning as miniature communities, to the appearance of the reformatory and later the open institutions. Describes the prison at Roxtuna (1955), which is built in village form with the prisoners distributed in small houses with nine at the most in each.

Ericsson, J., Lundström, S.

UPPSALA CENTRALANSTALT

Arkitektur, Nov 1967, pp647-649

482/-/-(F)

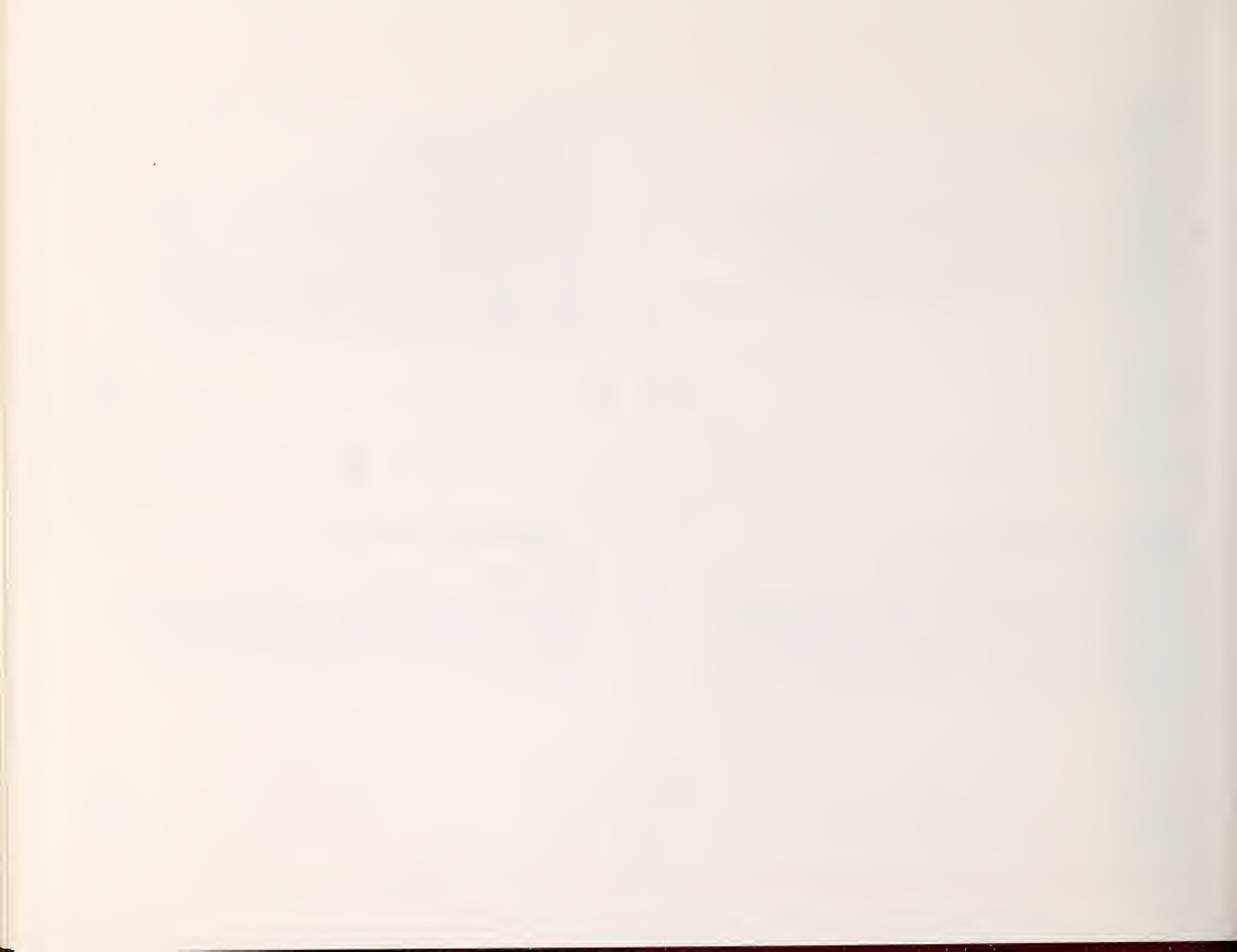
The Uppsala closed prison was constructed in 1966. Set out in a rigid, symmetrical manner the prison contains a unit for mentally sick (40 patients), hospital unit (10 patients), therapy rooms, isolation unit (10 inmates), as well as workshops and living quarters for first offenders separate from the living quarters for recidivists. Photo and plans.

ERWEITERUNG UND UMBAU DES KNABEN-
ERSIEKUNGSHEIMES LANDORF BEI
KONIZ

Werk, Oct 1949, v36, 330-334

718/-/-(F)

The article describes a reformatory built in Koniz and completed in 1949. The facility contains 64 boys, most of whom live four to a room, with communal bathroom facilities. The complex also contains a school house and bakery.



EXPLORATIONS IN AFTER-CARE
Home Office Research Studies,
London: H.M.S.O., 1971

44/-/(E2)

This book describes 1) a study of three after-care units in England, 2) a survey of twenty-four after-care hostels, and 3) a detailed analysis of one after-care unit in England. The report provides a comprehensive analysis of existing units, and makes numerous recommendations for future units. The recommendations concentrate on activities and functions rather than physical environmental requirements.

Falck, B., Smas, E.
NORRTÄLJE FANGVADSANSTALT
Arkitektur, Nov 1967, pp644-645

482/-/(F)

Describes the Norrtälje closed prison built in 1957-1958 to hold 150 inmates. The entire prison covers a rectangular area of 340 x 220 meters. Accommodation comprises a reception and medical unit (25 places), isolation unit (25 inmates), five general units of 80 inmates each. The article is accompanied by a plan and photographs (interior and exterior). The single cells look small, but comfortable with drapes on the windows, bookshelves, tack-board on the walls, and rugs on the floors.

Falck, B., Smas, E.
KUMLA CENTRAL ANSTALT
Arkitektur, Nov 1967, pp643-644

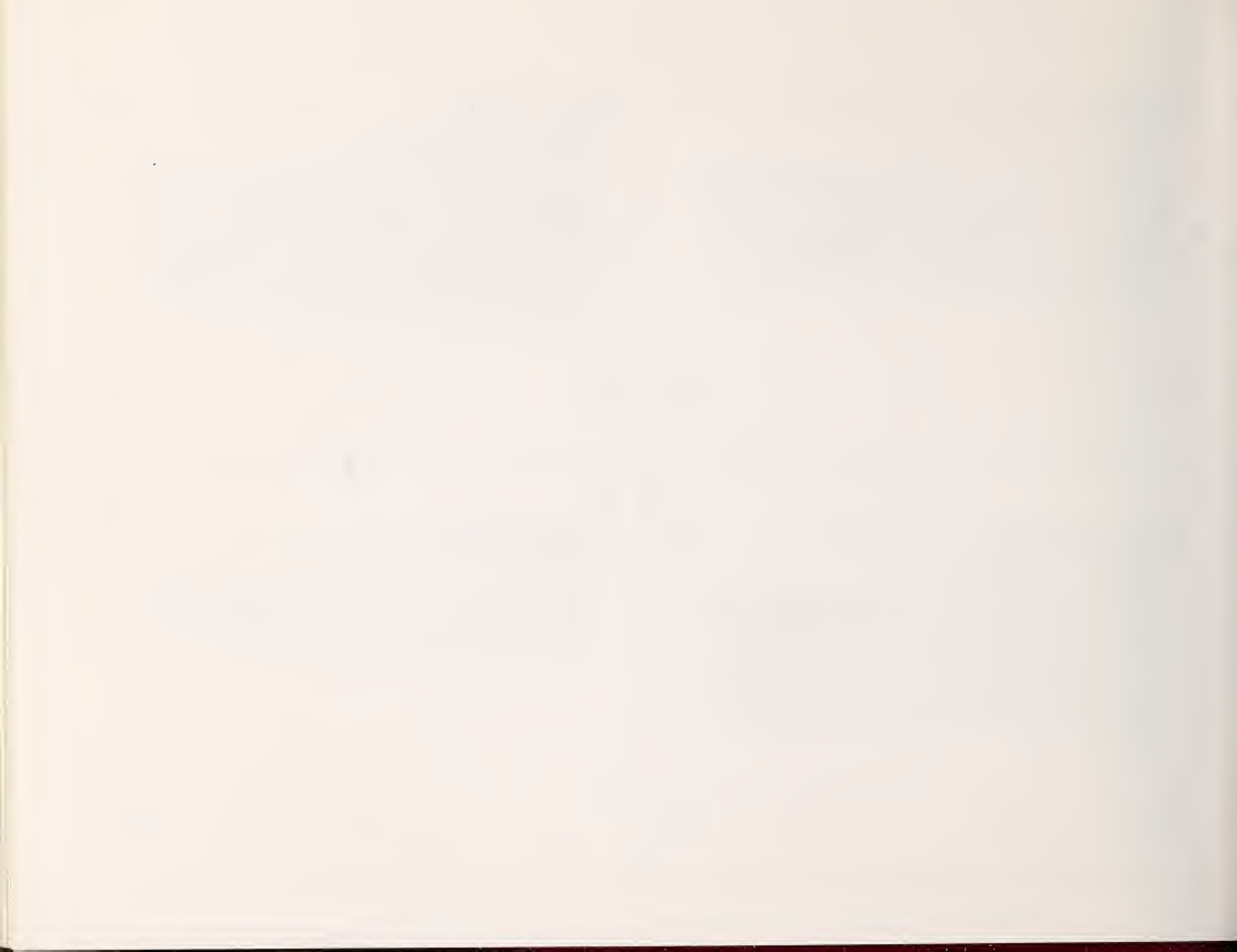
482/-/(F)

A description with plans and photographs (interior and exterior) of the closed Kumla prison (1962-1966). The prison lies within a rectangular area surrounded by a massive ribbed shell concrete wall. Three "general" sections contain 80 prisoners each. In addition there is a reception unit (25 inmates), hospital unit (25 inmates), unit for mental cases (25), medical and isolation (20) and units for moderately difficult inmates (20 and 80).

Falck, B., Smas, E.
HARNOSANDS CENTRALANSTALT
Arkitektur, Nov 1967, p649

482/-/(F)

The article describes the projected Harnosands prison which is modeled on the Kumla prison but with a reduction of capacity from 435 to 300 inmates. A plan of the prison shows the cell blocks protruding in V shapes from the main buildings.



Fox, L. W.
THE ENGLISH PRISON AND BORSTAL
SYSTEMS
London, 1952, Rontledge and
Kegan Paul

48,718/-/(E2)

This book provides a comprehensive introduction to the English prison service. There are sections on the organization and administration of the prison system and a comprehensive section on planning and accommodation and on cells and their equipment.

Government of Japan
SUMMARY OF WHITE PAPER ON CRIME
Tokyo: Ministry of Finance,
Printing Bureau, 1969

48/-/(E2)

This report mostly comprises a compendium of statistics. However, some idea is given of the activity requirements for prisons, women's guidance homes, juvenile detention and classification homes, reform and training schools and juvenile prisons.

Frass, A.
SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS IN A
MODERN CORRECTIONAL INSTITU-
TION
Zeitschrift Für Strafvollzug,
1969, v18, #3, 165-178

48/(68)/-(E2)

The article describes the new prison at Stuttgart, the Stammheim Correctional Center, and in particular the security measures designed for the prison. 1) types of doors and passages, 2) area supervision by T.V., 3) lighting system, 4) alarm system, 5) guard control, and 6) emergency power system. The article points out that the architects have provided new technological developments.

Government of Japan
SUMMARY OF THE WHITE PAPER ON
CRIME
Tokyo: The Research and Training
Institute of the Ministry of
Justice, 1970

48/-/(E2)

Mostly a compendium of statistics the report also lists activities in prisons, women's homes, juvenile detention homes, training schools and juvenile prisons.

Grünwald, K.
PRISON BUILDINGS AND THE SMALL
GROUP PRINCIPLE
Lakartidningen, 1967, v64, #45,
4457-4463

48/-/(E2)

The author criticizes prisons and prison building programs in Sweden because the officially adopted "small group principle" is not adequately realized. The small group should not be allowed to exceed 10 prisoners. Prison architecture should be designed to emphasize an impression of spaciousness and the unity of the small group.

Heijder, A.
THE FUNCTION OF PRISON: A STUDY IN
ADMINISTRATIVE PENOLOGY
International Journal of Offender
Theory, 1967, v11, #2, 56-63

48/-/(A3)

The author applies modern organizational theory to the analysis of prison setups in order to elucidate underlying and conflicting trends. The author concludes that the crucial issue that influences all others in prison planning is whether the inmate is regarded primarily as a criminal or a patient, and whether security considerations are placed before welfare.

Heidbreder, U.
DESIGN OF THE YOUTH PRISON FOR
BERLIN-TEGEL
Monatschrift für Kriminologie
und Strafrechtsreform, 1967,
v50, #2, 70-77

718/-/(F)

The article describes a juvenile institution design which is divided into a secure block for remand and solitary confinement and another block for semi-open and open imprisonment. The cells are very small, but the author points out, they can be furnished in different ways in order to avoid common dormitories.

Herrmann
DIE NEU STRAFANSTALT AM PLÖTZEN-
SEE BEI BERLIN
Zeitschrift für Bauwesen, v27,
339-352; v28, 149-158, 359, 515;
v30, 507-522; v31, 157-174

48/-/(F)

This lengthy article describes in some considerable detail the existing prison (1869-1876) near Plötzen-See, Berlin, and the recent additions including two prison buildings for 450 inmates each. The description includes a detailed account of the ventilation and plumbing systems as well as the physical accommodation.

Hohmeier, J.
PROTECTION OR SOCIALIZATION.
THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
OF THE SOCIO THERAPUTIC
INSTITUTION
Kriminologie Journal, 1970, v2,
#1, 15-33

48/-/(E2u)

A sociological analysis of existing institutions shows that keeping the inmates safely detained is the predominant aim of all organizational activities. The author suggests that from the start treatment should be accepted as the primary aim of the organization within an institution. The article makes suggestions for reaching this aim within new prisons.

HOSTELS FOR PROBATIONERS
London: H.M.S.O., 1971

44/-/(E2)

This is a report of a study of the aims, working and variations in effectiveness of male probation hostels in England, with special reference to the influence of the environment on delinquency. The report gives a good analysis of the requirements for halfway houses, in terms of facilities and staffing, and describes some of the existing hostels in remodeled Victorian houses.

Home Office
PEOPLE IN PRISONS, ENGLAND AND
WALES
London: H.M.S.O., 1969

48/-/(A6)

Most of this report comprises a description of treatment, daily routine, work, food and clothing etc., in prisons. Current research projects are listed. Of the then 46 existing closed prisons for males in England and Wales only 5 have been built since 1914. Not one closed prison or borstal was built between 1918 and 1958. There is discussion of the new types of prisons required and of some of the planning criteria.

Howard, D. L.
THE ENGLISH PRISONS, THEIR PAST
AND THEIR FUTURE
London, 1960, Methuen

48/-/(E2)

The book not only gives a description of past prison buildings and of present buildings but also contains a section of future developments. From the point of view of prison design the author's discussion of the mix of cells (maximum security, medium and minimum security) is of interest.

HYERES (VAR): CASERNE DE
GENDARMARIE
Techniques et Architecture,
Dec 1968, v30, #1, 106-107

842/-/-(F)

A brief description with photograph of a lavish complex of police barracks. The facilities include a helicopter hangar.

Klare, H. J.
HOSTELS FOR INADEQUATE OFFENDERS
IN THE U.K.
Proceedings of the Second International Colloquium of the I.P.P.F., Ulm, 1967, pp87-91

48/-/-(E2)

The author briefly describes the history and purpose of hostels and details the various types of hostels: 1) multi-purpose hostels, 2) hostels for permanent or semi-permanent stay, 3) halfway houses, 4) hostels consisting mainly of bed-sitters, 5) specialised hostels for alcoholics, 6) hostels with special work facilities, 7) hostels for the mentally abnormal, 8) hostels or homes for aged offenders.

Jenkins, D. T.
MAXIMUM SECURITY IN A MODERN
SOCIETY
Prison Service Journal, 1969,
v9, #33, 2-17

481/-/-(F)

The author describes the remodeling of the maximum security prison at Mount Eden, Auckland. The basic aim of the design was to get away from the grim, forbidding, institutional appearance and to combine maximum security and humane treatment. A detailed analysis of the prison accommodation is given.

Krebs, A.
ARCHITECTS AND PRISON OFFICIALS
CONFER ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF
PENAL INSTITUTIONS. REPORT ON
THE FIRST MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDY GROUP FOR THE PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF PENAL AND RE-EDUCATIVE INSTITUTIONS
Zeitschrift fur Strafvollzug, 1961,
v10, #6, 1-21

48/-/-(E2)

This is the report of a conference held in London in 1961. Subjects discussed include: siting of institutions, size, division into building zones, use of space, cells, corridors.

LANCASTER DIVISIONAL POLICE HQ.
Building, July 19, 1968, v215,
#29, 95-98

383/-/-(F)

This article contains detailed plans and photographs but little description other than this "is a fine example of good manners in architecture." The facility contains: workshop, detention rooms, parade room, offices, canteen, rifle range and gymnasium and cells.

Lamers, E. A. M.
THE OPEN PRISONS IN THE NETHER-
LANDS. OBSERVATIONS AND
EXPERIENCES
Kriminologie und Vollzug der
Freiheitsstrafe, 1961, pp217-228

484/-/-(E2)

In the Netherlands open prisons are sited in the neighborhood of provincial towns, and have a capacity of 25-35 inmates. A description is given of the concepts of open prisons and their organization and planning.

Landau, S. F.
ESSENTIAL PROBLEMS IN THE
FUNCTIONING OF THE PRISON AS
A FORMAL-BUREAUCRATIC
ORGANIZATION
Delinquency and Society, 1969,
v4, #1, 5-26

48/-/-(E2)

Although mainly concerned with the problems of organization and bureaucracy in prisons, the article does present some data on prisons in Israel and some future research needs.

LA NOUVELLE ARCHITECTURE
PÉNITENTIAIRE
La Construction Moderne, Dec 1961,
v77, #6, 46-53

48/-/-(F)

A fully illustrated description of two new prisons in Muret and Valenciennes. The Valenciennes prison is a beautiful, low lying building, whereas the Muret prison is of a more traditional, formal design. Detailed cross-sections of the cell-block and of the cells themselves are included.

LE CARCERI DI NUORO
L'Architettura; Cronache e Storia,
Apr 1964, v9, #102, 870-879

48/-/(F)

This penitentiary is located amidst the dramatic scenery of Sardinia. The dormitories are open to the sun and face the countryside. The plan is based on a hexagonal module which gives the whole building a dramatic appearance. The architect attempted to work into the design his humanistic belief, and photographs give the impression of a light, airy, interior.

Lenci, S.
PRINCIPLES IN PLANNING BUILDINGS
FOR PENAL INSTITUTIONS, WITH
REFERENCE TO LOCAL INFRA-
STRUCTURES OF SOCIAL AND
STRUCTURAL ASSISTANCE

48/-/(E2s)

Quaderni di Criminologia
Clinica, 1970, v12, #3, 3-24

The article explains how prison buildings are currently being constructed and planned. The author wants to abolish present practice and apply a mode of constructions that makes prisons suitable for multiple purposes. For juveniles the construction of campus-style schools is suggested.

Le Corno, H.
RAPPORT GENERAL SUR L'EXERCICE
Paris, Conseil Supérieur de
L'Aministration Pénitentiaire,
1969

48/-/(E2)

Basically a statistical report on the state of prison administration; the report also contains descriptions of existing prisons and the renovations currently underway.

MAISON CENTRALE DE MURET
L'Architecture Francaise, March-
April 1968, v29, #307-308, 53-56

482/-/(F)

The central prison at Muret contains 680 inmates in individual cells. The cells each measure 4.00 meters by 2.34 meters and contain a fixed bunk, chair, table washhand basin, water closet and a clothes closet. Detailed plans and sections of a typical cell are shown.

MAISON D'ARRET DE FLEURY-
MÉROGIS

L'Architecture Francaise, May-
June 1968, v29, 91-94

482/-/(F)

The article shows this huge prison in considerable detail. Each cell contains a fixed bunk, fixed shelf, closet, and a screened washing and water closet area.

Mirelius, S.
FANGVARDSANSTALTEN I SKÄNNINGE
Arkitektur, Nov 1967, pp645-646

484/-/(F)

This article contains a plan and description of the open Skänninge prison. The prison contains four groups of about 40 inmates, with the facilities well spread out around a central soccer field.

Markus, T. A.
PATTERN OF THE LAW
Architectural Review, Oct 1954,
v116, 251-256

48/-/(A6)

This article contains an historical description of European (mostly British) prison development up to the end of the 19th century.

Mirelius, S.
SKYDDSTILLSYNSANSTALTEN ASPTUNA
Arkitektur, Nov 1967, p646

484/-/(F)

A description of the open Asptuna prison. The prison consists of four small, low buildings around a central grassed area. The prison is surrounded by trees and the three photographs accompanying this article show a pleasant rural environment.

Nestius, H.
THERAPEUTIC ENVIRONMENT
Arkitektur, Nov 1967, pp631-635

482/-/-(F)

The article describes Kumla prison which has been planned as a prototype for new central prisons for "normal" prisoners. The article is critical of the Kumla type of prison, questioning the size of Kumla prison (435 inmates) and the idea that there are so many really dangerous prisoners as to necessitate five central prisons of the same size and degree of security as the one at Kumla.

The author states that an institution to accommodate 100 inmates ought to be considered as the maximum for a full-time psychologist and therapist.

NEW POLICE STATION TO SERVE
GRANGETOWN AND BUTETOWN
Architectural Review, July 1970,
v148, 35

383/-/-(F)

This two-storey building is planned around a central parking and car service area. The progression of rooms from the main entrance is: interview room, medical, charge room and two cells. Other accommodation includes kennels and recreation and canteen spaces.

NON-RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT OF
OFFENDERS UNDER 21
London: H.M.S.O., 1962

718/-/-(E2)

The report examines the then new form of non-residential treatment on the pattern of the Citizen Training Group in Boston and its application to England. It was found that the treatment was not directly applicable to England and changes are suggested. The use of existing facilities is also suggested, such as disused school buildings, drill halls, church halls, youth centers, remand homes, prefabricated buildings and ordinary houses.

Nordin, A.
PRISON TREATMENT WITHOUT AN AIM
Arkitektur, Nov 1967, pp636-639

48/-/-(E2)

The author describes how in the 1950's two main principles were launched for the treatment of offenders: the idea of constructive work and the idea of splitting up and accommodating the inmates in small groups.

However, the way in which the prisons of the time were constructed did not allow for contact between inmates and staff. The buildings were too large, as were the workshops. There were only a few isolation rooms for separate work with an intensive treatment of disturbed or unbalanced inmates.

Norgaard, E.
PRISONS IN THE MELTING POT
Danish Journal, #66, 1-7

48/-/-(E2)

The paper describes attempts to "humanize" Danish prisons by the remodeling of existing old prisons.

PLITIHUSET I HALMSTAD
Arkitektur Denmark, Aug 1963,
v7, #4, 139-144

383/-/-(F)

An uncompromisingly modern police headquarters at Halmstad, Sweden. The facilities include garage for police cars and bicycles, cells, search room, conservatory, kitchen, dining room, smoking room and prisoners' yard. A single storey ground floor podium is topped by a central additional five storey block.

PARISH PRISONS
Town and Country Planning, Feb
1959, v27, 88-89

48/-/-(A6)

This article contains a brief historical review of British parish prisons of interest only from an historical point of view.

POLICE BUILDINGS DESIGN GUIDE 2:
ORGANIZATION, ACTIVITIES AND
RELATIONSHIPS
London, 1970, The Home Office

383/-/-(A3r)

A comprehensive guide designed to assist architects and planners gain an understanding of a police force and help in the development of design information for police facilities.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS AT COVENTRY
Architectural Review, July 1958,
v124, 49

383/-/-(F)

The article describes a large, four-storey police station placed around a central parade ground. One section contains administrative facilities, another section contains two fairly extensive cell blocks. There is also a social and residential block incorporating an assembly hall, canteen, club room, and residential quarters. Workshops and stores complete the square.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS: WELWYN
GARDEN CITY

383/-/-

Architects Journal, 1969, Dec 10,
pp1537-1550

A detailed analysis of a police headquarters building, giving complete floor plans, cost breakdown and photographs.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS: CROESYCEILIOG
MONMOUTHSHIRE
Architects Journal, 1971, Dec 15,
pp1361-1376

383/-/-

A detailed analysis of a police headquarters building, giving complete floor plans, cost breakdown and photographs.

POLICE STATION AND COURT: HARLOW
Architectural Review, Jan 1956,
v119, 14-15

383/-/-(F)

The two blocks of the police station and court house are planned informally around a series of internal courts. The police station is L-shaped in plan and contains a recreation room, reading room, offices, four male cells and two female cells and a parade room.

POLICE STATION AT OXHEY HERTS
Architectural Review, Mar 1955,
v117, 194

383/-/-(F)

The article describes a sub-divisional police station which contains a separate block for garages and dog kennels. Five cells are provided with an adjoining exercise yard.

POLICE STATION, BRIXTON
Architectural Review, Jan 1955,
v117, 36-38

383/-/-(F)

This is a four-storey building, containing stables in the rear. On the ground floor are public enquiry office, interview room, communications room, charge room, doctor's room and cells.

POLICE STATION BIRMINGHAM
Architectural Review, Jan 1956,
v119, 16-17

383/-/-(F)

The plan consists of two linked L-shaped blocks. Accommodation includes 13 bed-sitting rooms, a study room, garages, a drill yard, two apartments and three cells.

PREFECTURE DE POLICE DE LA HAYE
L'Architecture Francaise, Nov-Dec
1959, #207-208, 68-69

383/-/-(F)

A brief description, with photographs, of the new police station for the Haag, Holland.

PRISON ADMINISTRATION IN SOUTH
AFRICA
Pretoria, Government Printer,
1969

48/-/(E2)

This publication provides rules and regulations for the whole range of prisoner treatment including Standard Minimum Rules for prison planning, but these tend to be rather general. E.G. "The windows shall be large enough to enable the prisoners to read or work by natural light, and shall be so constructed that they can allow fresh air whether or not there is artificial ventilation."

Proctor, B.
OUR NEW PRISONS: ADAPTING
BUILDING DESIGN TO COMMUNITY
PATTERNS
Prison Service Journal, 1966,
v5, #18, 27-34

48/-/(E2s)

Flexibility should be the most important part of the new English building program for prisons, the building design should be adapted to community patterns. The article explains what may be achieved by some simple building structures with reference to prison groups.

PRISONS AND BORSTALS, ENGLAND
AND WALES
London: H.M.S.O., 1960

48/-/(E2)

Most of the report comprises a statement of policy and practice in the administration of prisons and borstals in England and Wales. However a section is given to new building and planning requirements. The standard cell in local prisons is 13 ft. x 7 ft. x 9 ft. with 16 ft. corridors between cells. Proposed new cells will be smaller, 8 ft. 3 in. x 7 ft. 1 1/2 in. but with use of floor space and with large windows.

Rafael, C.
PRISON REFORM AND PRISON
ARCHITECTURE
Nordisk Tidsskrift for
Kriminalvidensk, 1961, v49, #2-3,
175-186

484/-/(E2)

The author attempts to analyze the relationship between prison architecture and treatment possibilities in open prisons. He concludes that a motel like institution would probably present considerable advantages from the point of view of treatment and financial saving.

RECONSTRUCTION D'UNE
GENDARMERIE ET CONSTRUCTION
D'UNE POUPONNIERE
La Construction Moderne, 1959,
v75, 56-59

383/-/(F)

Renovations and additions to an existing police station
in Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, France.

Schüler-Springorum, H.
NEW BUILDINGS FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS:
EDUCATIONAL PRINCIPLES AND
ARCHITECTURAL CONSEQUENCES.
RESULTS OF A STUDY GROUP
Monatschrift für Kriminologie
und Strafrechtsreform, 1961,
v44, #5-6, 153-160

718/-/(E2)

This is a report of a meeting sponsored by the youth and
criminology groups in Germany. The report states that
architectural conclusions must be drawn from educational
knowledge. There is discussion of: perimeter concrete
walls, open sections, gardens, workshops, cells, W.C.'s,
churches, gymnasias, swimming pools.

REVIEW OF BORSTAL POLICY IN NEW
ZEALAND
Wellington: A. R. Shearer,
Government Printer, 1969

718/-/(E2)

The majority of the report deals with legislation and
the system as it has been, but it also suggests areas
for improvement which affect planning. Suggestions
are made for relieving overcrowding, the need for
educational and recreational facilities and the need
for women's hostels.

Snell, H. K.
H. M. PRISON, GRENDON
British Medical Journal, 1962,
#5307, 789-792

481/-/(F)

A physical description of an institution for prisoners
requiring psychiatric treatment.

Szkutnicki, W.
SELFADMINISTRATION FOR PRISON-
ERS. A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS
Przeegląd Penitencjarny, 1967,
v5, #1, 29-42

48/-/(E2)

A description is given of the historical background of the idea of self-administration for prisoners, arguments for and against this system and the origins of autonomy for prisoners in Poland. Some planning suggestions are made to ensure the future development of this system including consideration of the specific characteristics of every institution.

THE PLANNING OF POLICE BUILDINGS
London, 1969, The Home Office

383/-/(F)

A design guide which contains design data on police buildings, giving recommended sizes and minimum standards for accommodation.

THE PENAL SYSTEM OF DENMARK
Ministry of Justice

48/-/(E2)

Although this booklet is broad in scope - covering the Danish penal system as a whole - it does have a section on penal institutions, containing descriptions of institutions. The booklet has numerous photographs of prisons and prison interiors.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE
TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS IN
ISRAEL

48/-/E2

Jerusalem: Israel Society of
Criminology, 1965

Most articles in this book deal with law, statistics and administration. The section on the institutional treatment of adult offenders and juvenile delinquents gives a very detailed description of existing prisons in Israel, their physical environment and the activities that take place within them.

THE REGIME FOR LONG-TERM
PRISONERS IN CONDITIONS OF
MAXIMUM SECURITY
London: H.M.S.O., 1968

481/-/-(E2)

This is the report of a study on long term prison conditions and requirements. There is data on the "atmosphere" of a small maximum security prison, on the consequences of concentration, on the physical elements of security, on costs and planning including the design of cells and the need for acoustical treatment in prisons.

United Nations Group on Prevention
of Crime
PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TREAT-
MENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
AND ADULT OFFENDERS
U.N., Geneva, 1961, December

718/-/-(E2)

This report provides a comprehensive of planning and design guidelines for prison construction, including: architectural control, layout, materials, and siting.

THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS IN
BRITAIN
New York, British Information
Services, 45 Rockefeller Plaza,
1960

48/-/-(E2)

This booklet gives an interesting history of the development of penal methods. The report also gives a lucid explanation of the criteria and requirements for: remand homes, approved schools, attendance centers, detention centers, borstals and prisons.

Ward, T.
TOTALITARIANISM, ARCHITECTURE AND
CONSCIENCE
Journal of Architectural Education,
1970, v25, #4, 35-48

48/-/-(E2)

An interesting article which gives many insights into the prisoner-prison environment relationship.

Wolf, M.

PRISONS-THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF
BRITAIN-PRISONS, BORSTALS, DE-
TENTION CENTERS, ATTENDANCE
CENTERS, APPROVED SCHOOLS, AND
REMAND HOMES

London: Eyre and Spottiswoode,
1967

48/-/(E2)

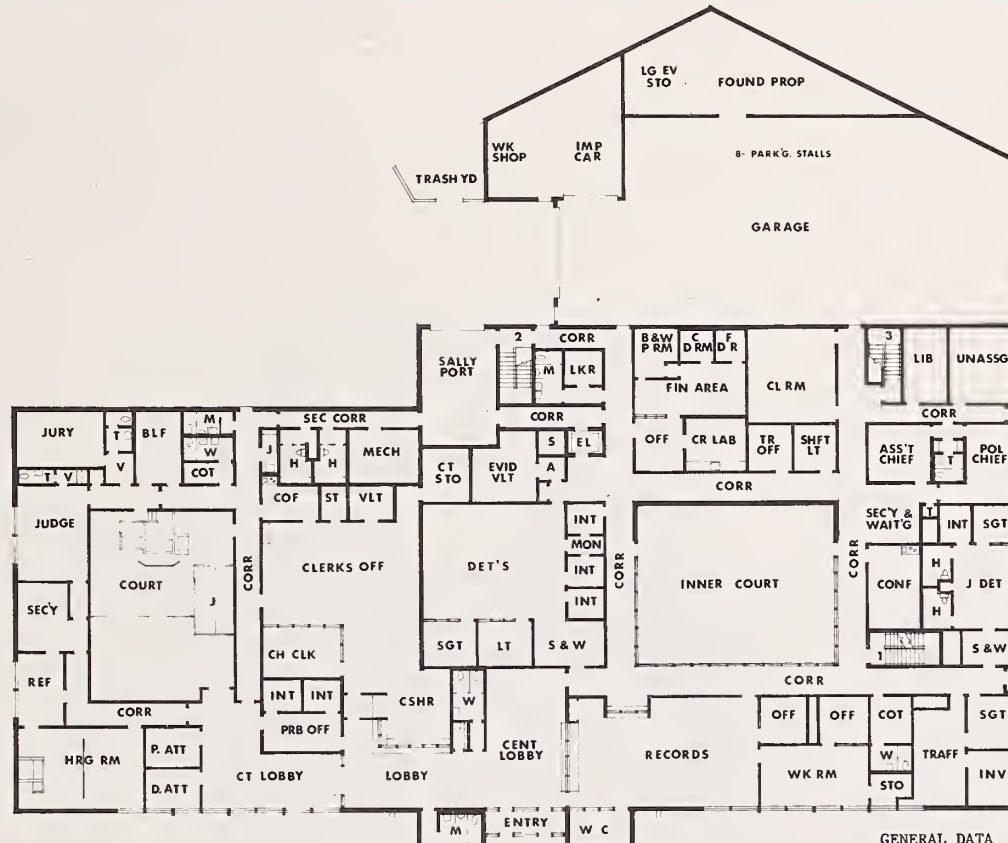
A comprehensive discussion of remand homes, open
prisons, borstals, and detention centers. The book
covers the facilities themselves, the treatment, the
training and the after-care of prisoners.



LITERATURE SEARCH: LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITIES—Planning, Design, Construction

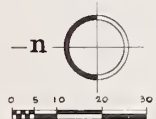
SECTION C
The Designs



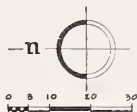
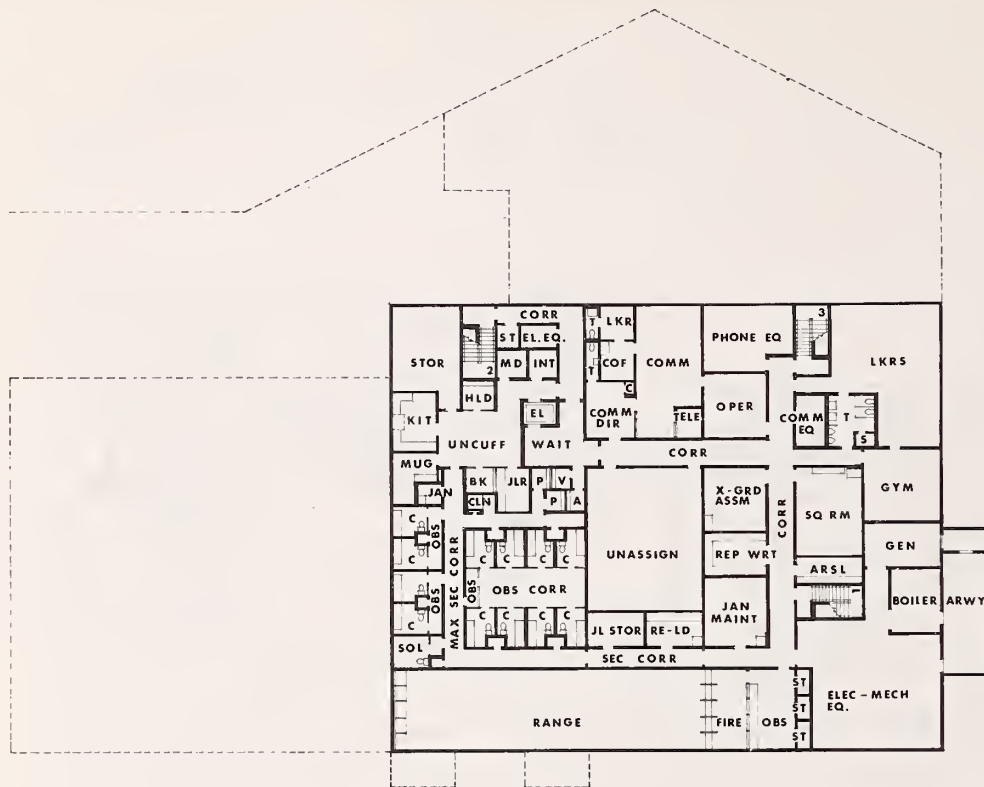


GENERAL DATA

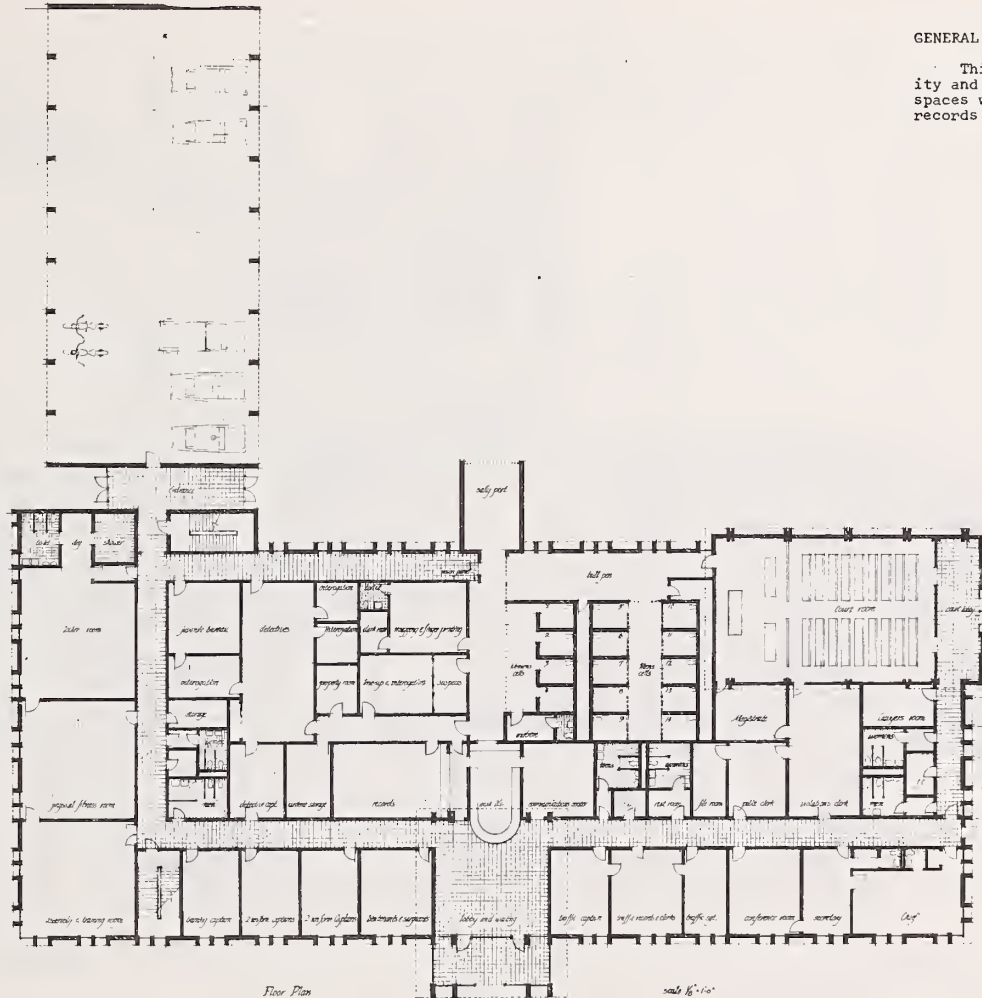
This facility accommodates a city of 50,000 and, because of geographical constraints, is not expected to expand. The police staff numbers 85 people while the court portion houses the regional municipal court and a full time judge and his staff. The building ensures maximum security through limited access and electronic control systems. The building area is 37,000 square feet, not including the garage.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN

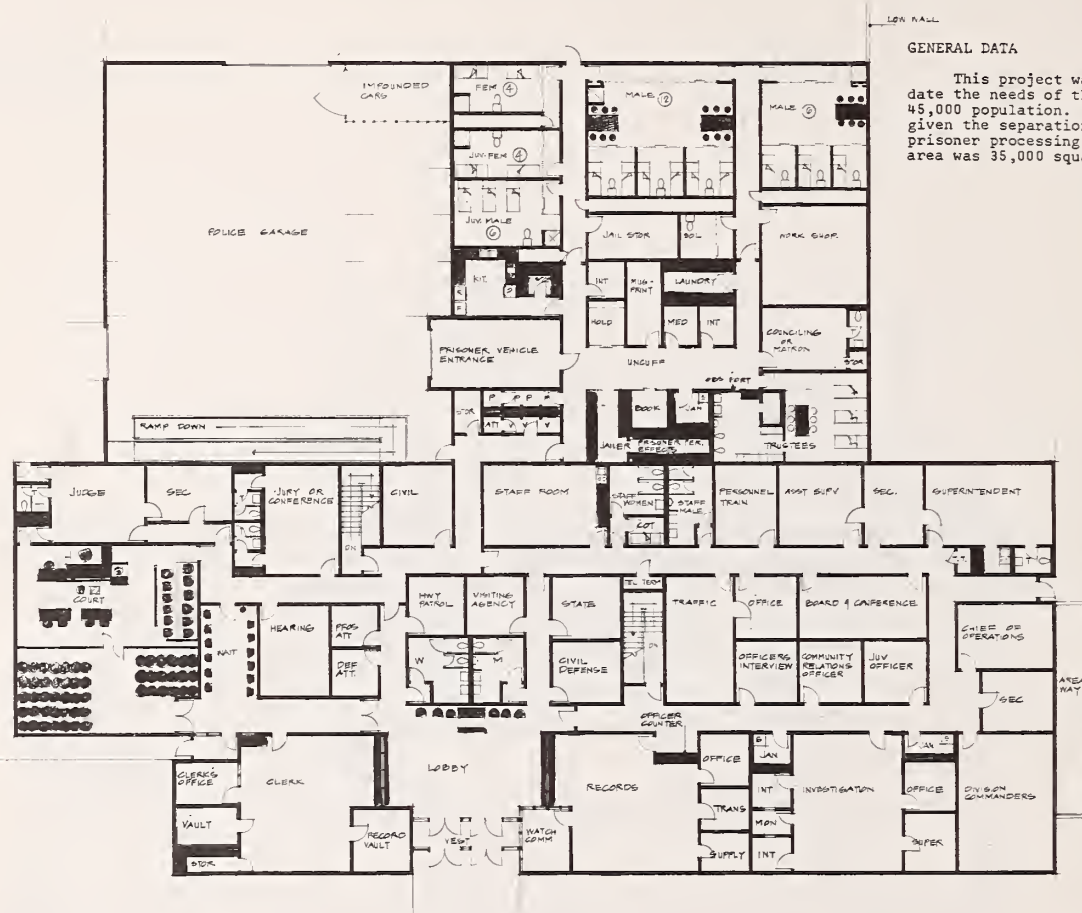


GENERAL DATA

This facility serves a small community and combines courtroom and associated spaces with police headquarters, traffic-records, and a physical fitness room.

Floor Plan

scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



GENERAL DATA

This project was designed to consolidate the needs of the county and city of 45,000 population. Special attention was given the separation of courtroom, staff and prisoner processing functions. The total area was 35,000 square feet.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN



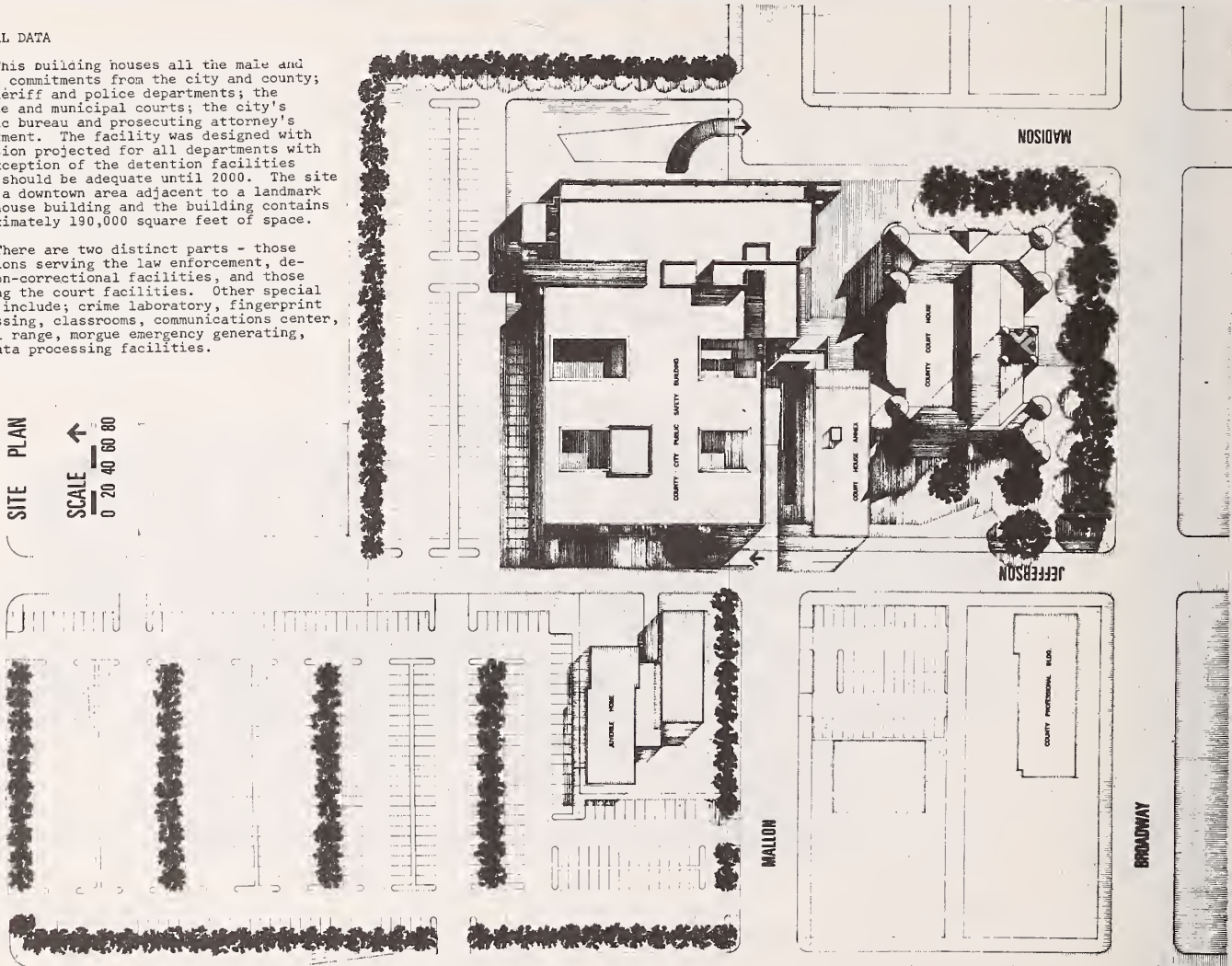
BASEMENT PLAN

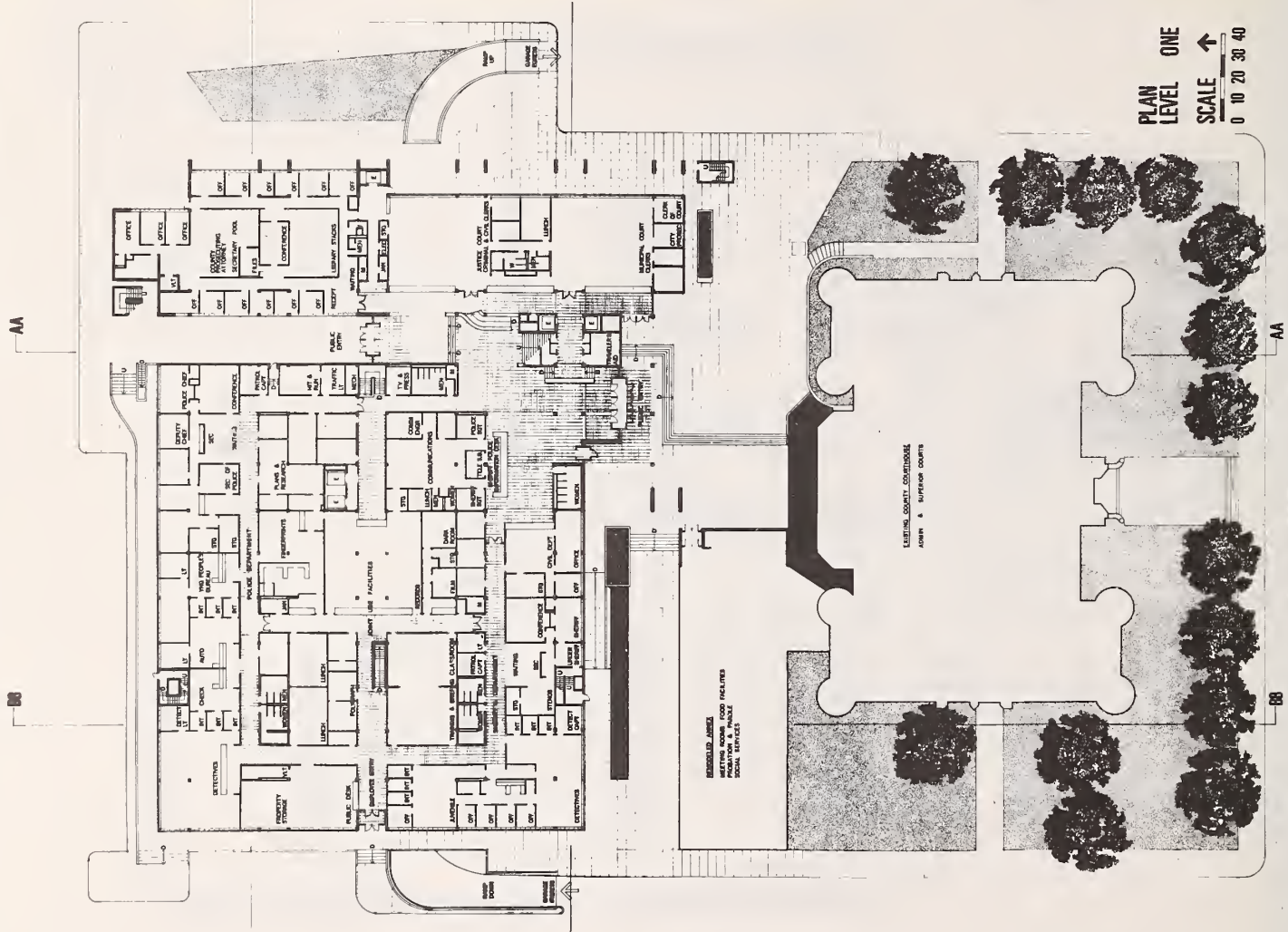
GENERAL DATA

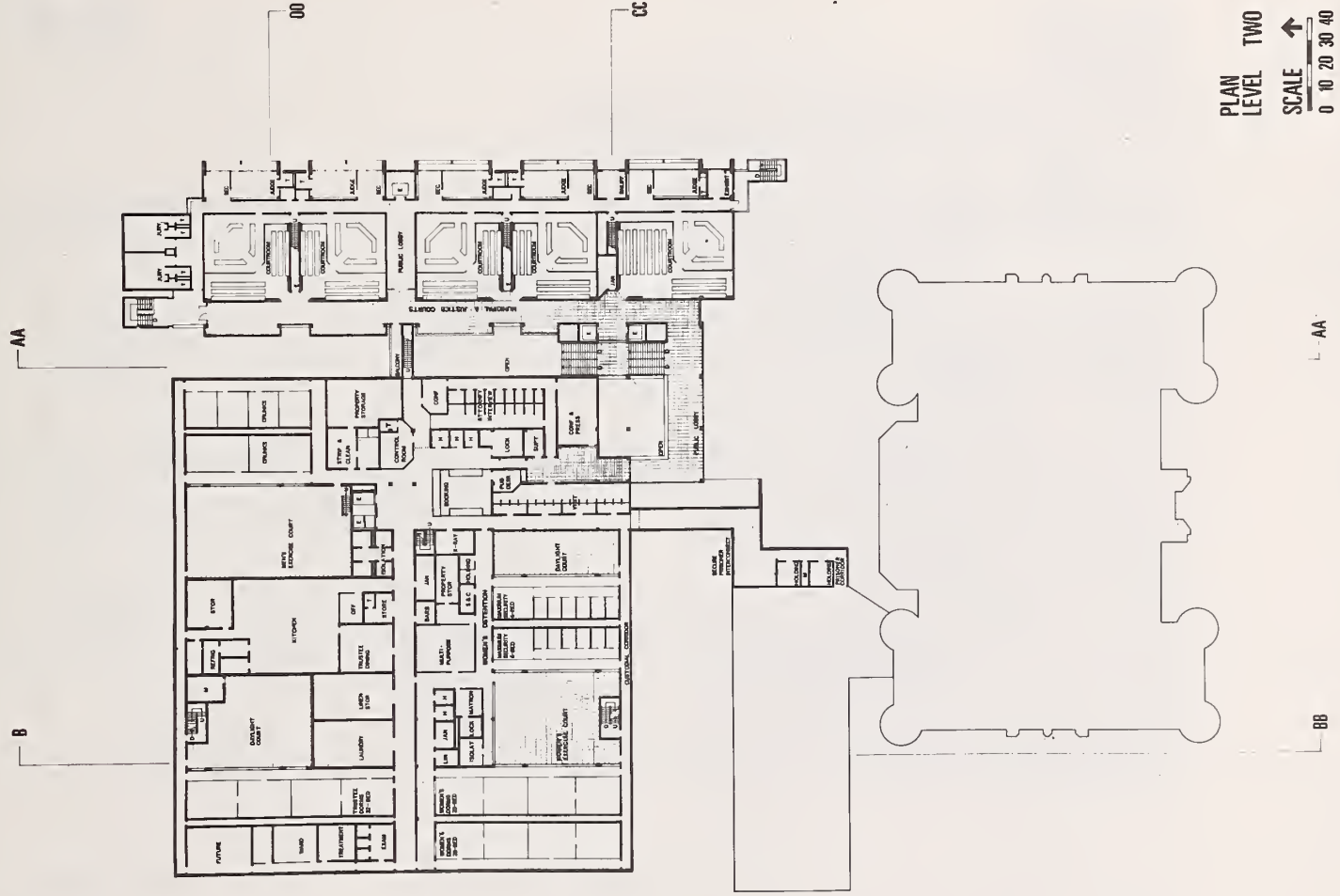
This building houses all the male and female commitments from the city and county; the sheriff and police departments; the justice and municipal courts; the city's traffic bureau and prosecuting attorney's department. The facility was designed with expansion projected for all departments with the exception of the detention facilities which should be adequate until 2000. The site is in a downtown area adjacent to a landmark courthouse building and the building contains approximately 190,000 square feet of space.

There are two distinct parts - those functions serving the law enforcement, detention-correctional facilities, and those serving the court facilities. Other special areas include; crime laboratory, fingerprint processing, classrooms, communications center, pistol range, morgue emergency generating, and data processing facilities.

SITE PLAN
SCALE 0 20 40 60 80

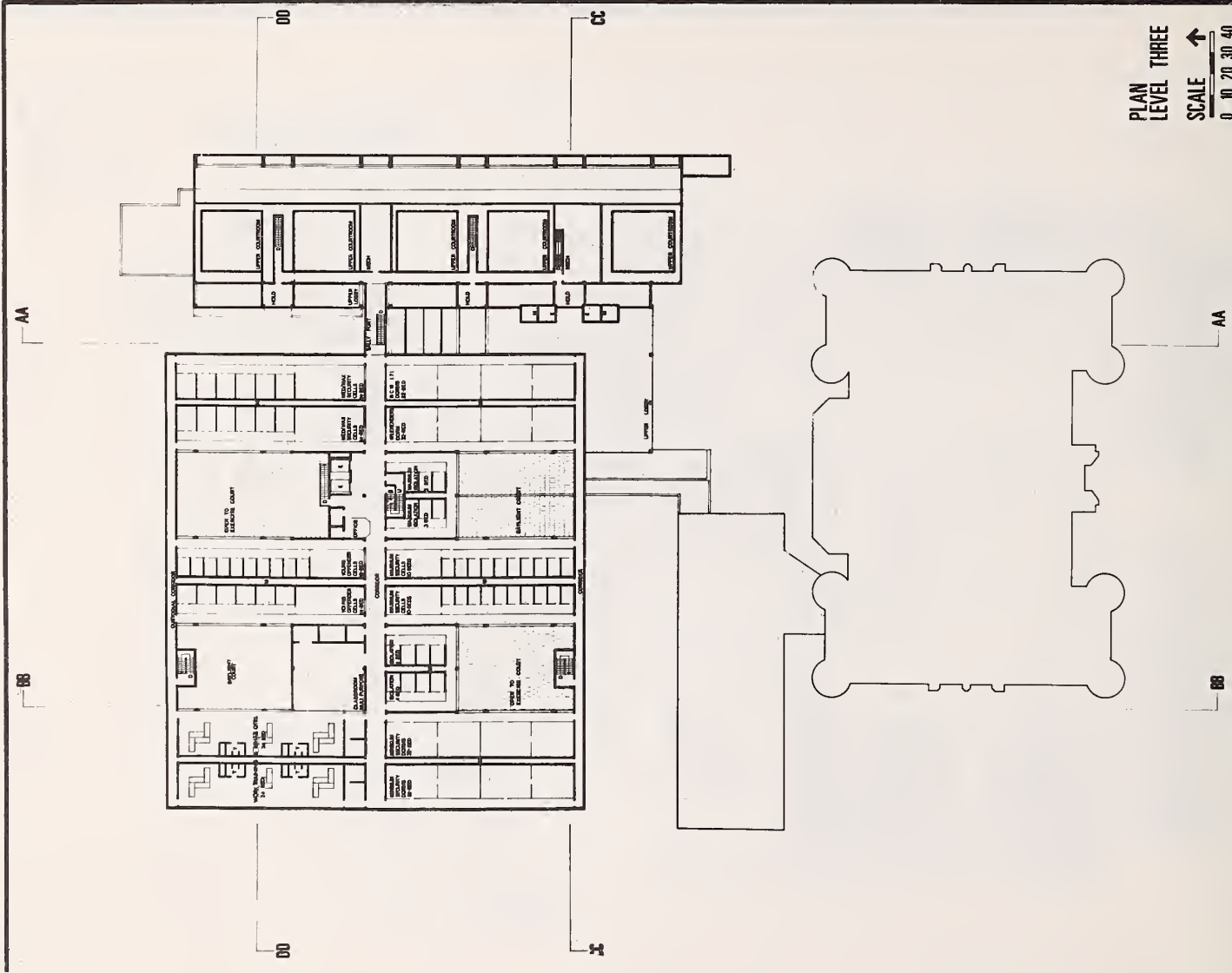






PLAN LEVEL TWO
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"
0 10 20 30 40

PLAN LEVEL THREE
SCALE 0 10 20 30 40



C10

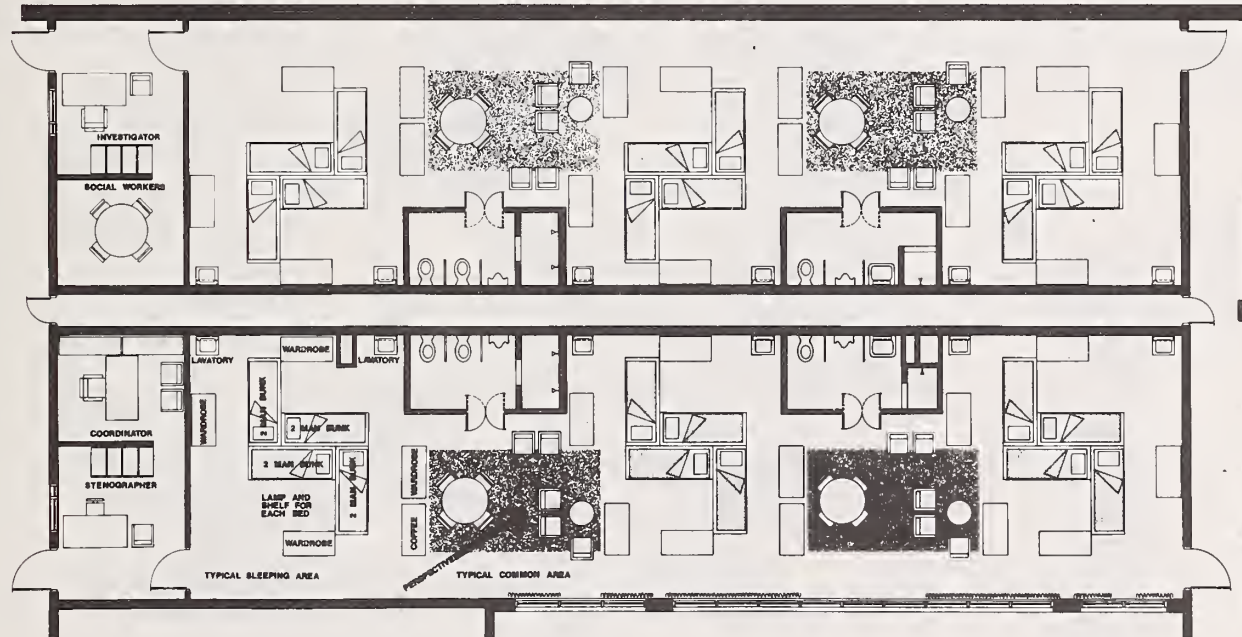
**SPOKANE
COUNTY - CITY
PUBLIC
SAFETY
BUILDING**

WORK TRAINING AND REHABILITATION QUARTERS

48 MAN CAPACITY

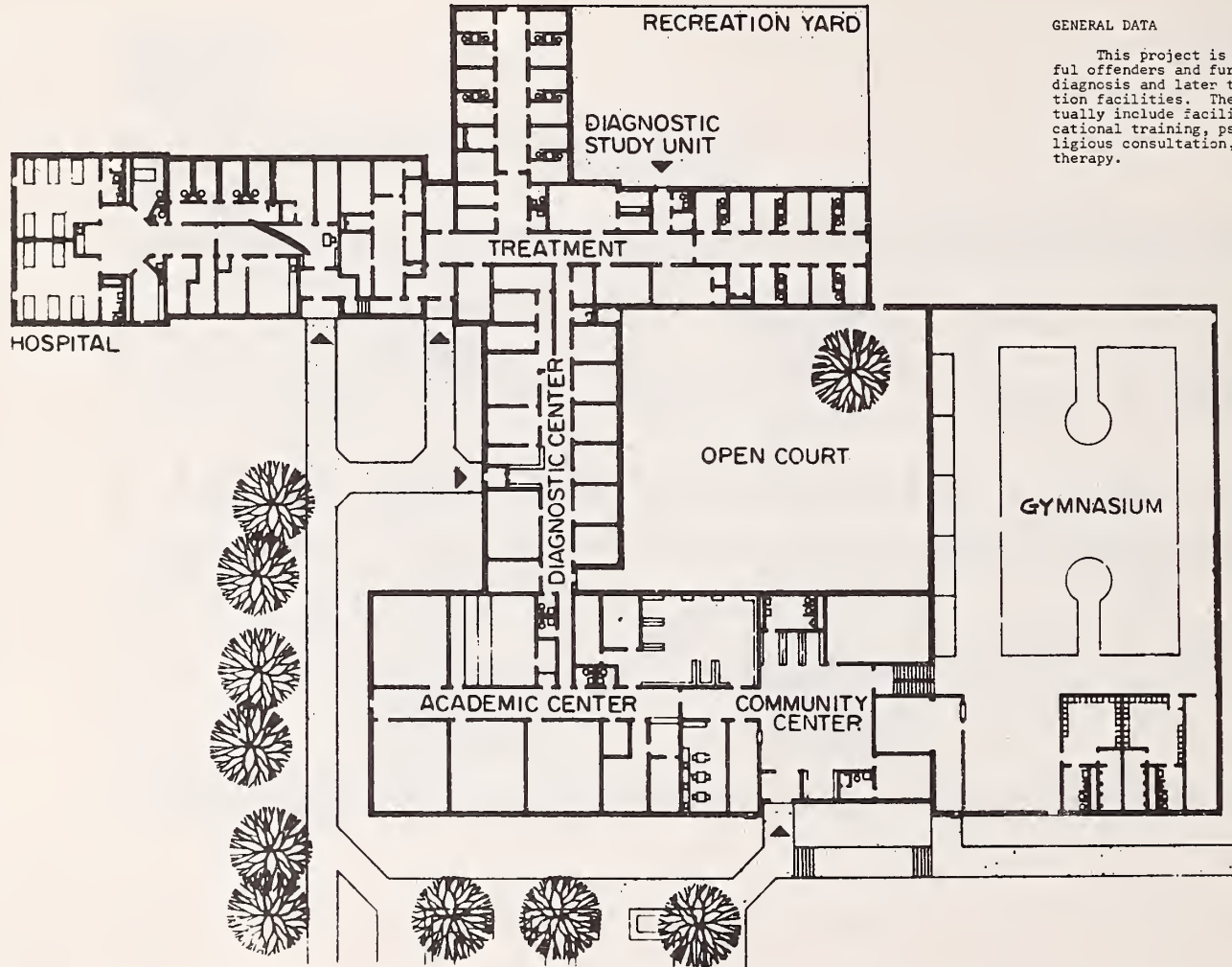
JULY 6, 1970

REVISED JULY 15, 1970



WALKER MCGOUGH FOLTZ · ARCHITECTS

LYERLA FEDEN · ENGINEERS

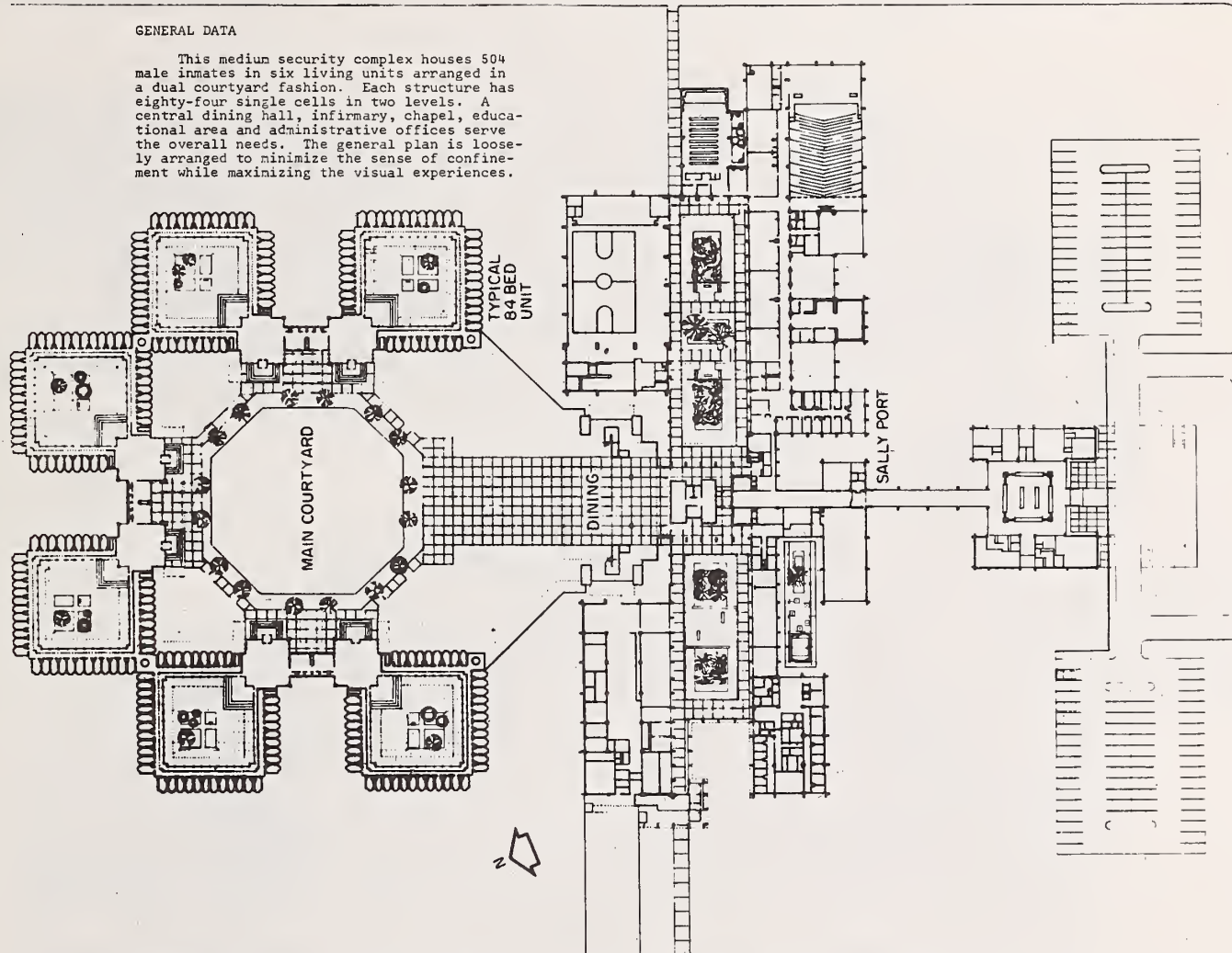


GENERAL DATA

This project is designed for 140 youthful offenders and furnishes pre-sentence diagnosis and later treatment and rehabilitation facilities. The 186 acre site will eventually include facilities for academic and vocational training, psychiatric services, religious consultation, recreation and family therapy.

GENERAL DATA

This medium security complex houses 504 male inmates in six living units arranged in a dual courtyard fashion. Each structure has eighty-four single cells in two levels. A central dining hall, infirmary, chapel, educational area and administrative offices serve the overall needs. The general plan is loosely arranged to minimize the sense of confinement while maximizing the visual experiences.

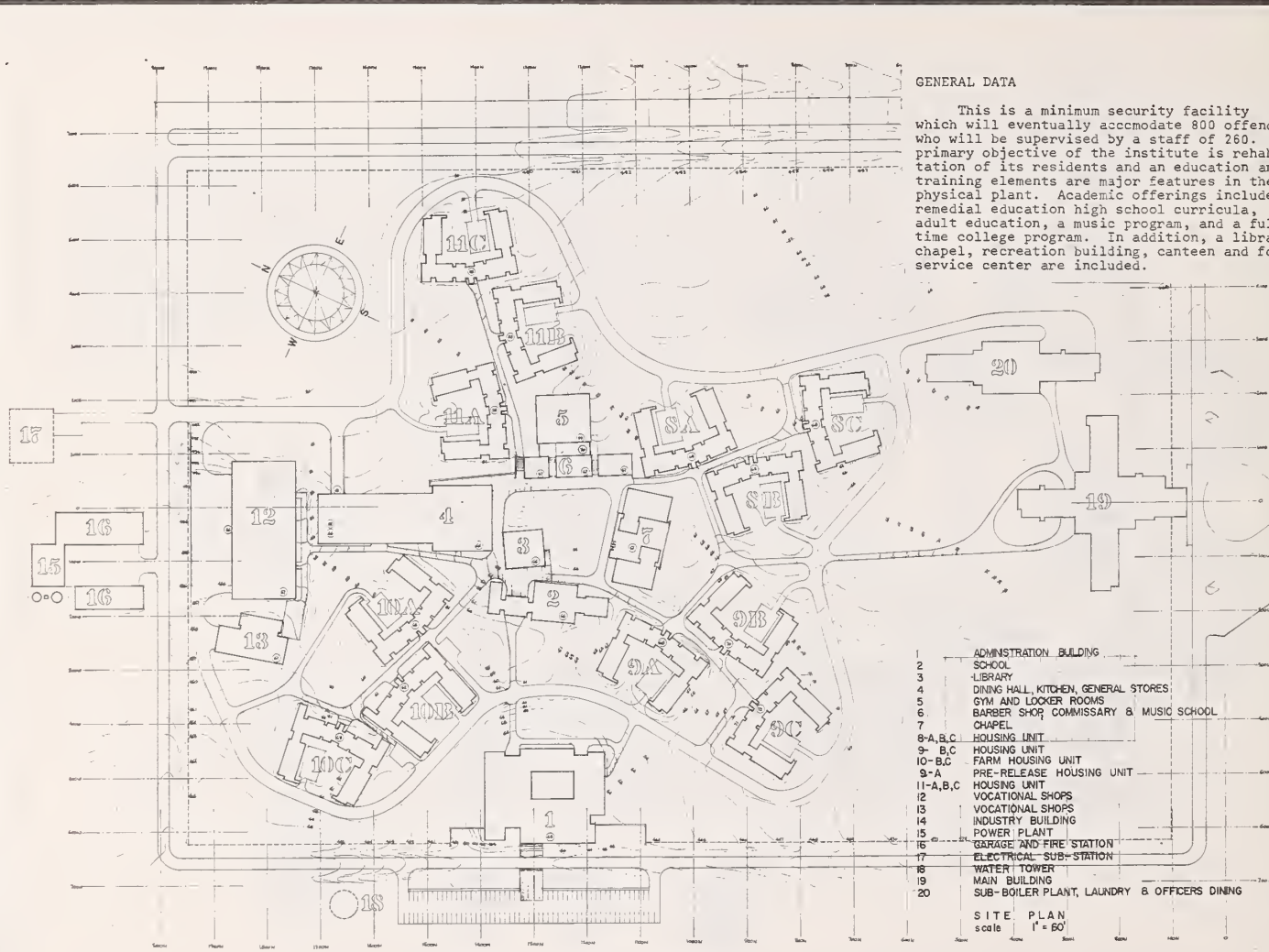


VIENNA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Vienna, Illinois

Architects: Curtis & Davis / Sanner & Assoc.

FACILITY 7
SHEET 1 of 1

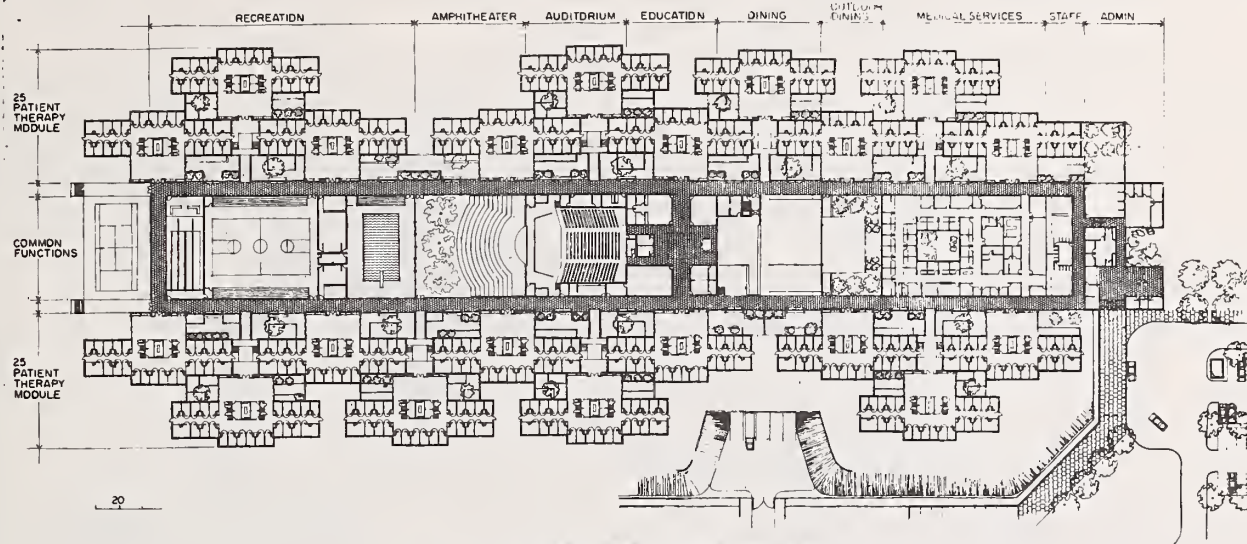


GENERAL DATA

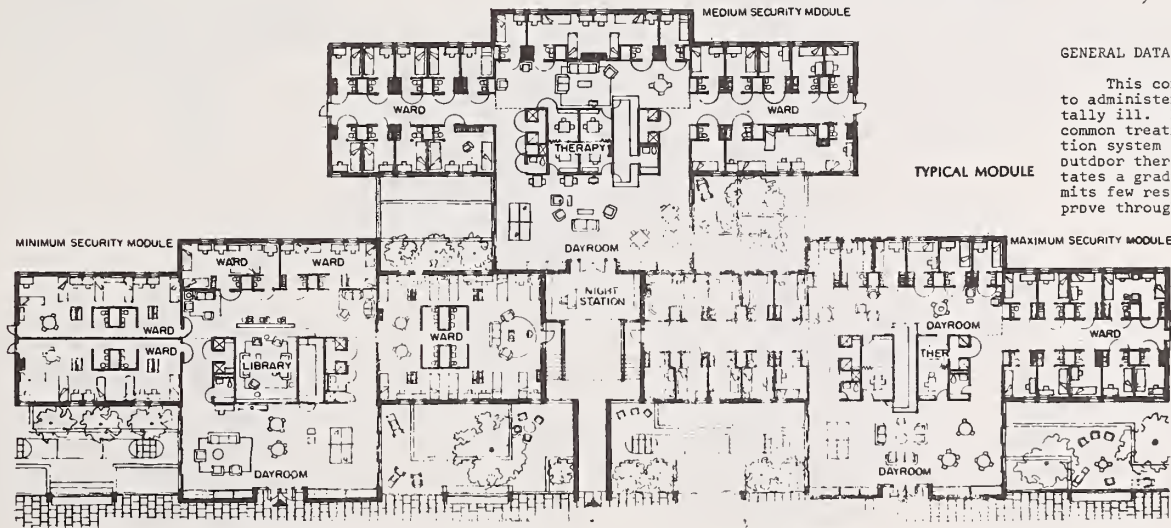
This is a minimum security facility which will eventually accommodate 800 offenders who will be supervised by a staff of 260. The primary objective of the institute is rehabilitation of its residents and an education and training elements are major features in the physical plant. Academic offerings include remedial education, high school curricula, adult education, a music program, and a full-time college program. In addition, a library, chapel, recreation building, canteen and food service center are included.

- 1 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
- 2 SCHOOL
- 3 LIBRARY
- 4 DINING HALL, KITCHEN, GENERAL STORES
- 5 GYM AND LOCKER ROOMS
- 6 BARBER SHOP, COMMISSARY & MUSIC SCHOOL
- 7 CHAPEL
- 8-A, B, C HOUSING UNIT
- 9-A, B, C FARM HOUSING UNIT
- 10-A, B, C PRE-RELEASE HOUSING UNIT
- 11-A, B, C HOUSING UNIT
- 12 VOCATIONAL SHOPS
- 13 VOCATIONAL SHOPS
- 14 INDUSTRY BUILDING
- 15 POWER PLANT
- 16 GARAGE AND FIRE STATION
- 17 ELECTRICAL SUB-STATION
- 18 WATER TOWER
- 19 MAIN BUILDING
- 20 SUB-BOILER PLANT, LAUNDRY & OFFICERS DINING

SITE PLAN
scale 1" = 60'

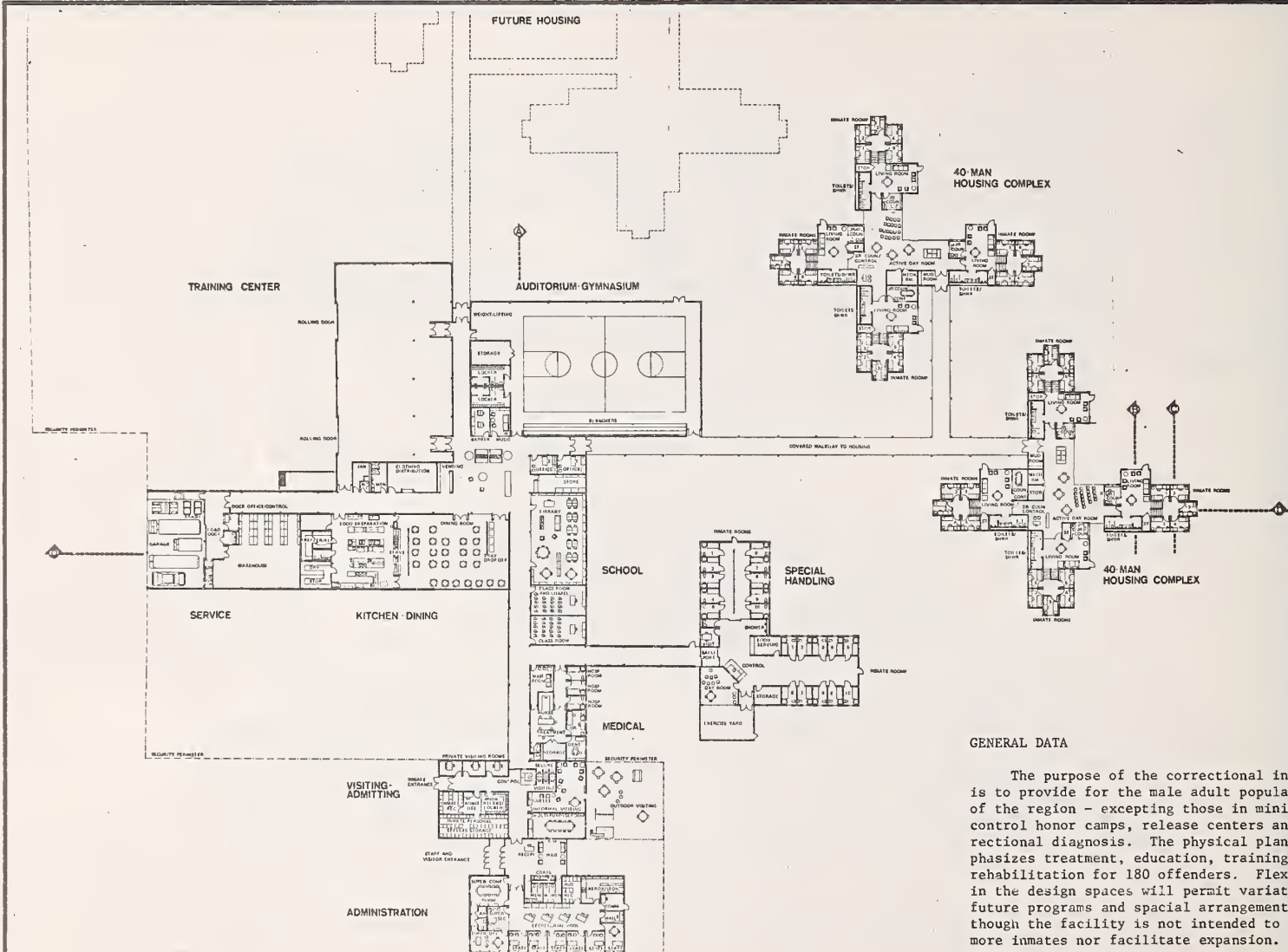


20



GENERAL DATA

This correctional facility is designed to administer to offenders diagnosed as mentally ill. Housing units are clustered around common treatment facilities and the circulation system includes interior-courtyards for outdoor therapy. The physical plant facilitates a graduated security system which permits few restraints on patients as they improve through response to treatment.



GENERAL DATA

The purpose of the correctional institute is to provide for the male adult population of the region - excepting those in minimum control honor camps, release centers and correctional diagnosis. The physical plant emphasizes treatment, education, training and rehabilitation for 180 offenders. Flexibility in the design spaces will permit variation in future programs and spatial arrangements although the facility is not intended to handle more inmates nor facilitate expansion.

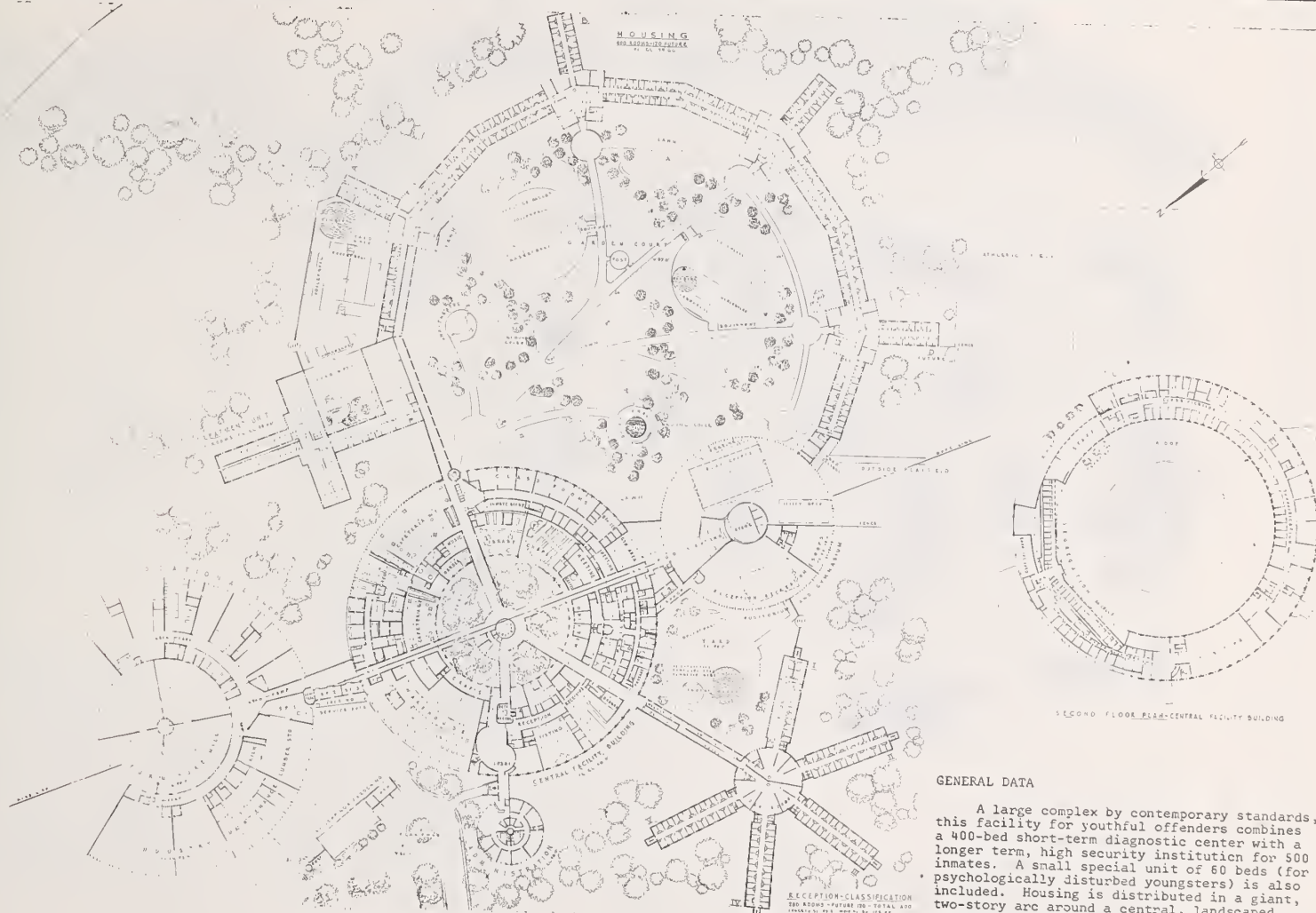
YOUTH RECEPTION and CORRECTION CENTER

Yardville, New Jersey

Architects: Alfred Clauss / Kramer, Hirsch & Carchidi

FACILITY 10

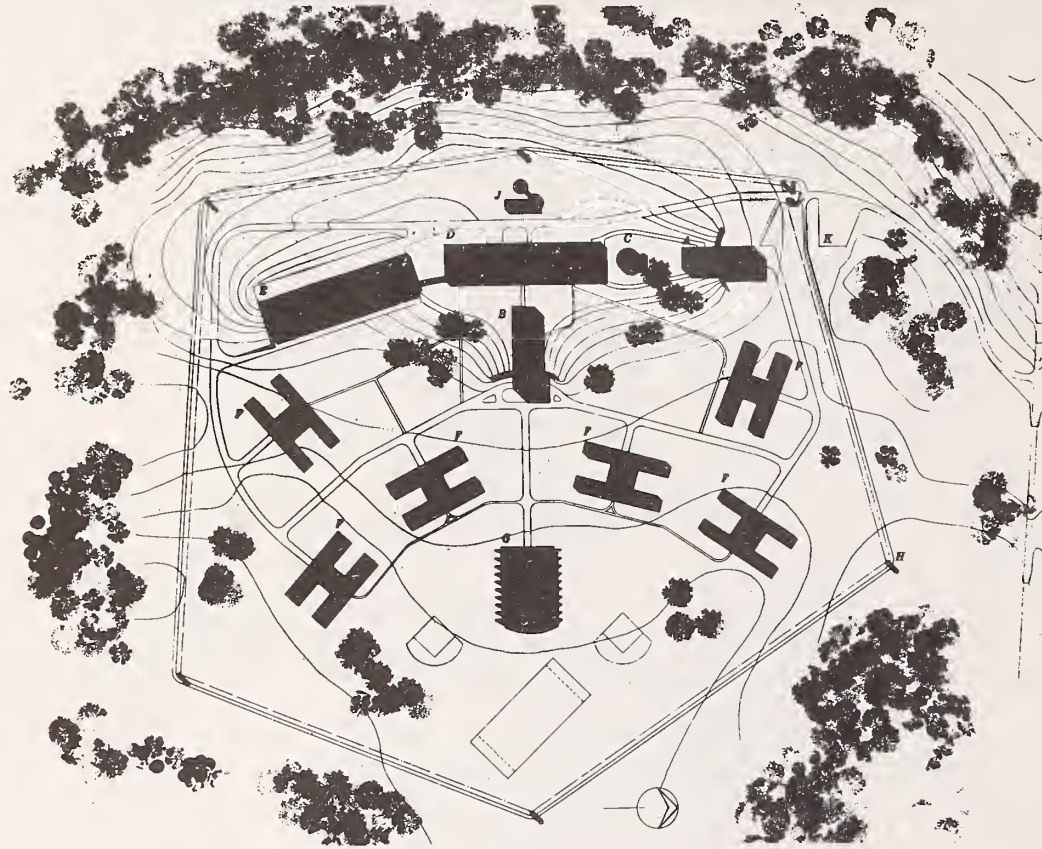
SHEET 1 of 1



GENERAL DATA

A large complex by contemporary standards, this facility for youthful offenders combines a 400-bed short-term diagnostic center with a longer term, high security institution for 500 inmates. A small special unit of 60 beds (for psychologically disturbed youngsters) is also included. Housing is distributed in a giant, two-story arc around a central, landscaped court; the building perimeter itself forming a security barrier. Interlocking circular structures house communal functions for education, treatment, dining and administration.

C17

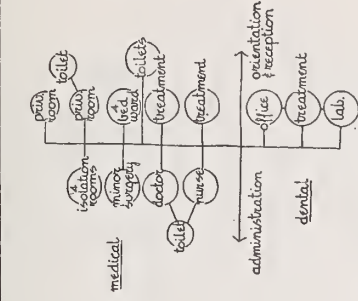


GENERAL DATA

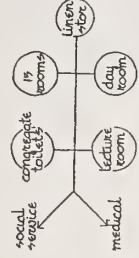
This medium security prison complex provides housing units surrounded by large areas for outdoor sports with separate buildings for administration, central security and visitors, dining, education and training, industry, warehouses and garages. An effort was made to avoid the appearance of unyielding punishment and yet afford safe custody. The facility is designed for 600 inmates and has 568,000 square feet of space.

- A Administration
- B Services Building
- C Chapel
- D Dining Hall, Kitchen, Warehouse
- E Shops & Industries
- F Housing

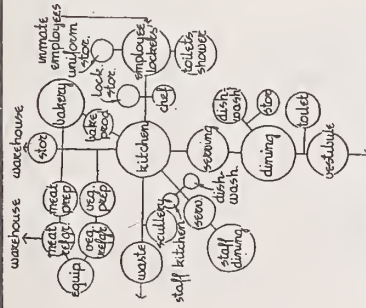
- G Recreation Hall
- H Guard Tower
- J Garage
- K Visitors Parking
- L Vehicle Control



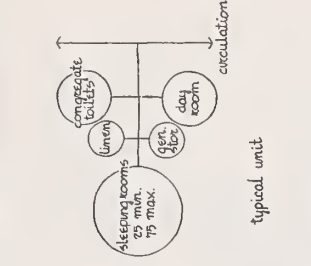
F.2 Infirmary



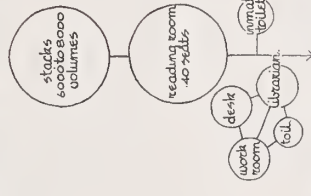
F.1 Reception and Orientation



C. Dining Hall and Kitchen



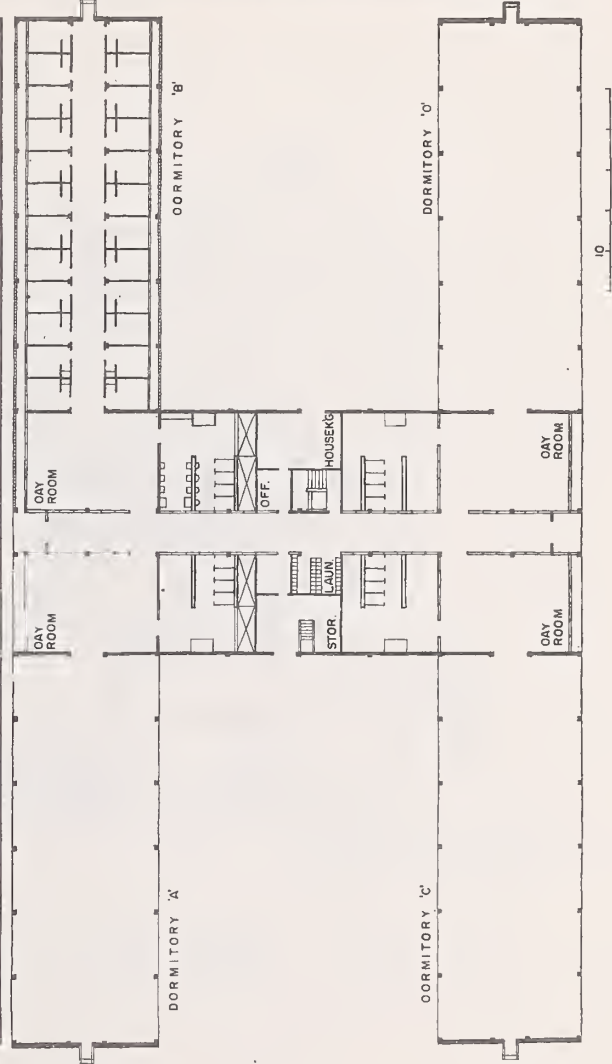
F.3 School



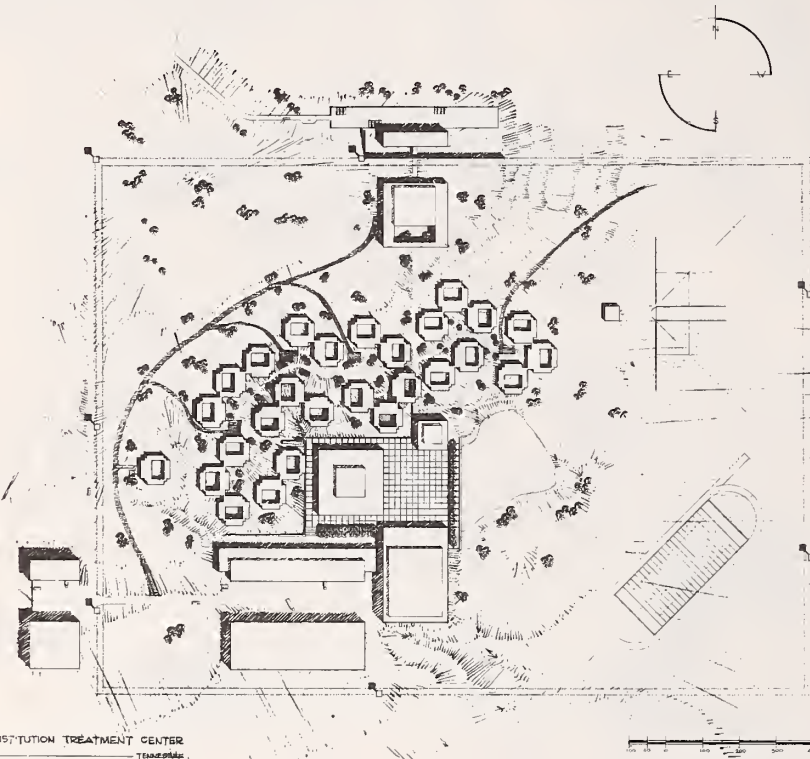
F.4 Library

typical unit

H. Housing



10'

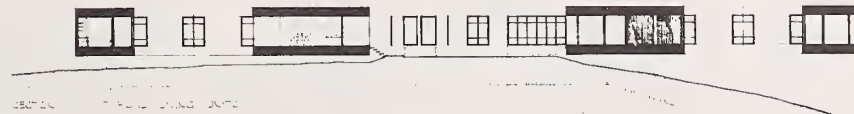
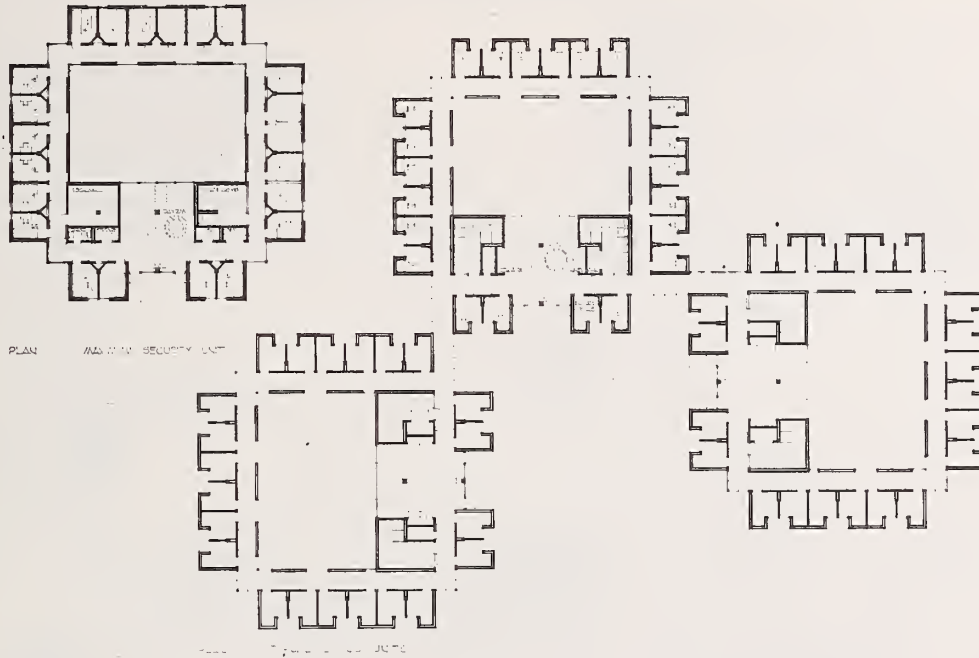


MEDIUM SECURITY INSTITUTION TREATMENT CENTER
HICKMAN COUNTY TENNESSEE

GENERAL DATA

The purpose of this institution is to provide an educational and rehabilitation center for the younger inmates in the main state prison. The institute is planned on a "town square" concept, with the residential buildings located on the brow of a dominant hill, facing toward a central square around which are grouped community facilities for dining, school, chapel and recreation. The center provides housing, in private rooms, for approximately 600 men. The inmates are chosen on the basis of age (17 to 25), I.Q., and length of sentence---usually those with terms under 10 years.

The architectural plan emphasizes aspects of community and town life, softening the institutional character of detention, without sacrificing the minimum security required. The objective is to provide for genuinely hopeful attitudes on the part of young prisoners, and to give them training in a pleasant yet efficient physical environment which will help fit them for a successful return to free society.

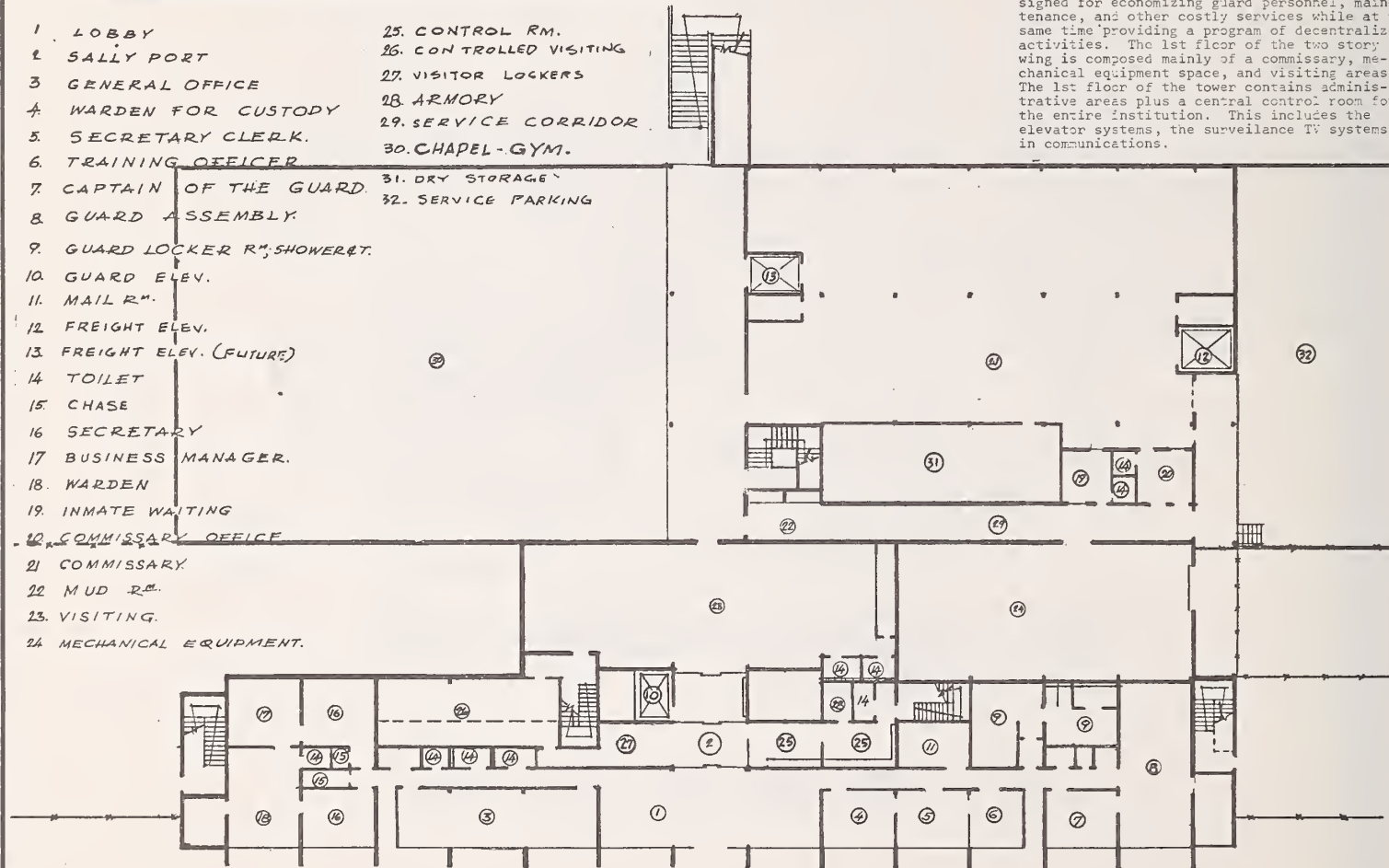


1ST FLOOR (ADMINISTRATION VISITING & COMMISSARY)

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 LOBBY | 25. CONTROL RM. |
| 2 SALLY PORT | 26. CONTROLLED VISITING |
| 3 GENERAL OFFICE | 27. VISITOR LOCKERS |
| 4 WARDEN FOR CUSTODY | 28. ARMORY |
| 5. SECRETARY CLERK. | 29. SERVICE CORRIDOR |
| 6. TRAINING OFFICER | 30. CHAPEL-GYM. |
| 7. CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD. | 31. DRY STORAGE |
| 8. GUARD ASSEMBLY | 32. SERVICE PARKING |
| 9. GUARD LOCKER R ^m ; SHOWER & T. | |
| 10. GUARD ELEV. | |
| 11. MAIL R ^m . | |
| 12. FREIGHT ELEV. | |
| 13. FREIGHT ELEV. (FUTURE) | |
| 14. TOILET | |
| 15. CHASE | |
| 16. SECRETARY | |
| 17. BUSINESS MANAGER. | |
| 18. WARDEN | |
| 19. INMATE WAITING | |
| 20. COMMISSARY OFFICE | |
| 21. COMMISSARY | |
| 22. MUD R ^m . | |
| 23. VISITING. | |
| 24. MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT. | |

GENERAL DATA

This 16 story highrise medium and maximum security institution for 500 inmates was designed for economizing guard personnel, maintenance, and other costly services while at the same time providing a program of decentralized activities. The 1st floor of the two story wing is composed mainly of a commissary, mechanical equipment space, and visiting areas. The 1st floor of the tower contains administrative areas plus a central control room for the entire institution. This includes the elevator systems, the surveillance TV systems in communications.

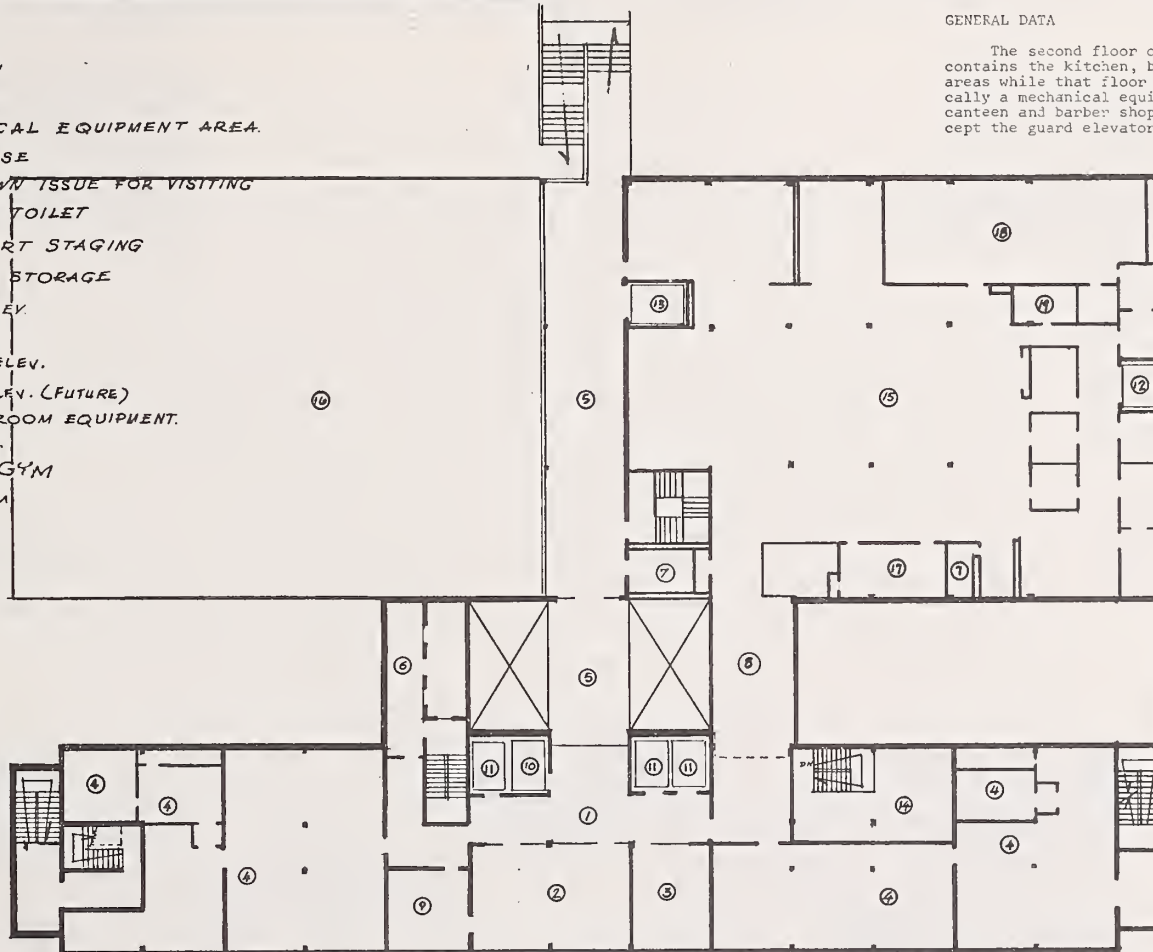


2'ND FLOOR PLAN (MECHANICAL EQUIP-KITCHEN)

- 1 LOBBY
- 2 CANTEEN
- 3 BARBER
- 4 MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT AREA
- 5 CONCOURSE
- 6 SHAKEDOWN ISSUE FOR VISITING
- 7 INMATES TOILET
- 8 FOOD CART STAGING
- 9 CANTEEN STORAGE
- 10 GUARD ELEV.
- 11 ELEV.
- 12 FREIGHT ELEV.
- 13 FREIGHT ELEV. (FUTURE)
- 14 CONTROL ROOM EQUIPMENT.
- 15 KITCHEN.
- 16 CHAPEL-GYM
- 17 CLASS RM
- 18 BAKERY
- 19 OFFICE

GENERAL DATA

The second floor of the two story wing contains the kitchen, bakery, refrigeration areas while that floor in the tower is basically a mechanical equipment floor with a canteen and barber shop. All elevators except the guard elevator stops here.

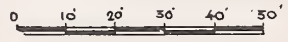
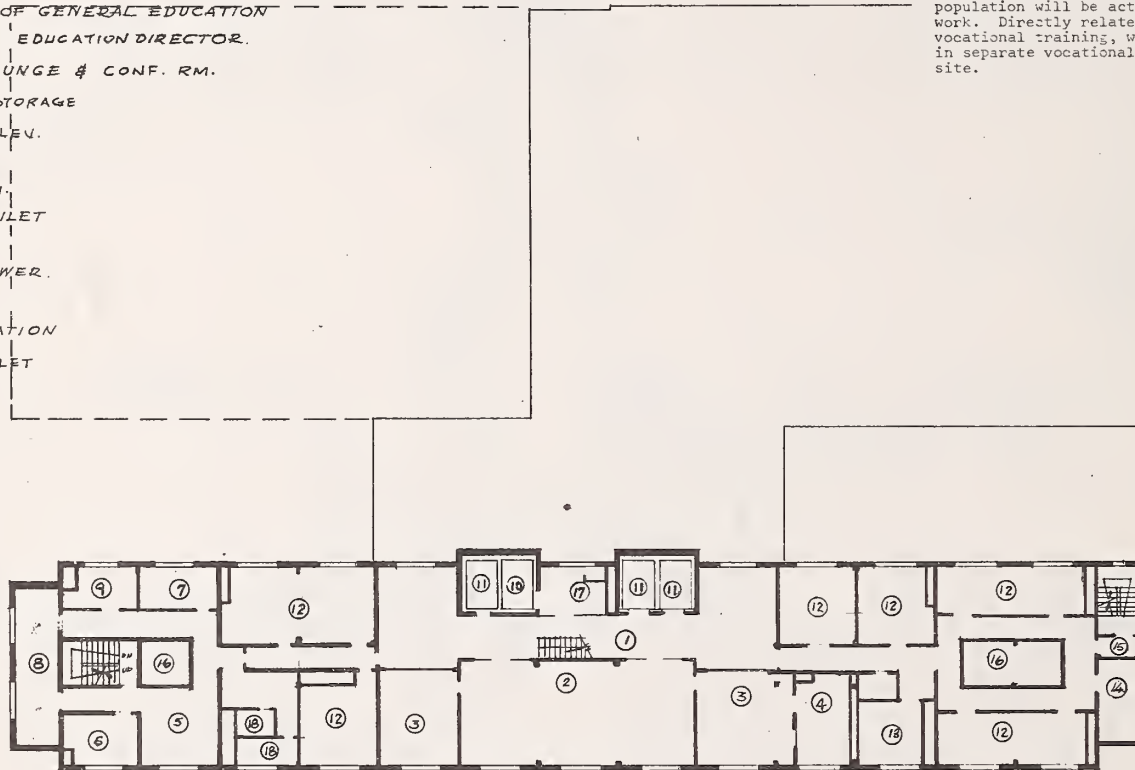


3RD. FLOOR PLAN (SCHOOL/LIBRARY-NIGHT COMPLEX)

- 1. LOBBY
- 2. LIBRARY
- 3. READING RM.
- 4. WORK RM.
- 5. SECRETARY
- 6. DIRECTOR OF GENERAL EDUCATION
- 7. ACADEMIC EDUCATION DIRECTOR.
- 8. STAFF LOUNGE & CONF. RM.
- 9. FILES & STORAGE
- 10. GUARD ELEV.
- 11. ELEV.
- 12. CLASS RM.
- 13. INMATE TOILET
- 14. STORAGE
- 15. SMOKE TOWER.
- 16. CHASE
- 17. GUARD STATION
- 18. STAFF TOILET

GENERAL DATA

The third floor is composed of classrooms, library and educational offices. It is hoped that the library and reading rooms portion of this floor will be used as a part of the Night Complex. Several of the classrooms can be used for group studies, however, it is the intention that classroom area will be devoted to individual oral and visual aid instruction. It is estimated and hoped that at least 10% of the population will be actively engaged in school work. Directly related to the school will be vocational training, which will be conducted in separate vocational shops located on the site.

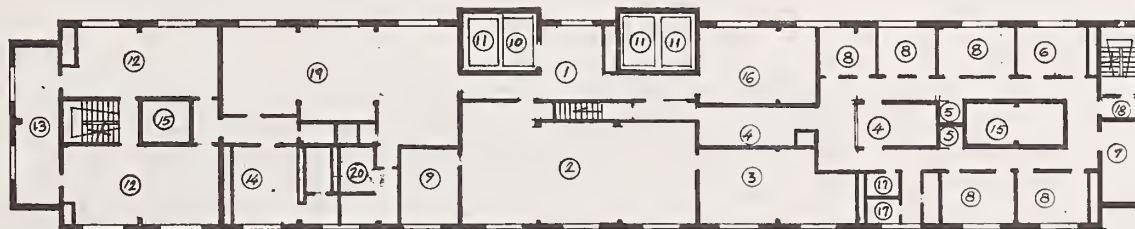


4TH FLOOR PLAN (CLASSIFICATION - TREATMENT)

1. LOBBY
2. GENERAL OFFICE
3. RECORDS
4. WAITING
5. ISOLATION
6. PSYCHOLOGIST
7. PSYCHIATRIST
8. OFFICE
9. WARDEN FOR TREATMENT
10. GUARD ELEV.
11. ELEV.
12. BACHELOR QUARTERS DORMITORY
13. BACHELOR QUARTERS LOUNGE
14. BACHELOR QUARTERS TOILET
15. CHASE
16. CONFERENCE
17. TOILET
18. SMOKE TOWER
19. STAFF DINING RM.
20. STAFF TOILET

GENERAL DATA

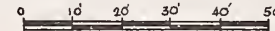
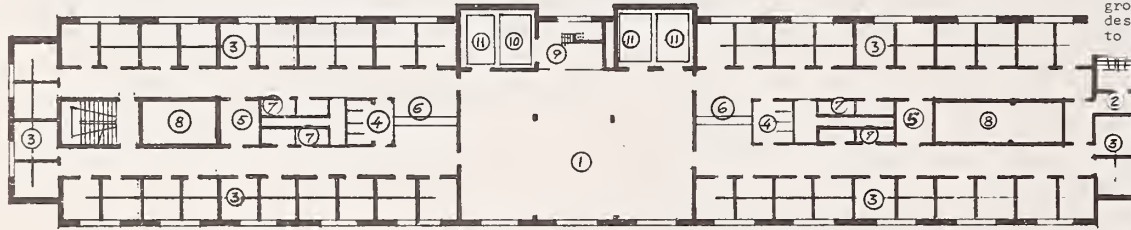
The fourth floor will contain a classification and treatment area, a records filing area, a BOQ and Staff Dining Area. The classification and treatment area will contain inmate waiting rooms, administrative and interview offices for Psychiatrists, Sociologists and Social Workers. The Staff Dining Room will contain a Coffee-Snack Bar open 24 hours/day. However, the three main meals will be served from the central kitchen by means of hot food carts similar to those used for inmate feeding.



0 10' 20' 30' 40' 50'

TYPICAL 5th, ————— 14th FLOOR PLAN — (CUSTODY HOUSING)

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. DAY ROOM (DINING) | 5. JANITOR & STORAGE | 9. GUARD STATION |
| 2. SMOKE TOWER | 6. LAVATORIES | 10. GUARD ELEV. |
| 3. ROOMS | 7. SHOWERS | 11. ELEV. |
| 4. TOILETS | 8. MECHANICAL | |



GENERAL DATA

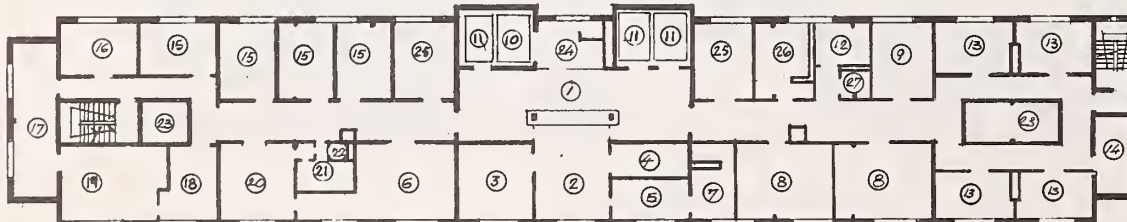
The next ten floors, numbers 5 thru 14, are medium custody housing floors and are similar to each other in every respect with the exception of the individual room door locking devices on the 15th floor. Each of these floors is composed of two wings, joined at the center by a common day room. Each wing is divided into two separate areas, composed of a corridor and 12 rooms each. This 12 room group is supposed to be the minimum and basic grouping in the population. As required or desirable, this group size may be increased to 24, 36 or 48.

15TH FLOOR PLAN (INFIRMARY - CLINIC)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. LOBBY | 10. GUARD ELEV. | 19. DENTAL OPERATO |
| 2. NURSE'S STATION | 11. ELEV. | 20. RADIOLOGY |
| 3. CENTRAL SUPPLY & STERILIZER ROOM. | 12. PANTRY | 21. DARK RM |
| 4. PHARMACY | 13. PRIVATE RM | 22. INMATE TOILET |
| 5. STAFF LOUNGE. | 14. DAY RM. | 23 CHASE |
| 6. ACCIDENT. RM. | 15. EXAMINATION RM | 24 GUARD STATION |
| 7. STAFF TOILET & LOCKERS | 16. LAB. | 25. MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT |
| 8. WARD | 17. E.E.N.T. | 26. TOILET & SHOWER |
| 9. UTILITY & LINEN RM. | 18. DENTIST'S OFFICE | 27. JANITOR |

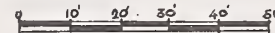
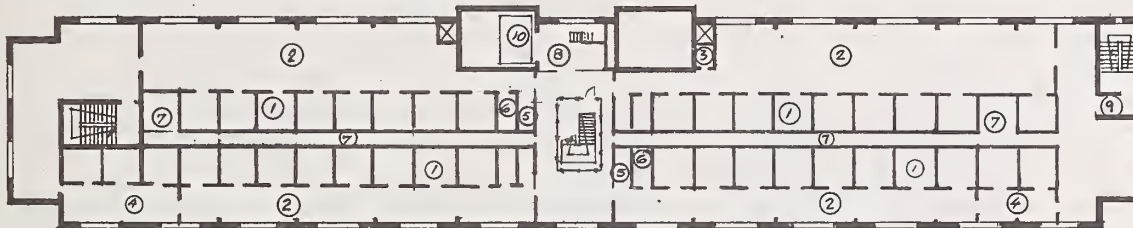
GENERAL DATA

The 15th Floor is designed to operate basically as an outpatient type clinic, with an x-ray and accident room capable of taking care of minor sutures and broken bones, however, any major cases of surgery, etc. would be transported to other facilities.



16TH FLOOR PLAN (MAXIMUM SECURITY)

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. CELLS | 6. ISSUE |
| 2. DAY ROOM | 7. CHASE |
| 3. JANITOR | 8. GUARD STATION |
| 4. ISOLATION | 9. SMOKE TOWER |
| 5. SHWR. | 10. GUARD ELEV |



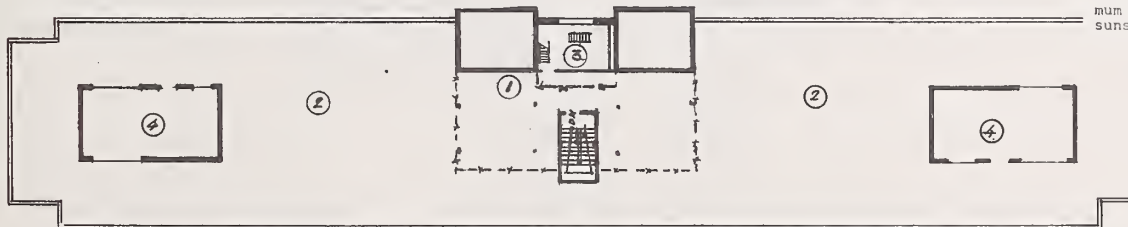
GENERAL DATA

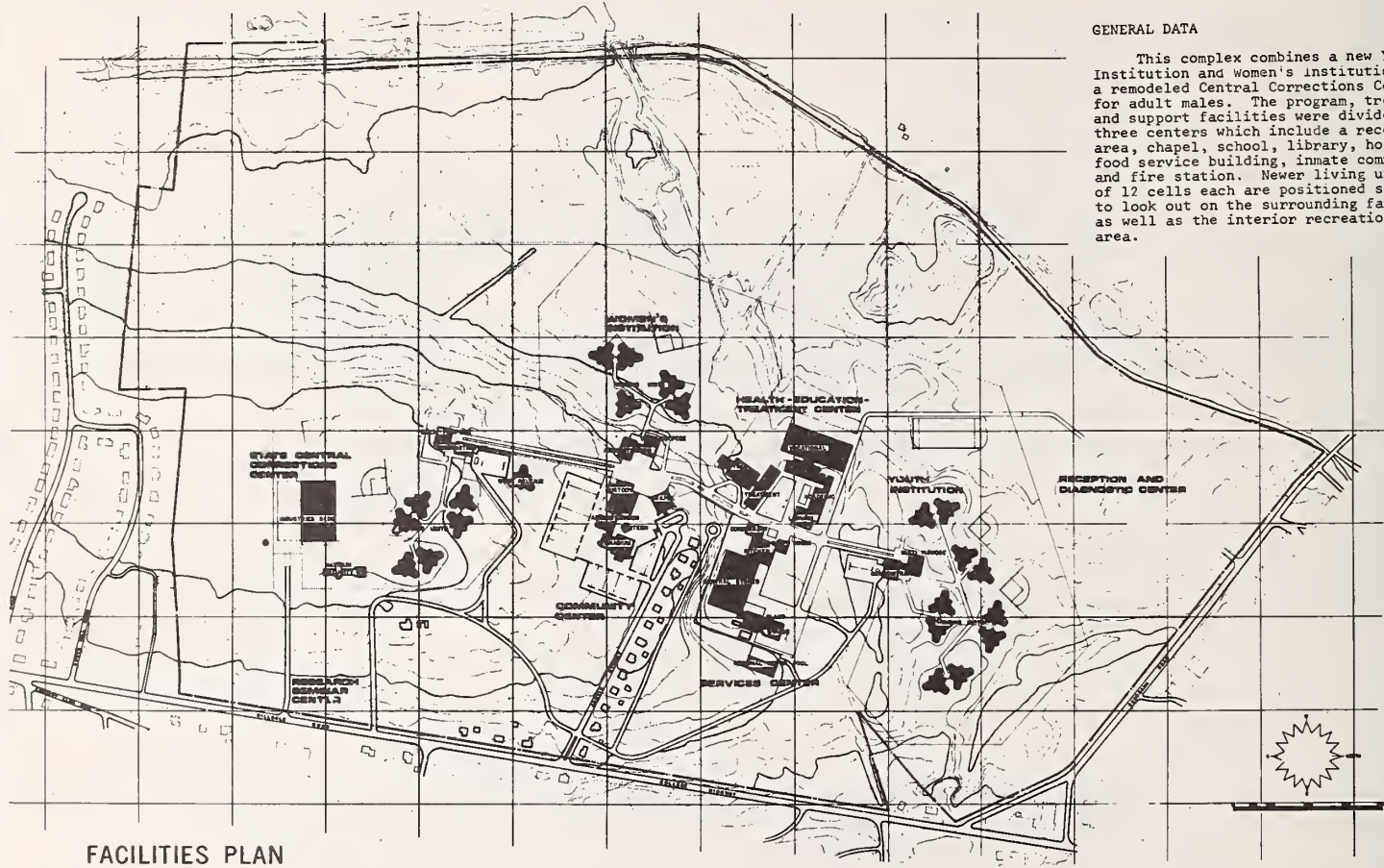
The 16th floor is designed as a maximum security area composed of 4 cell blocks containing a total of 33 normal maximum security cells, plus 3 isolation cells for rational and 2 isolation cells for irrational. The irrational isolation cells are intended for holding on a temporary basis only until transportation can be arranged to the proper facilities. The remainder of this floor is intended to be used for temporary holding only, or short term punishment.

Located on the roof immediately above the 16th floor maximum security area is a fenced in enclosure for the purpose of allowing maximum security inmates a period of fresh air and sunshine each day.

TOWER ROOF & EXERCISE COURT PLAN.

1. EXERCISE COURT (MAX. SECURITY)
2. ROOF
3. GUARD STATION
4. FAN HOUSE

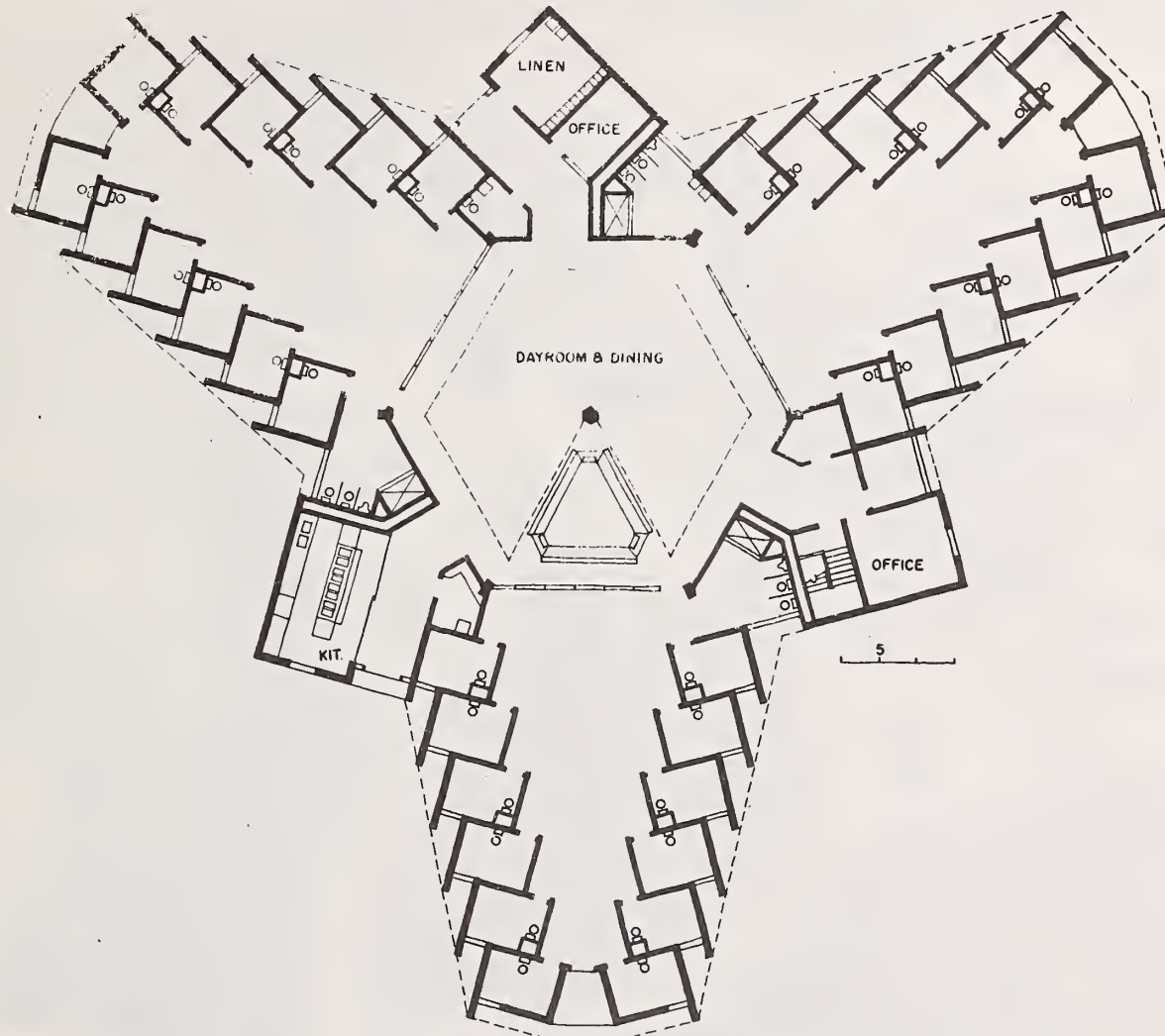




GENERAL DATA

This complex combines a new Youth Institution and women's institution with a remodeled Central Corrections Center for adult males. The program, treatment and support facilities were divided into three centers which include a reception area, chapel, school, library, hospital, food service building, inmate commissary, and fire station. Newer living units of 12 cells each are positioned so as to look out on the surrounding farmland as well as the interior recreation-dining area.

FACILITIES PLAN



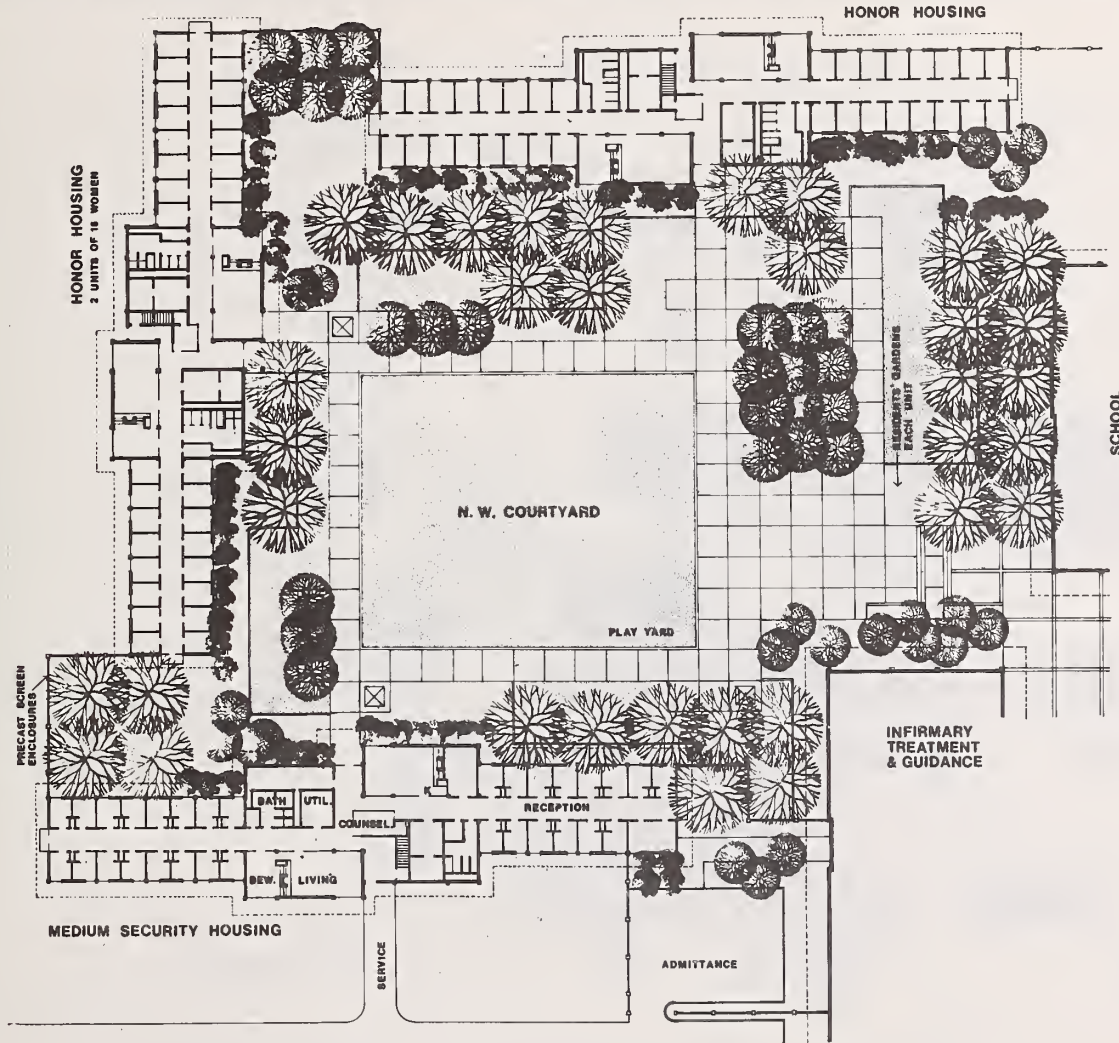


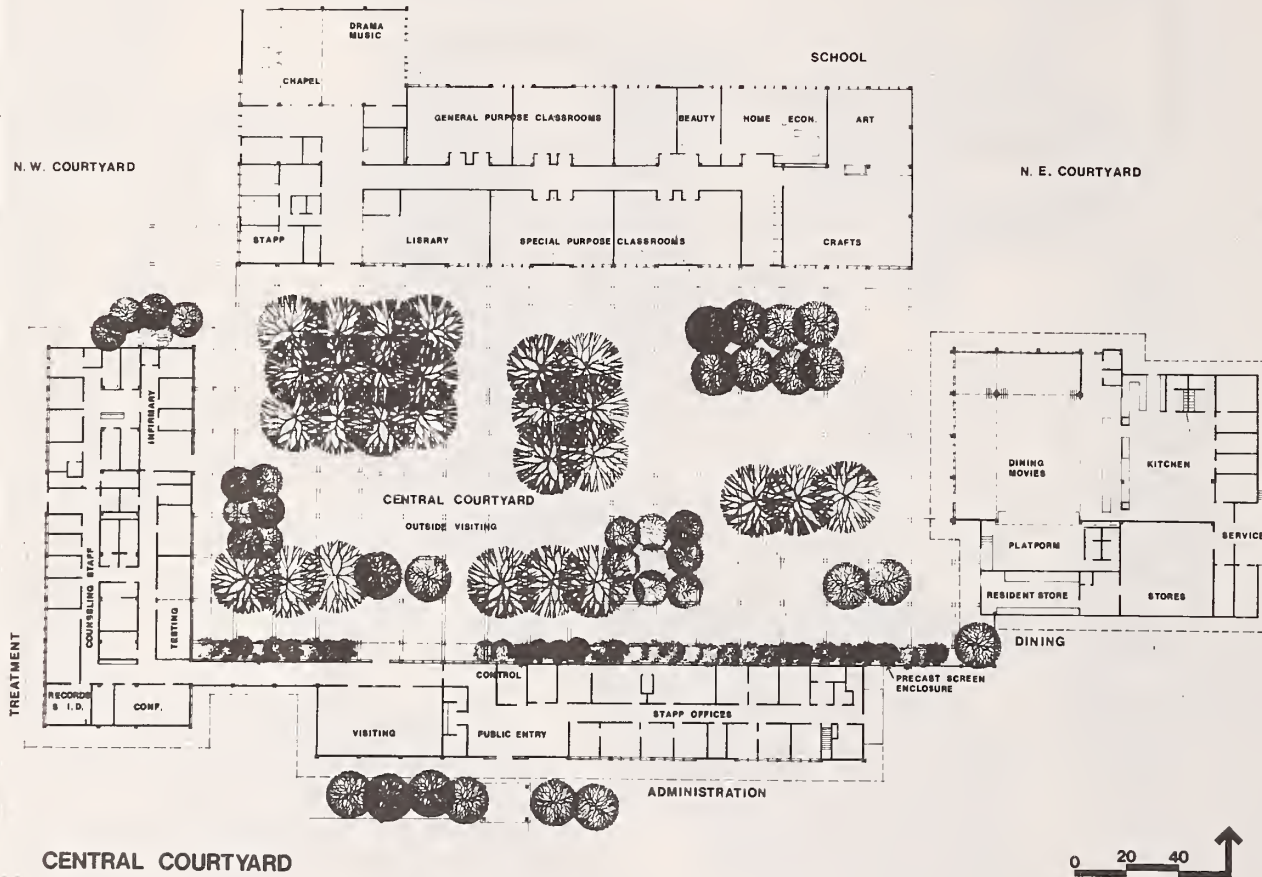
GENERAL DATA

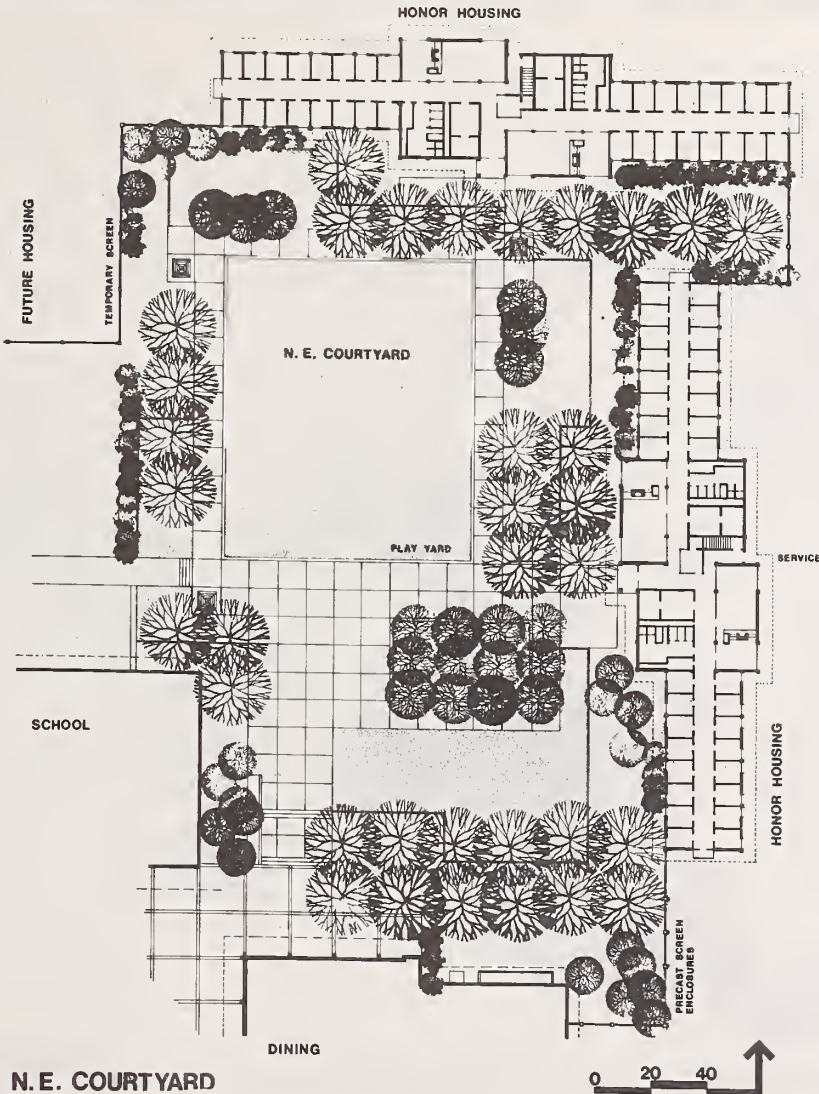
This project is a correctional institution for all adult women (max. 300) committed to the State penal system. Treatment and rehabilitation was the primary emphasis in programming, recognizing that recidivism can be reduced by education. The architects were charged with developing a residential atmosphere conducive to learning and devoid of the traditional security appearance, including walls and bars. The common-use buildings define the central courtyard, with the housing units forming two additional courtyards on the NE and NW. The housing units are divided into groups of sixteen women in private rooms as being a manageable number for more personal relationships and group identity. The site was selected from virgin forest land. Geographically, the site is 15 minutes from a metropolitan area to assure proper facilities for education release, work release, and training release. The Pre-release Building outside of the institution proper will house 20 of the women, in apartment house atmosphere. The courtyards are arranged to allow visual surveillance by guidance personnel "at a glance," including all major entries to the buildings.

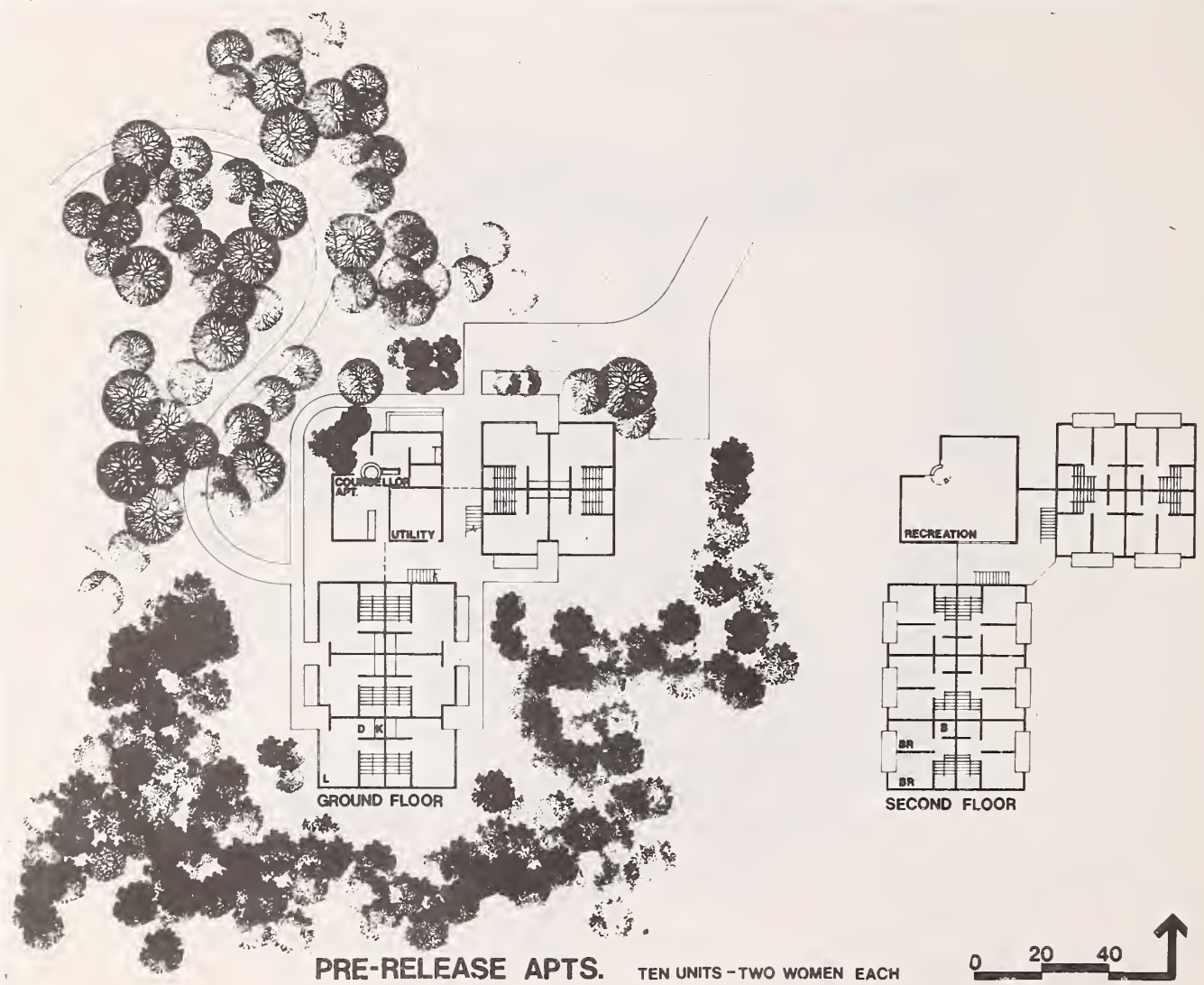
LEGEND

- A ADMINISTRATION
- B TREATMENT
- C EDUCATION
- D DINING
- E SERVICE
- F MEDIUM SECURITY
- G HONOR HOUSING
- H PRE-RELEASE
- I CENTRAL COURTYARD
- 2 N. E. COURTYARD
- 3 N. W. COURTYARD



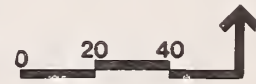


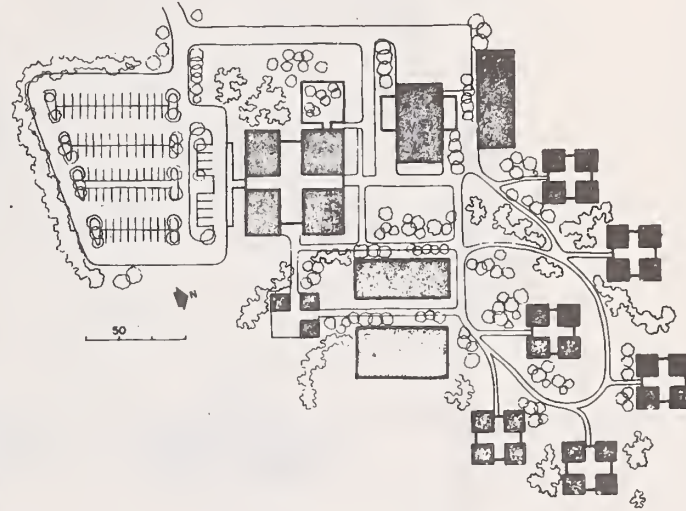
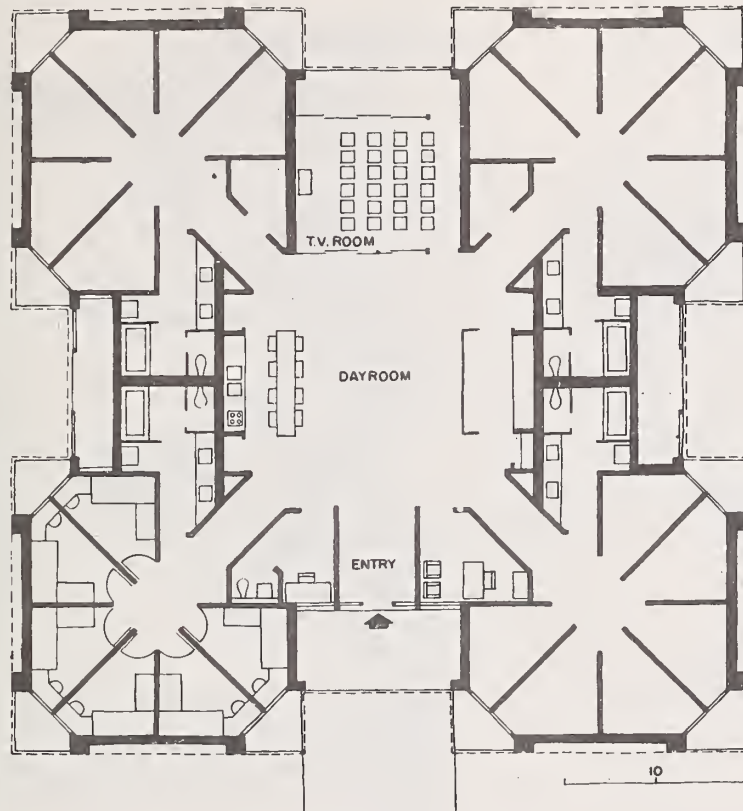




C34

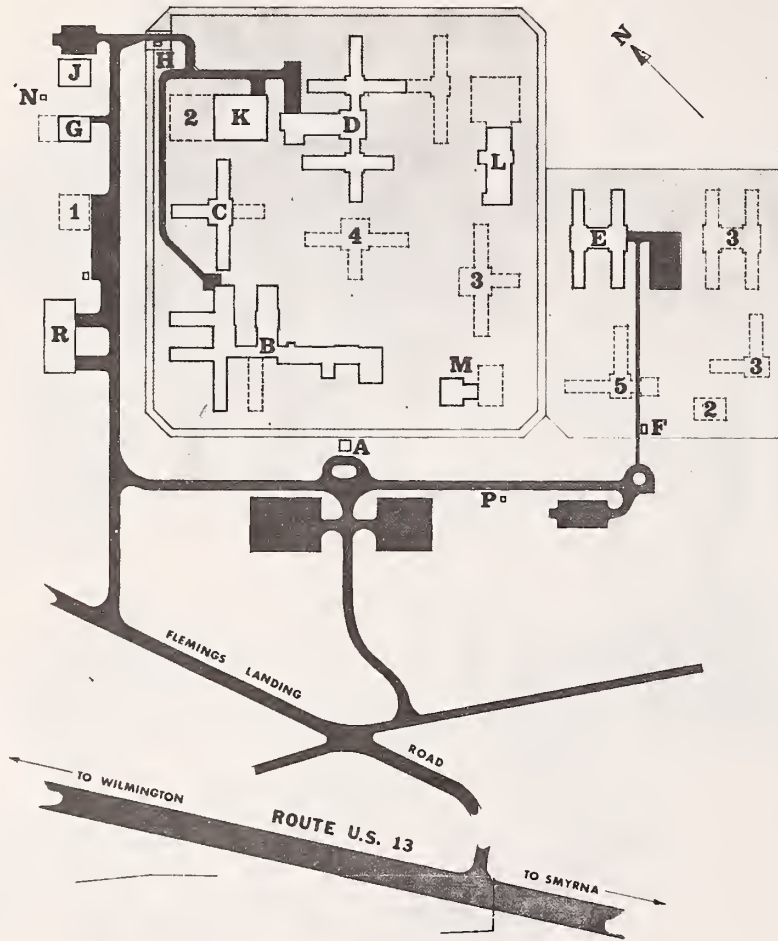
PRE-RELEASE APTS. TEN UNITS - TWO WOMEN EACH





GENERAL DATA

The cell arrangement for this facility permit communication between inmates. Cells are grouped in four units of six each in each building. The T.V. room and washrooms act as buffers between living units while a large central recreation space breaks up the traditional long corridor effect.



BUILDINGS

- A. MAIN GATEHOUSE
- B. ADMINISTRATION, HOSPITAL, PRETRIAL & RECEIVING
- C. MAXIMUM CUSTODY
- D. MEDIUM CUSTODY
- E. MINIMUM CUSTODY
- F. GATEHOUSE
- G. BOILER PLANT
- H. GATEHOUSE
- J. LAUNDRY
- K. VOCATIONAL SHOPS
- L. EDUCATION
- M. CHAPEL
- N. PUMP HOUSE
- P. PUMP HOUSE
- R. STORAGE

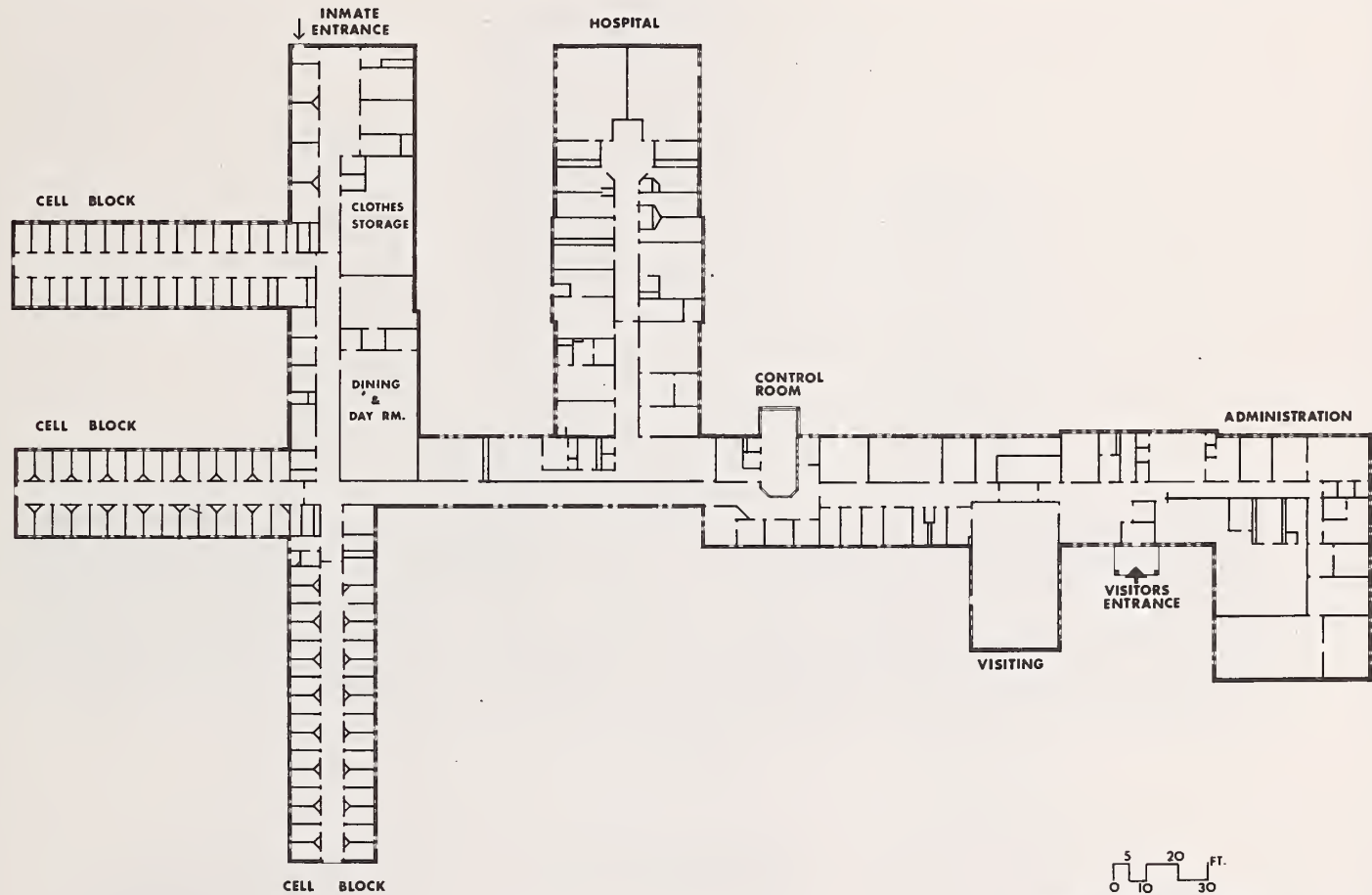
FUTURE BUILDINGS

- 1. GARAGE
- 2. INDUSTRIES
- 3. LIVING UNITS
- 4. RECEPTION
- 5. PRE RELEASE

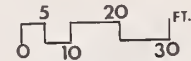
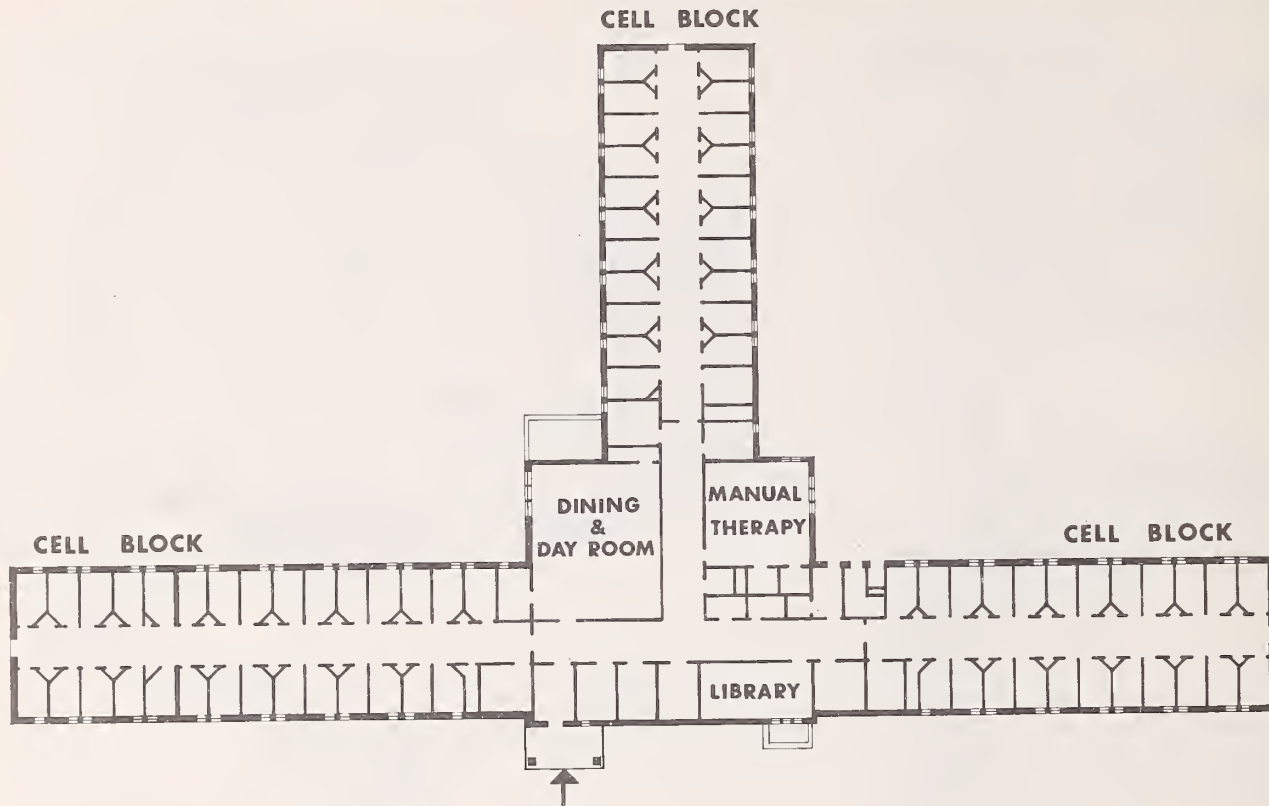
GENERAL DATA

This correctional center contains maximum, medium, and minimum custody buildings, grouped together with a pretrial and receiving center, administrative and hospital facilities. Room and cell spaces never exceed 31 single occupancy units and the various housing complexes contain space for dining, recreation, crafts, counseling and manual therapy. Athletic, educational and religious space is also provided in the master plan.

CORRECTIONAL CENTER LOCATOR MAP

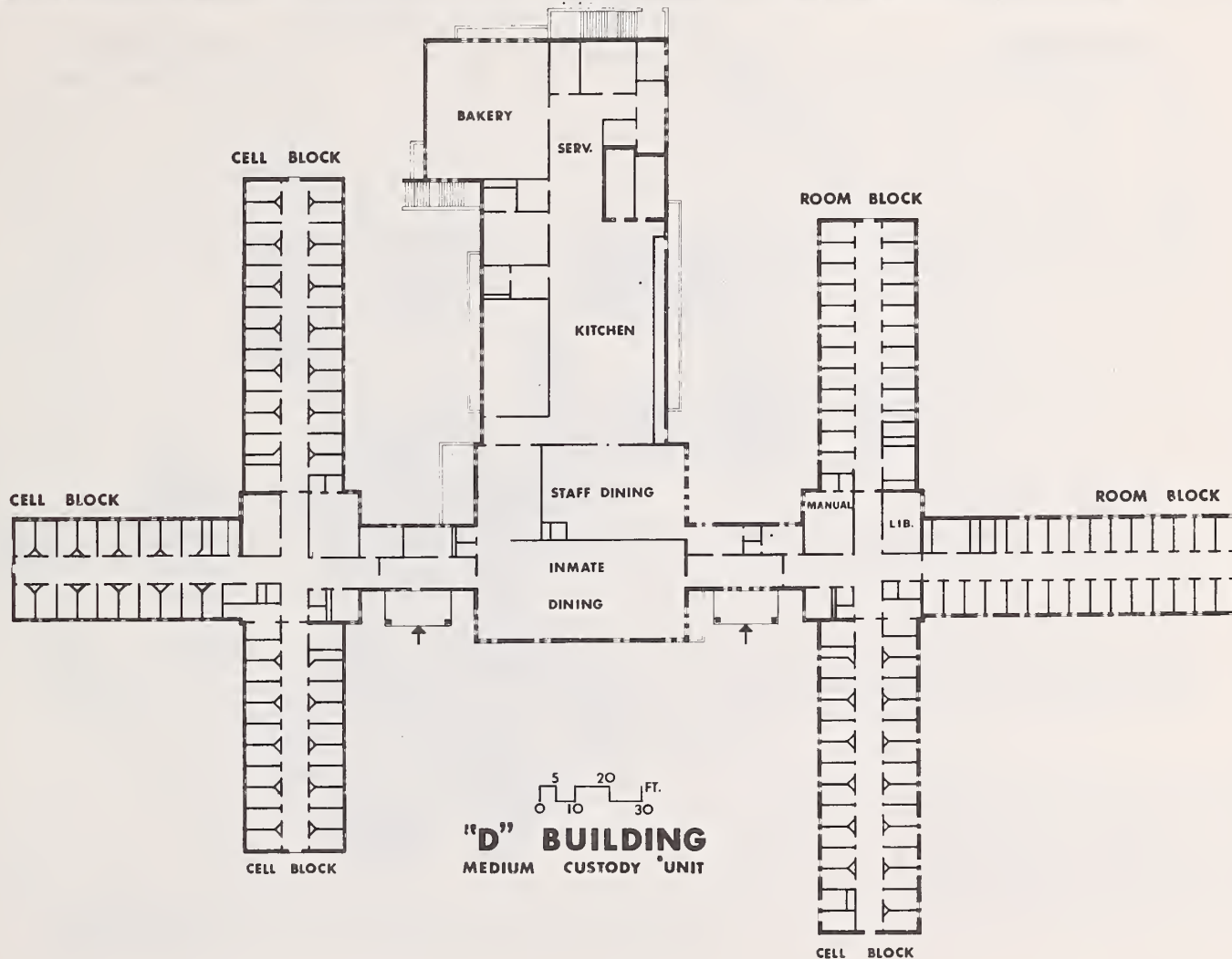


5 20 30 FT.
0 10
"B" BUILDING
ADMINISTRATION, PRETRIAL, HOSPITAL
AND RECEIVING UNIT

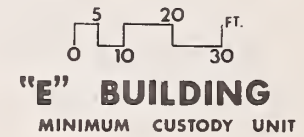
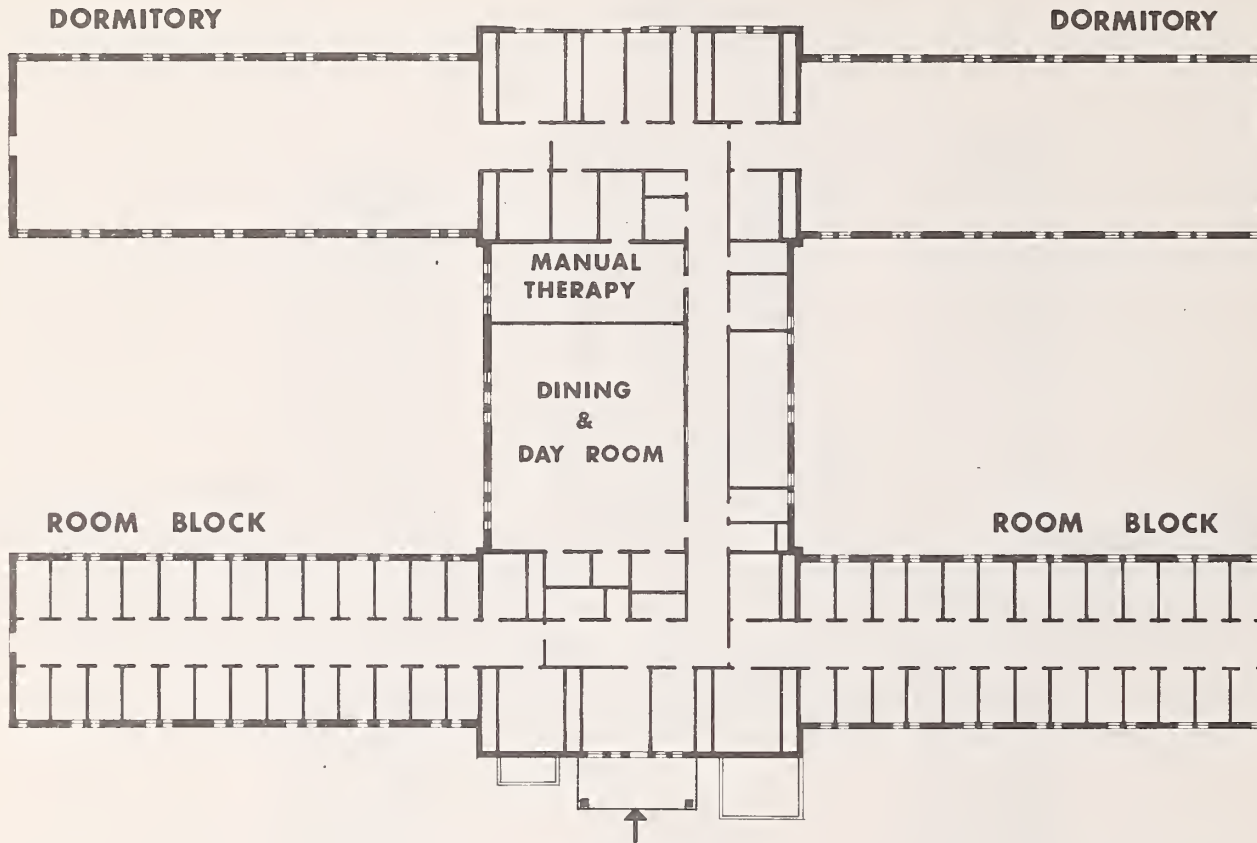


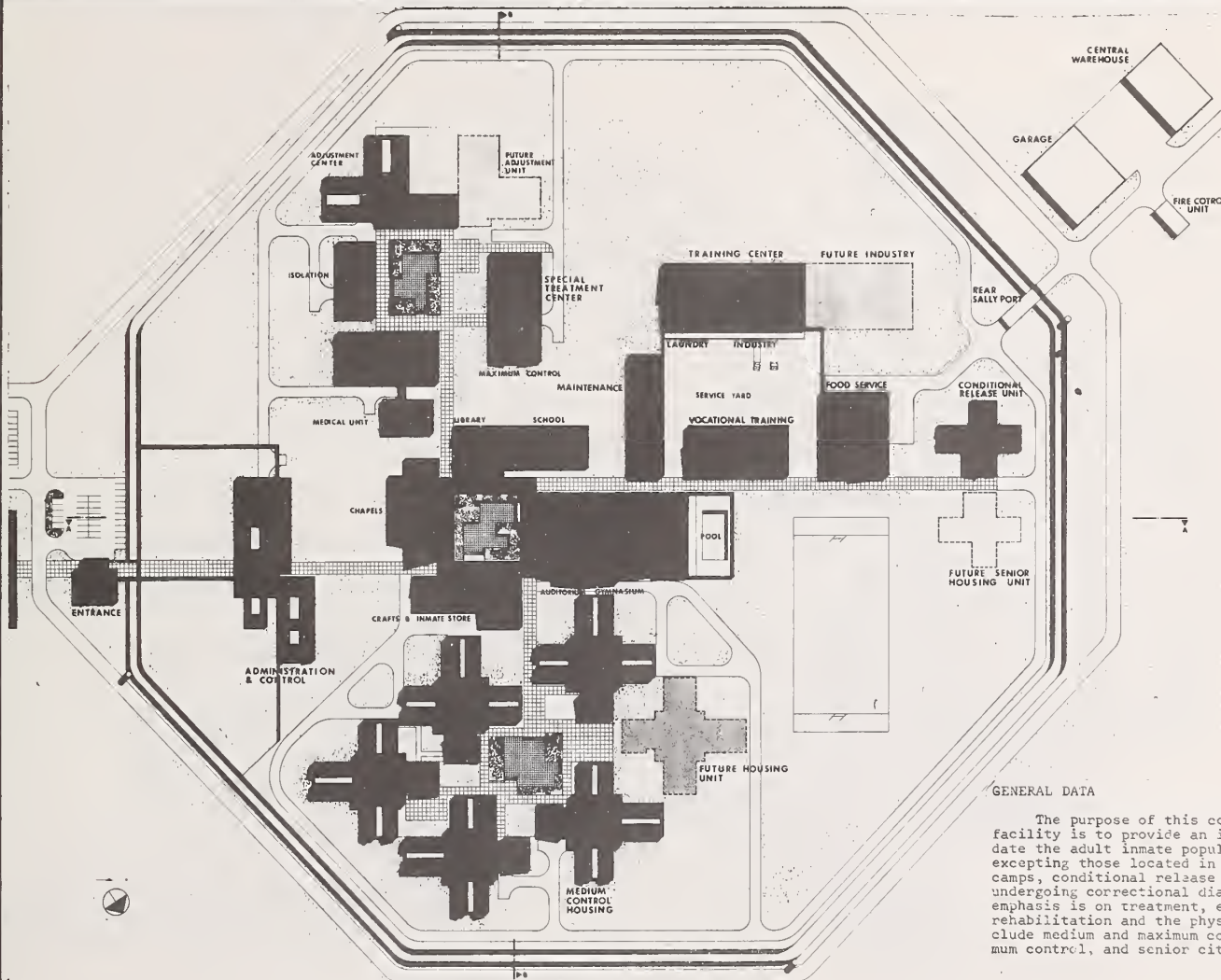
"C" BUILDING

MAXIMUM CUSTODY UNIT



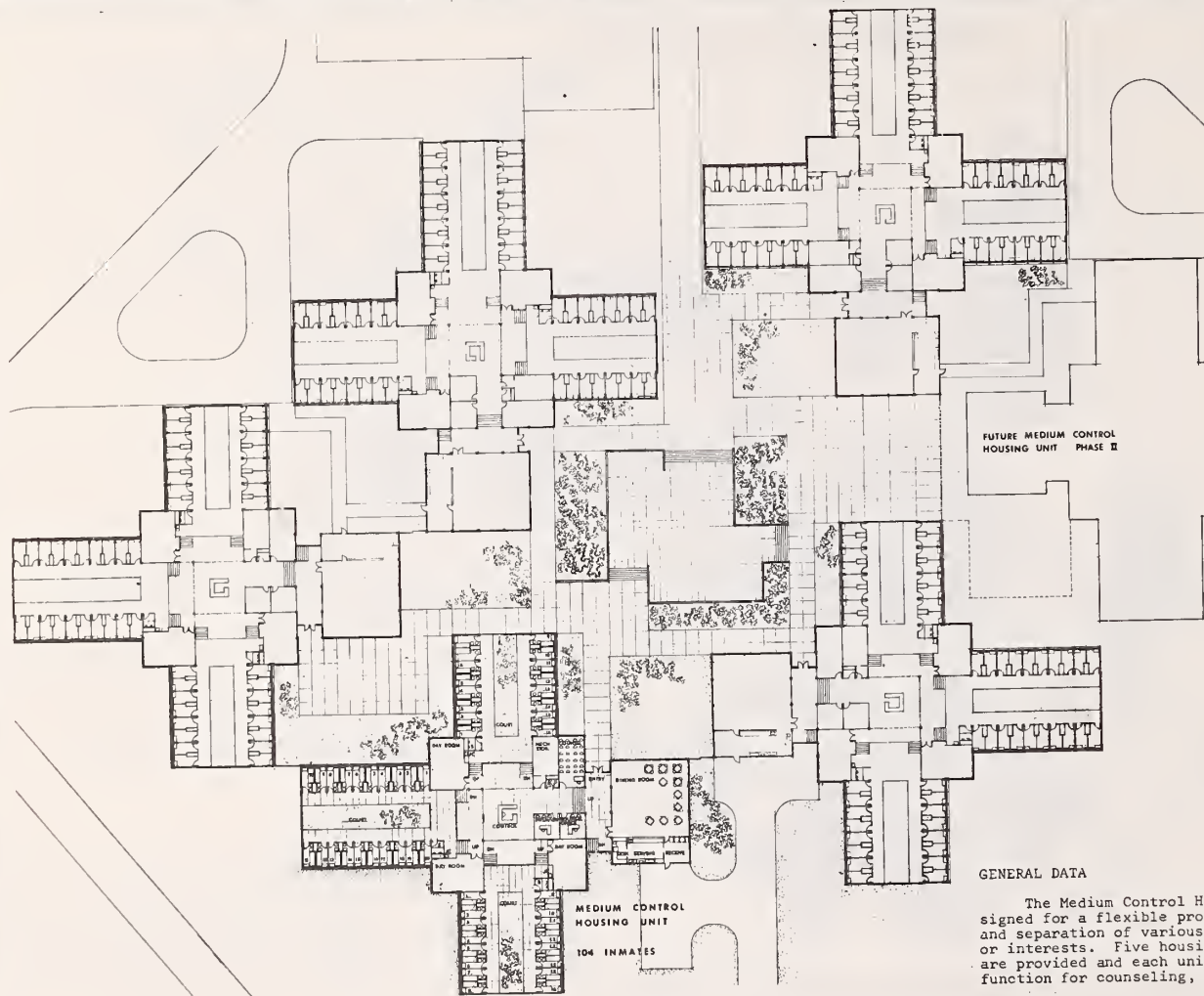
"D" BUILDING
MEDIUM CUSTODY UNIT





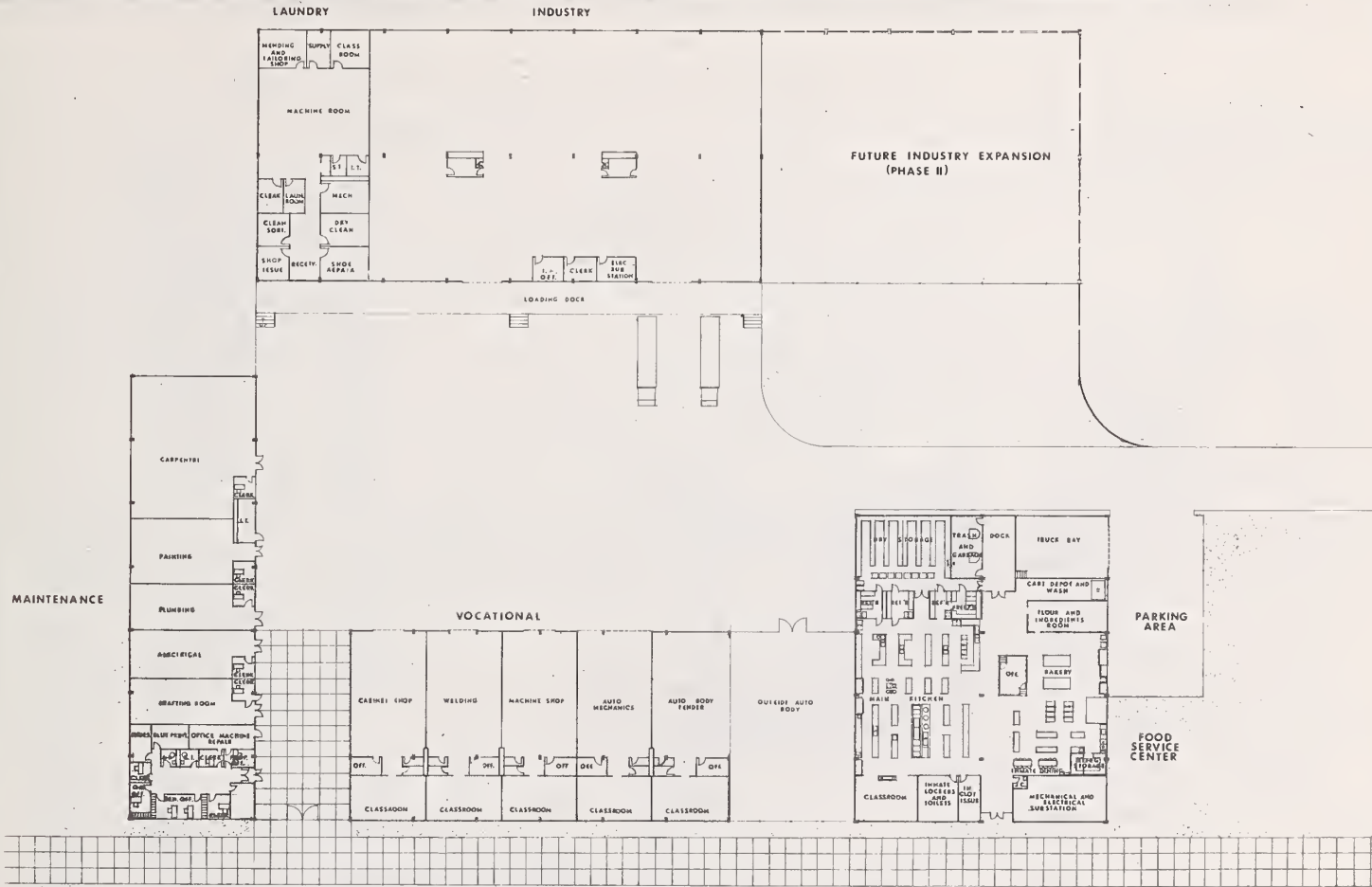
GENERAL DATA

The purpose of this correctional training facility is to provide an institute to accommodate the adult inmate population of the state, excepting those located in minimum control honor camps, conditional release centers, and those undergoing correctional diagnosis. The program emphasis is on treatment, education, training and rehabilitation and the physical requirements include medium and maximum control, a small minimum control, and senior citizens facilities.



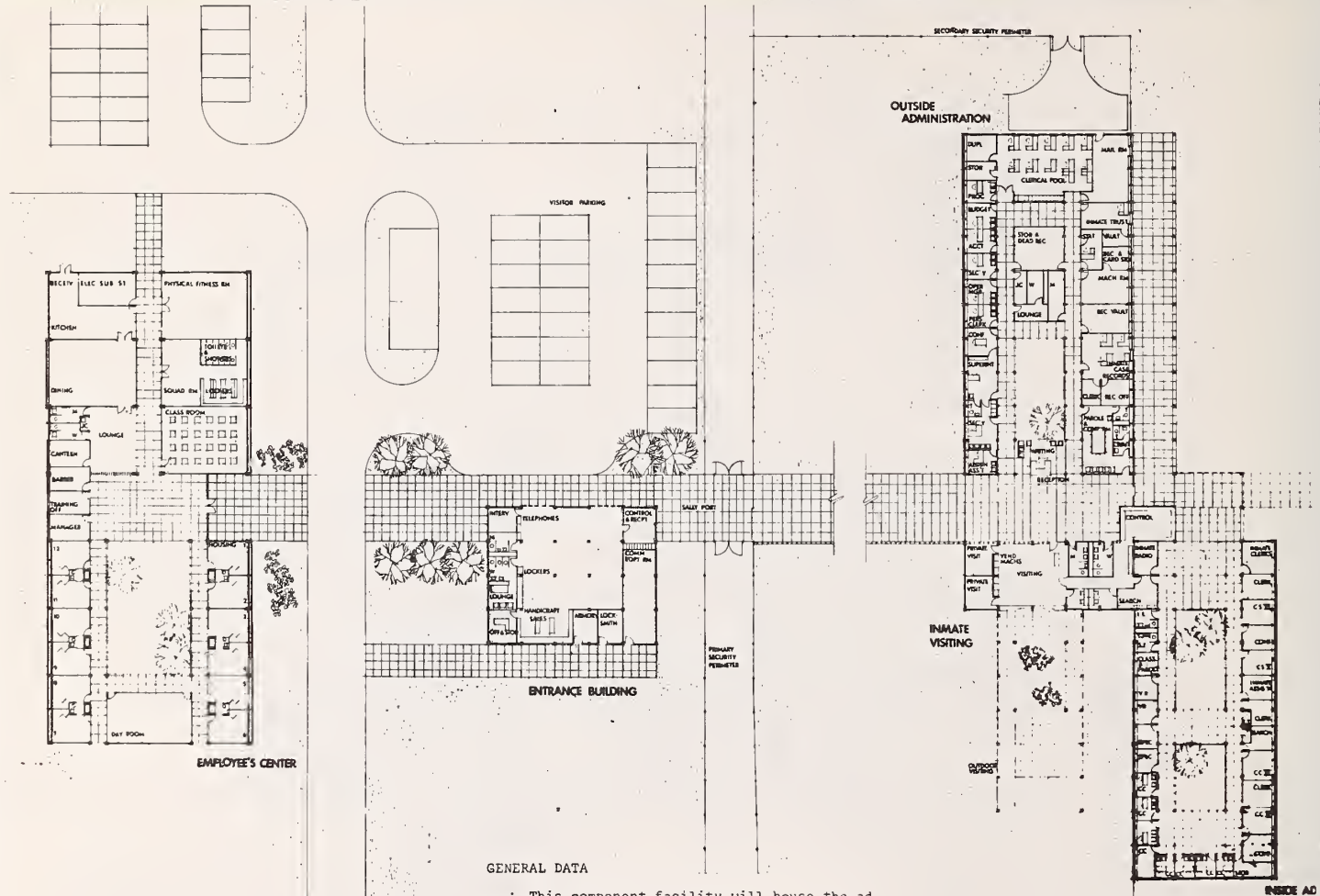
GENERAL DATA

The Medium Control Housing facility is designed for a flexible program of inmate activities and separation of various groups by work assignment or interests. Five housing units of 100 rooms each are provided and each unit contains supporting function for counseling, security control, and dining.



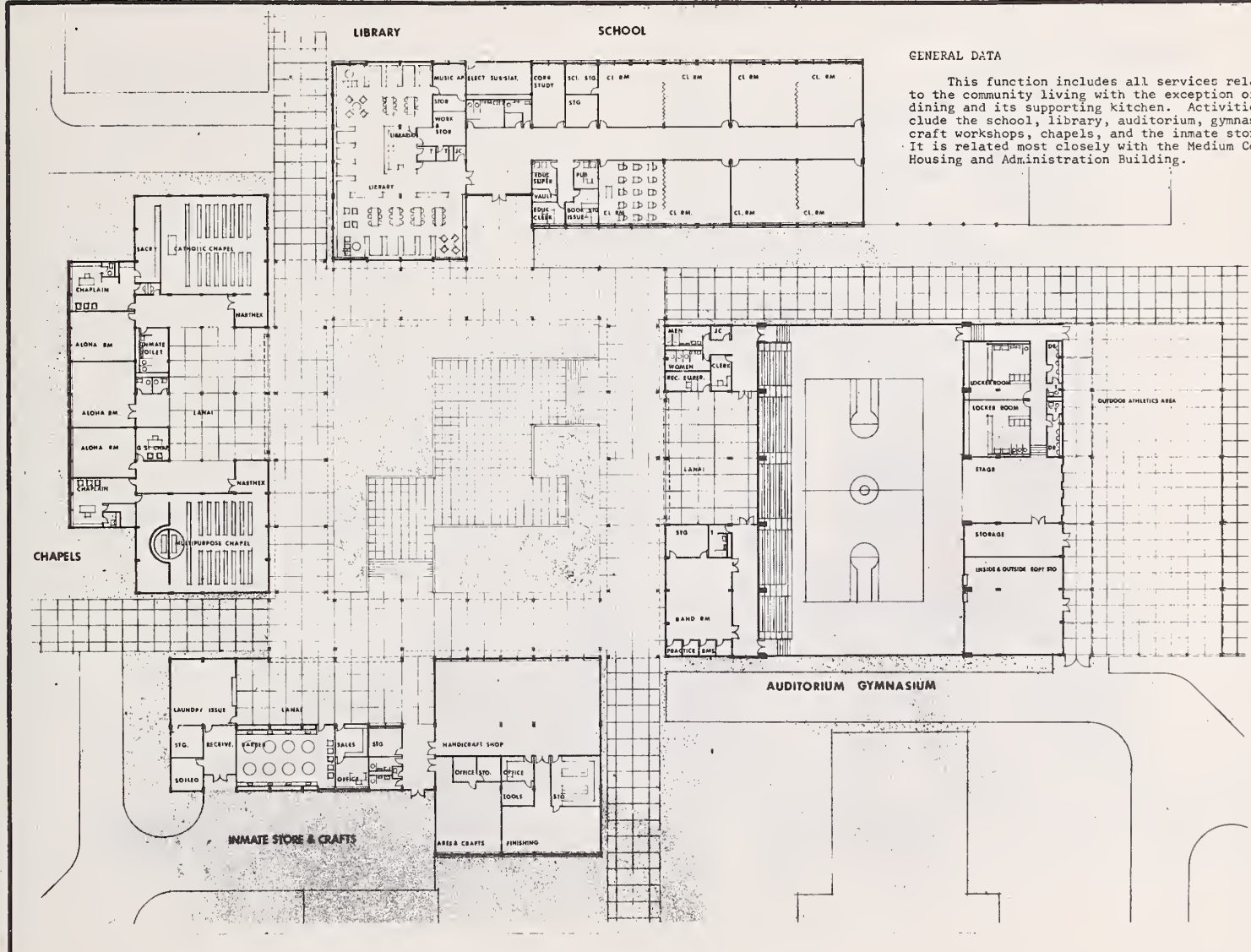
GENERAL DATA

The Training Center complex is designed for industrial and vocational training for machine shop, auto mechanics and body repair, welding, and cabinet making. Maintenance, food service, and laundry facilities are also included.



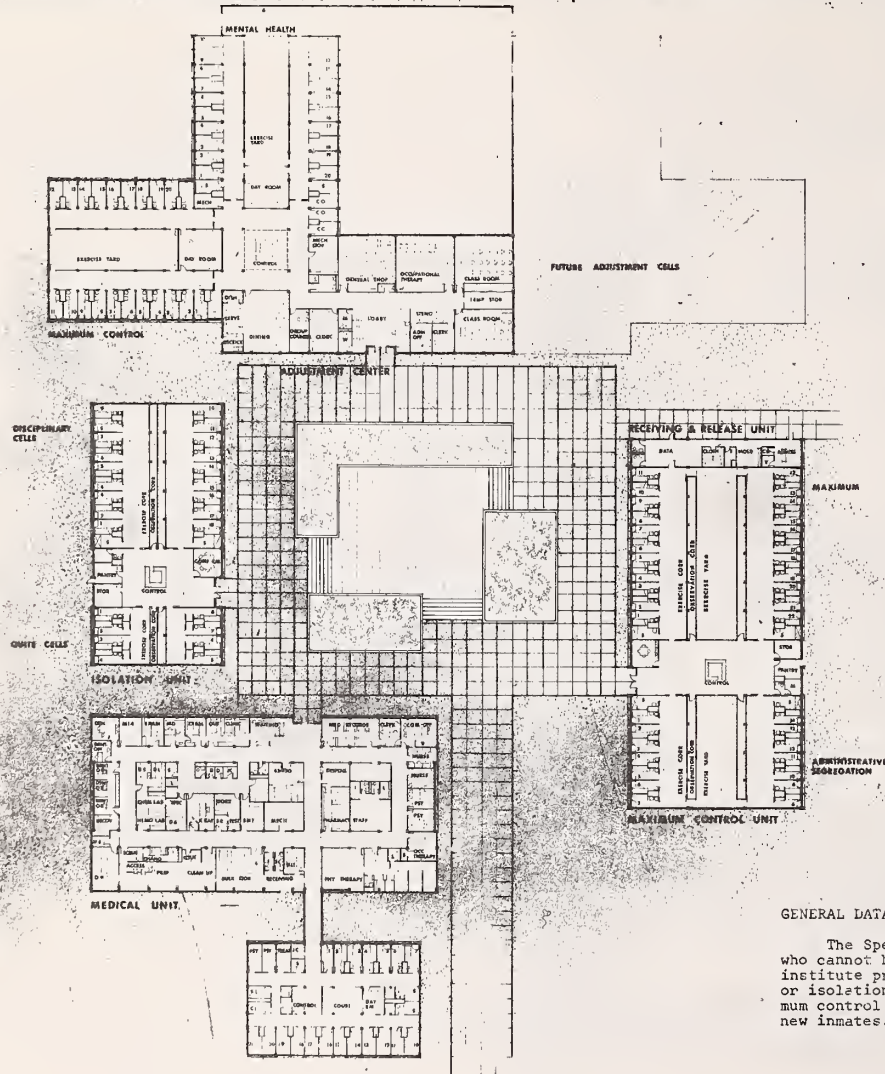
GENERAL DATA

This component facility will house the administrative and related activities, including visitors lobby, records, inmate trust, and parole board meeting areas. The general physical plan divides the spaces for public and inmate functions.



GENERAL DATA

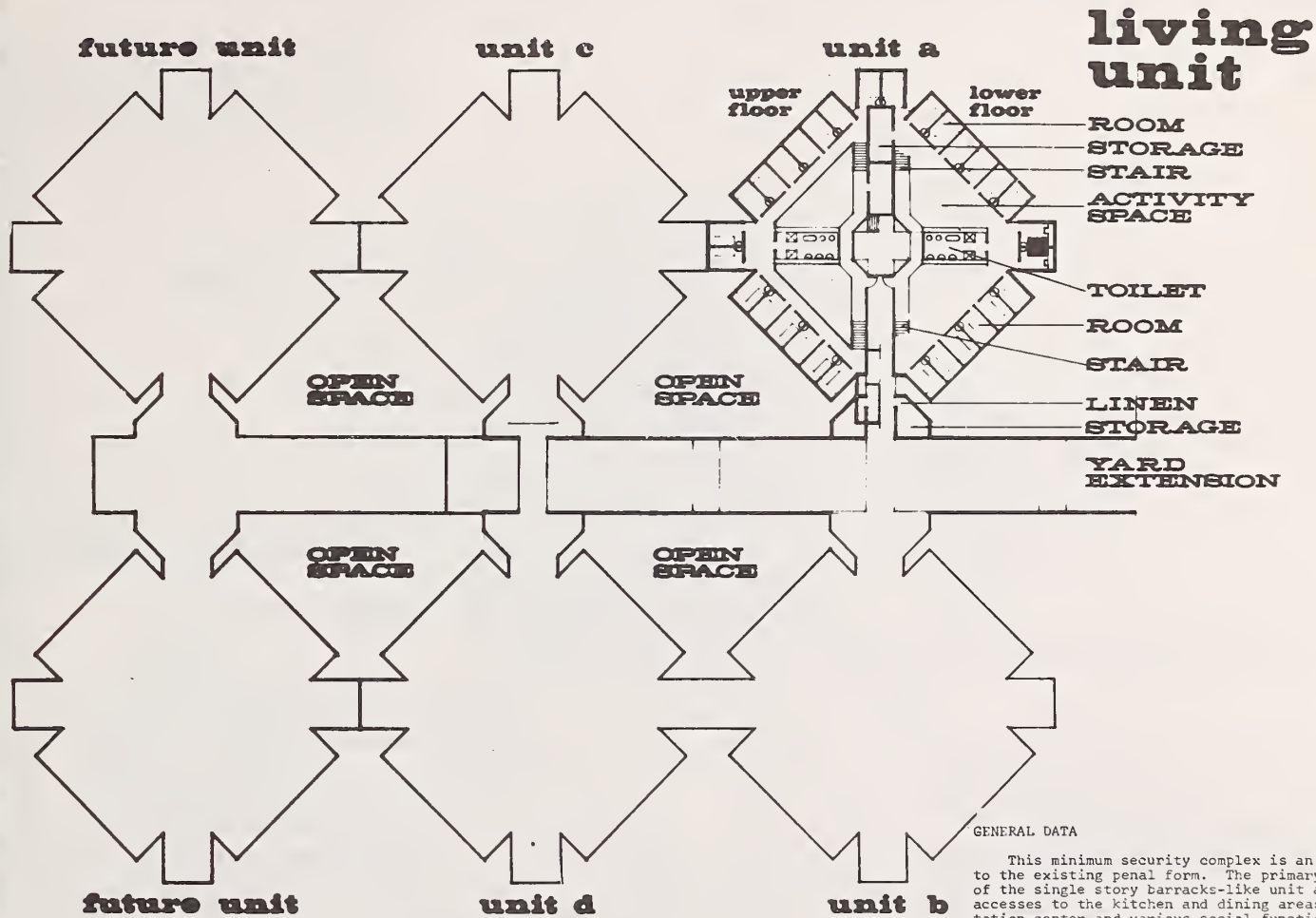
This function includes all services related to the community living with the exception of dining and its supporting kitchen. Activities include the school, library, auditorium, gymnasium, craft workshops, chapels, and the inmate store. It is related most closely with the Medium Control Housing and Administration Building.



GENERAL DATA

The Special Treatment Center treats inmates who cannot be assigned to the main stream of the institute proper. Facilities include disciplinary or isolation units, special medical elements, maximum control housing and receiving areas for processing new inmates.

Architects - Engineers: Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson, Inc.



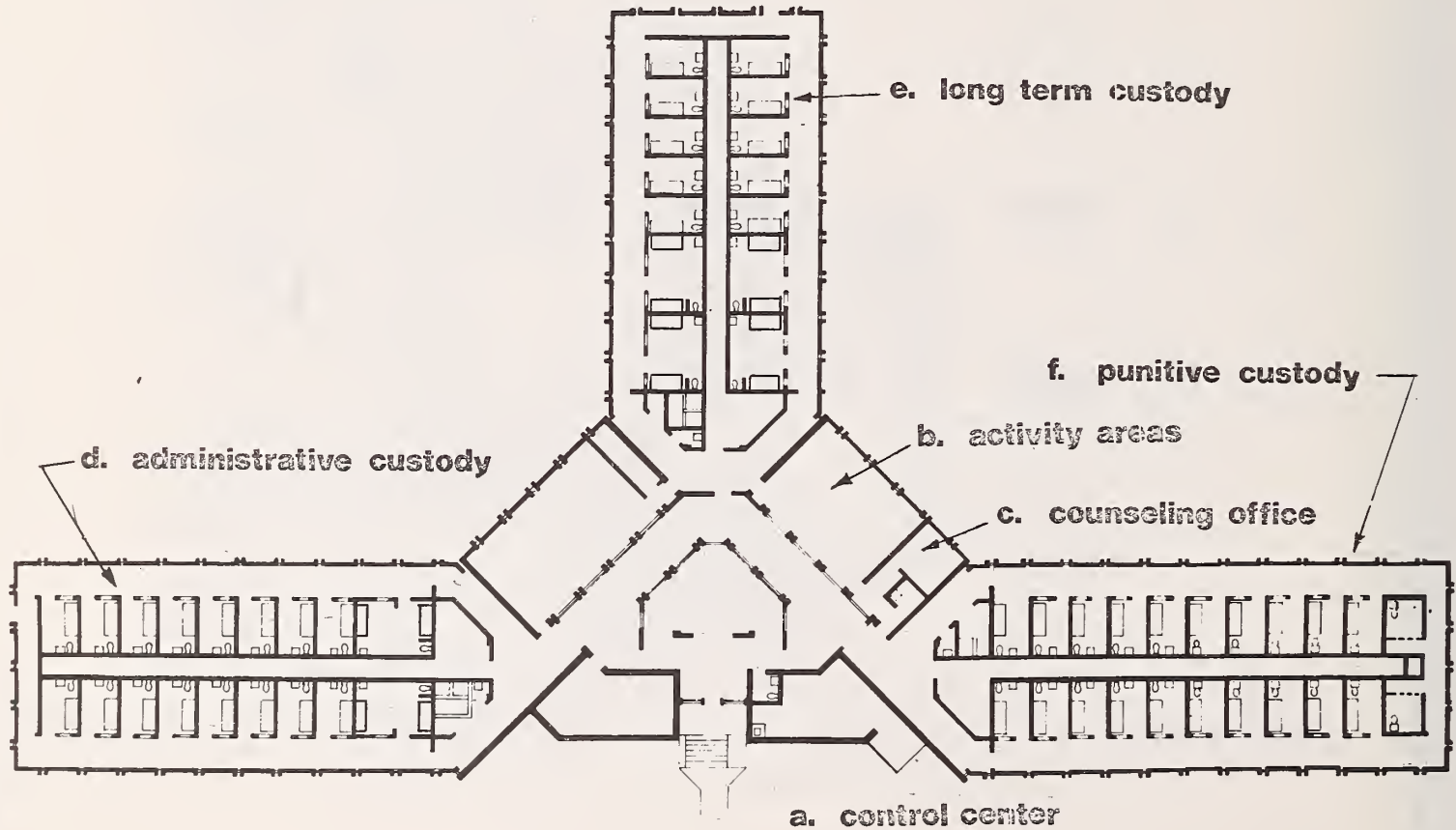
GENERAL DATA

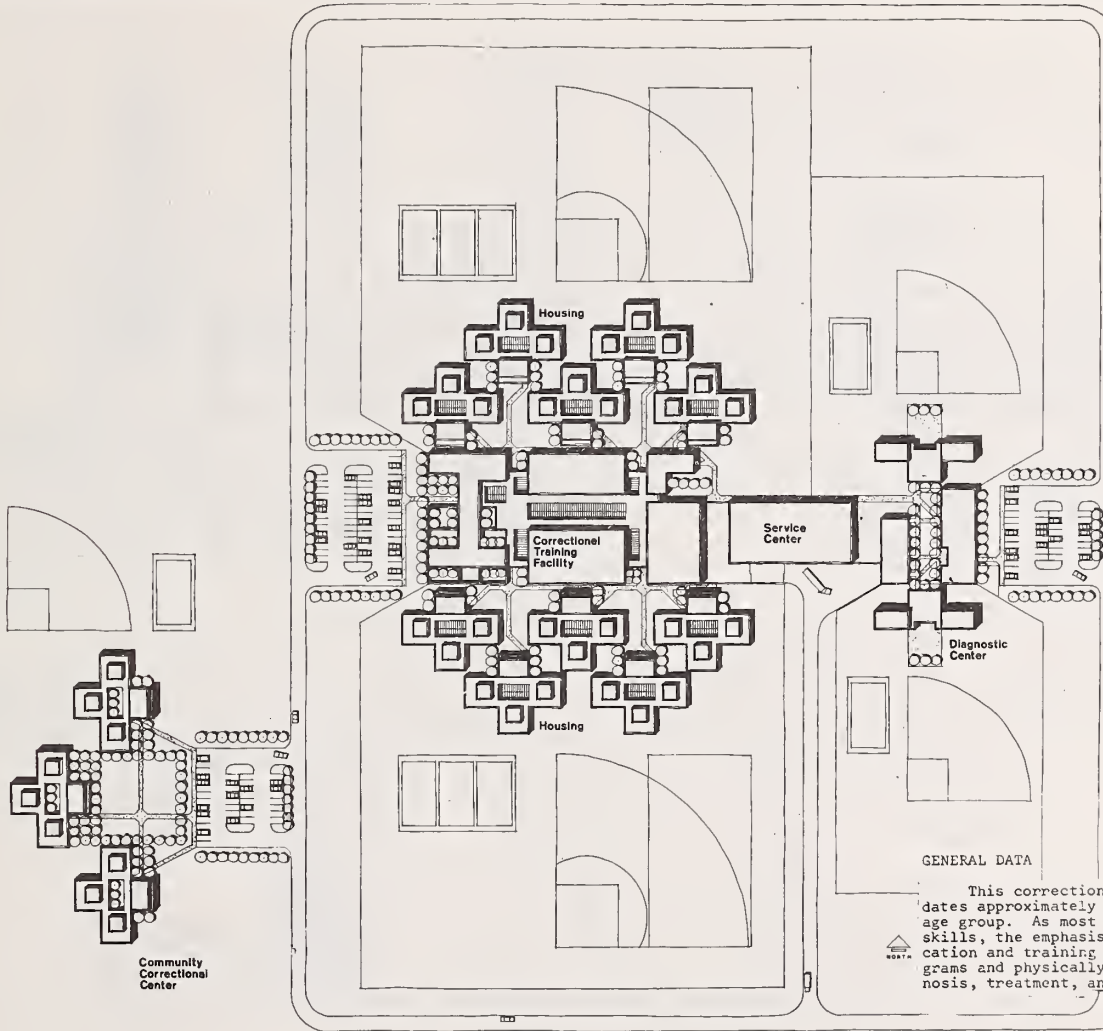
This minimum security complex is an addition to the existing penal form. The primary features of the single story barracks-like unit are the accesses to the kitchen and dining areas, rehabilitation center and various social function spaces. Spatial and visual amenities are provided for personal activities and privacy. Construction utilized prison labor



GENERAL DATA

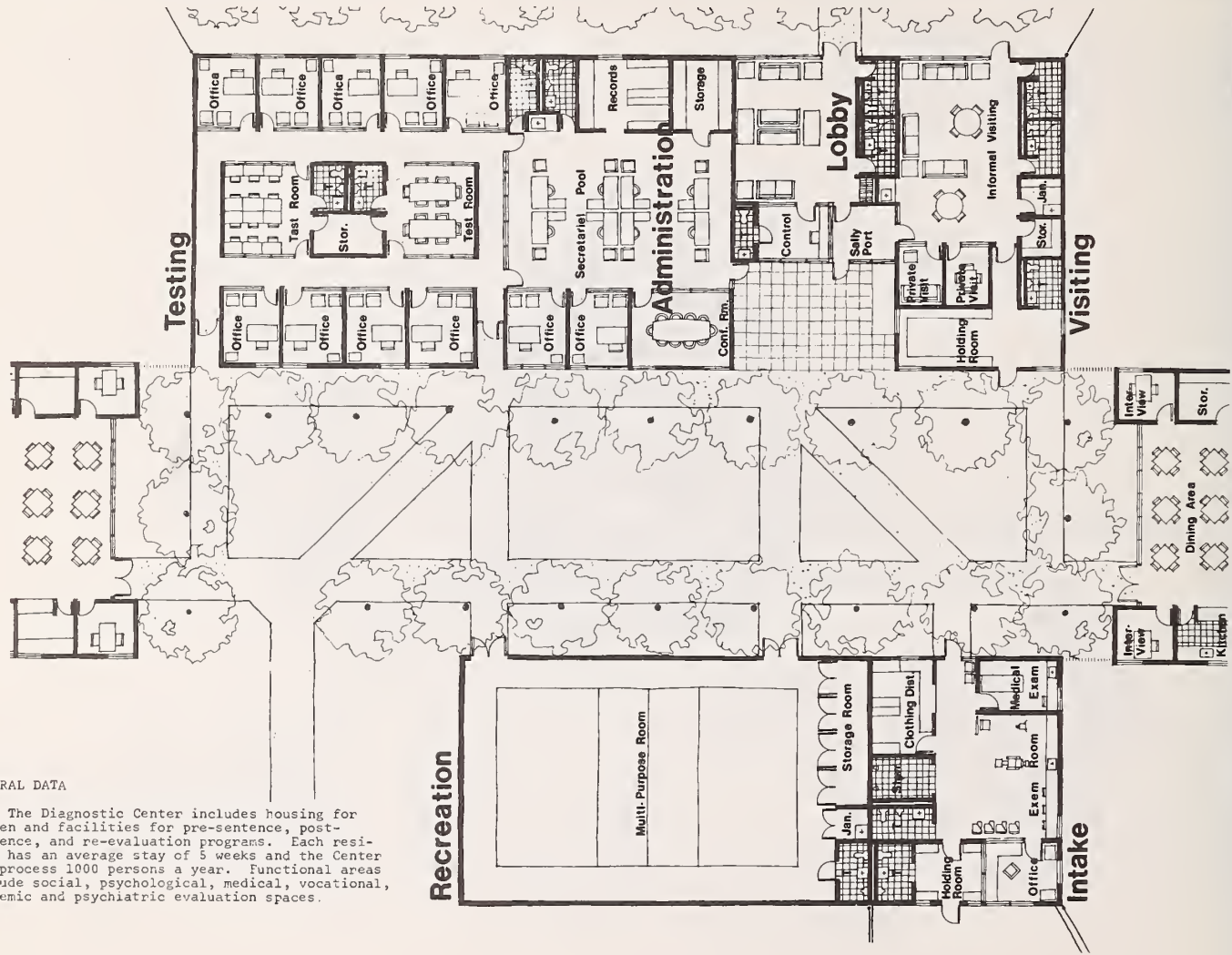
This maximum security unit has three different categories of incarceration, namely, administrative long term, and punitive custodies. The building complex also contains a control center, activity areas, and a counseling office. Construction consists of tilt-up concrete panels utilizing prison labor. The total area is 17,500 square feet.





GENERAL DATA

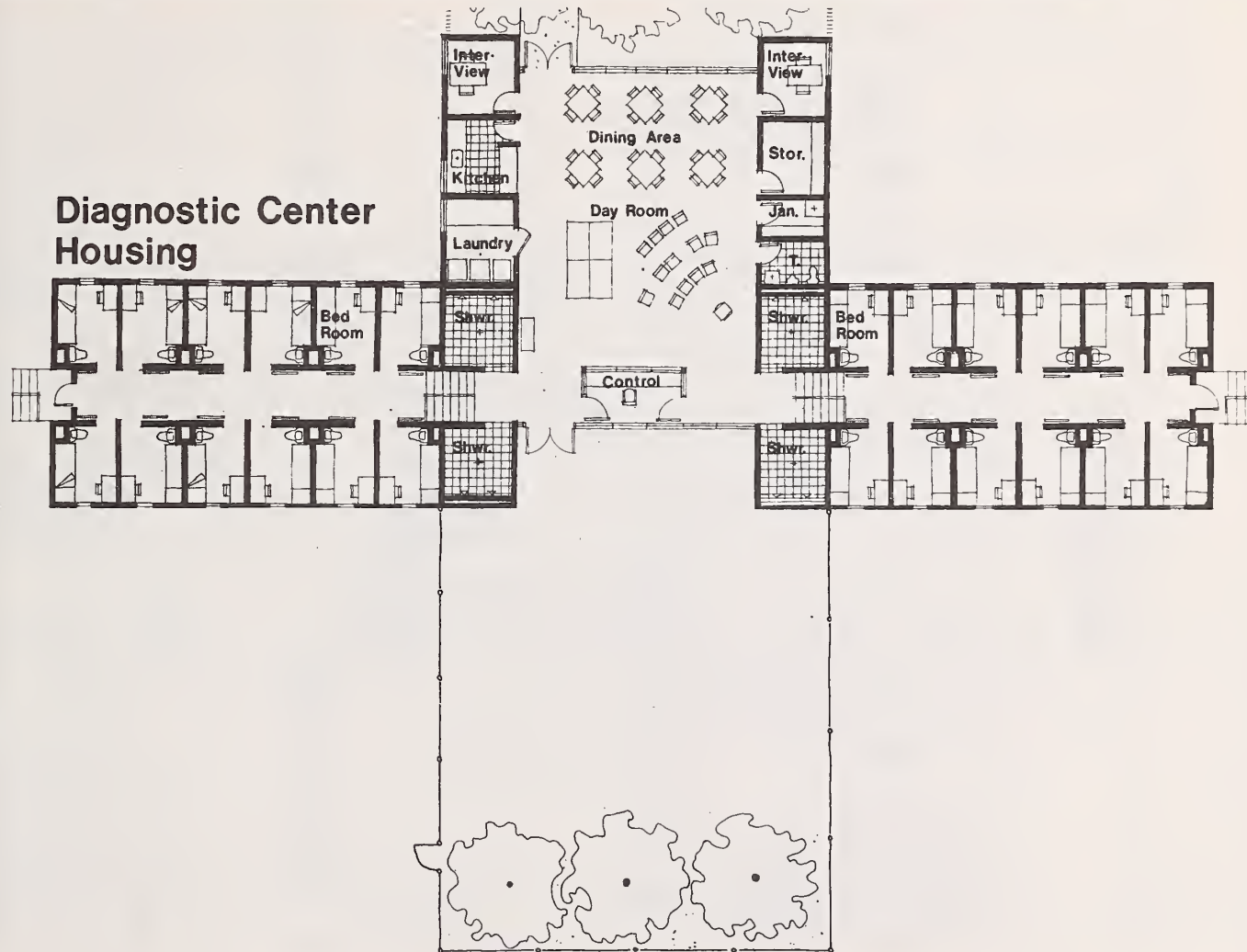
This correctional training facility accommodates approximately 480 young men in the 18-25 age group. As most of these individuals lack job skills, the emphasis of the institute is on education and training through three distinct programs and physically separate facilities for diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation.



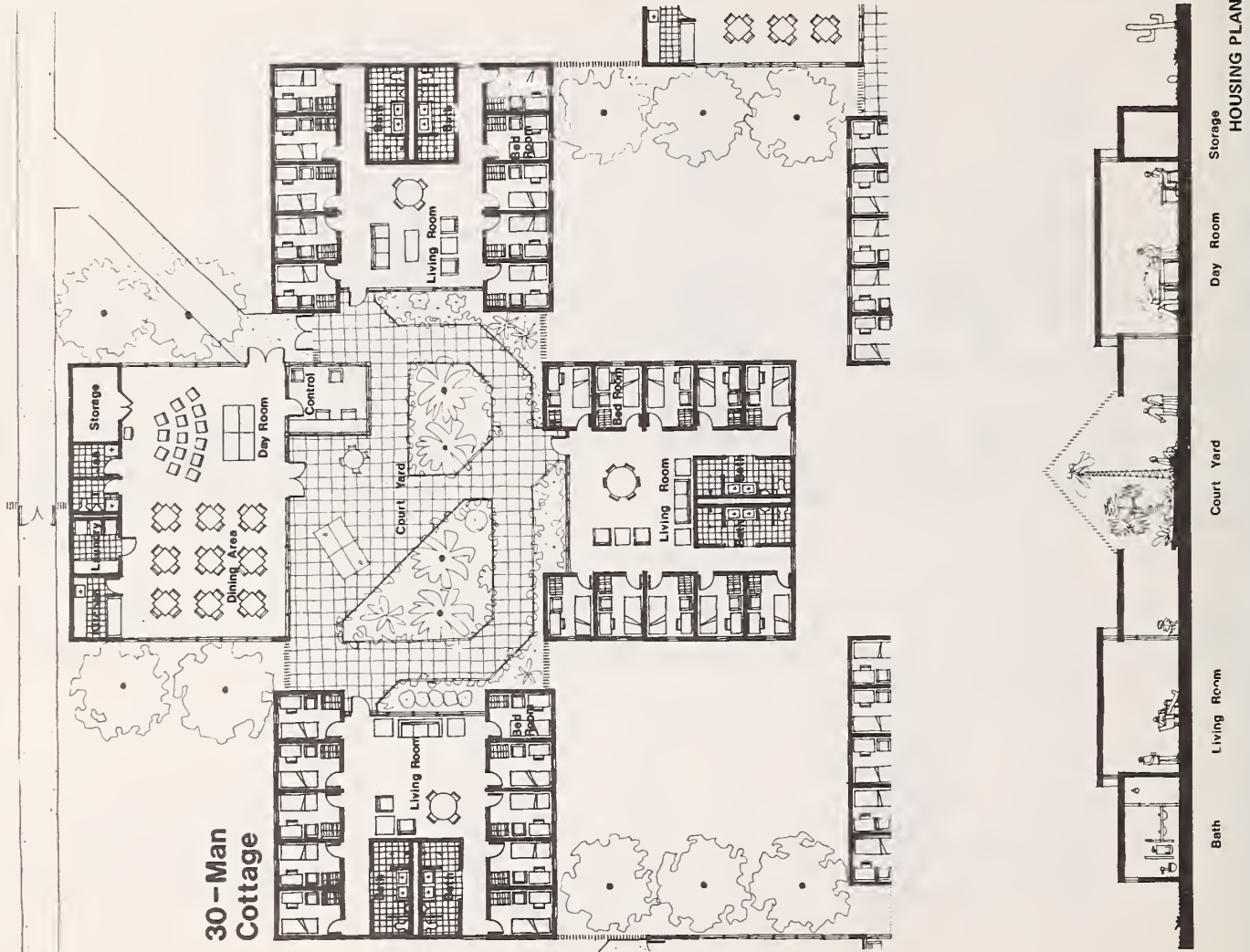
LOBBY PLAN

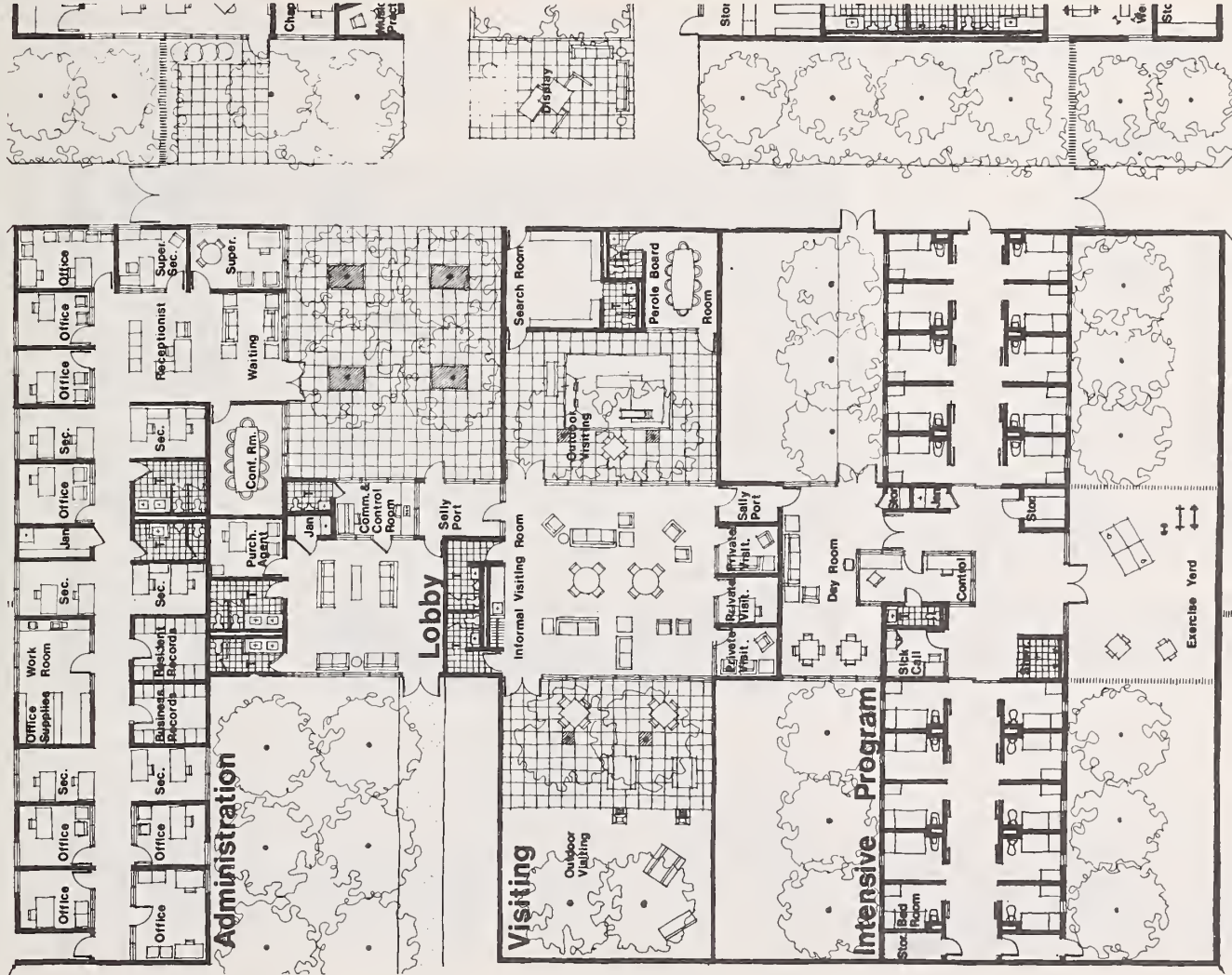
GENERAL DATA

The Diagnostic Center includes housing for 96 men and facilities for pre-sentence, post-sentence, and re-evaluation programs. Each resident has an average stay of 5 weeks and the Center can process 1000 persons a year. Functional areas include social, psychological, medical, vocational, academic and psychiatric evaluation spaces.



C52



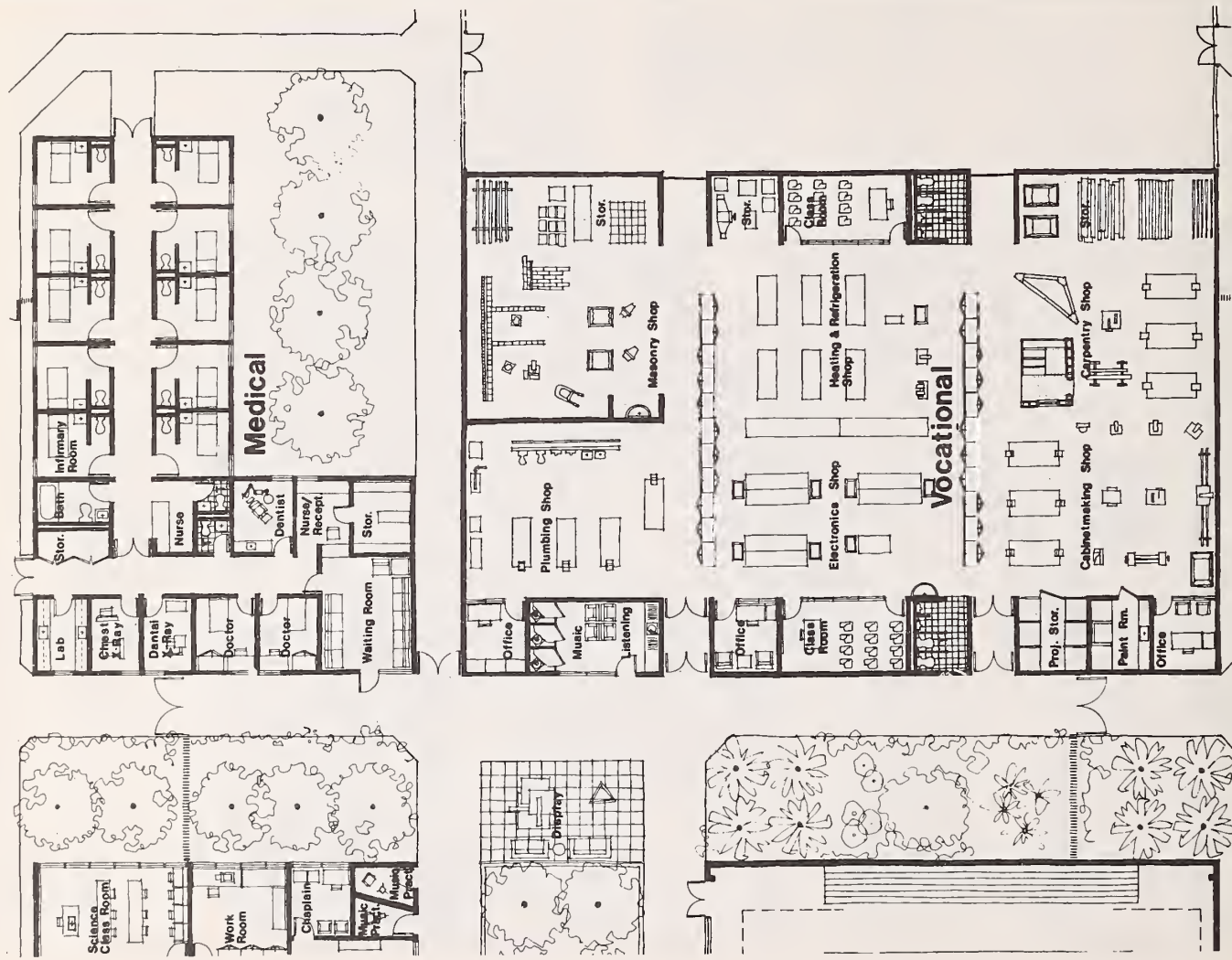


INTENSIVE PROGRAM PLAN

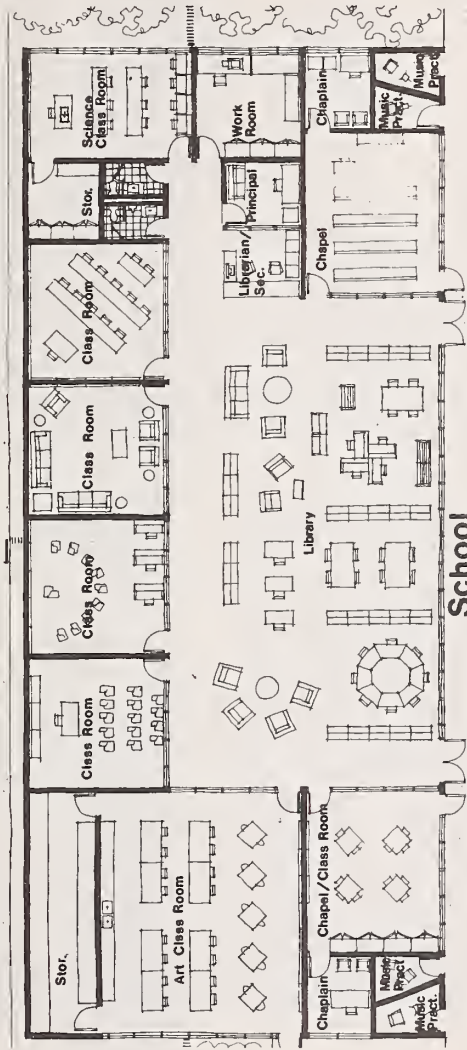
GENERAL DATA

The purpose of the Correctional Training Facility is to prepare each of its 300 inmates for return to the community and programs are primarily directed towards the development of self-respect, self-control, and self-reliance. Physical plant facilities and functional space arrangements reflect an innovative program and flexible rehabilitation process.

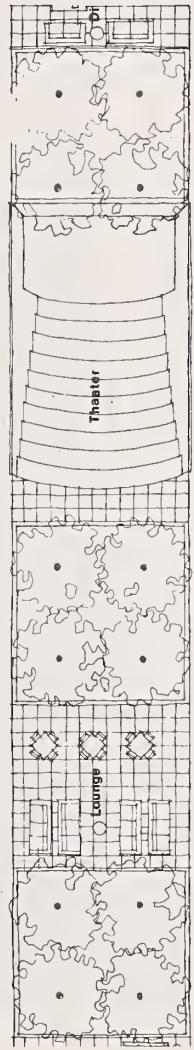
C54



VOCATIONAL SHOPS PLAN

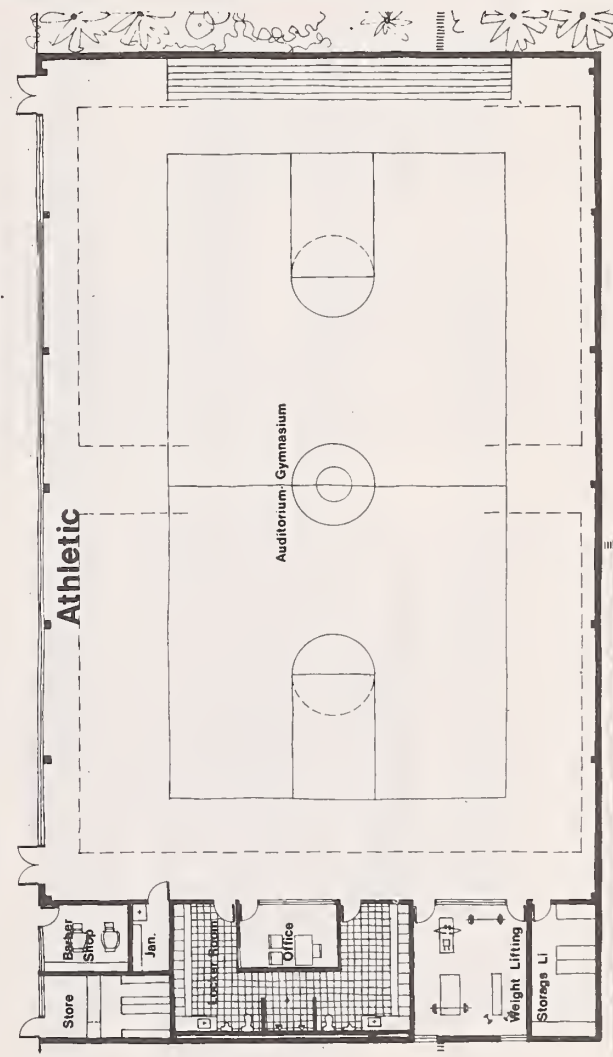


School



Theater

Lounge



Athletic

Auditorium-Gymnasium

SCHOOL PLAN

U.S. DEPT. OF COMM. BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET		1. PUBLICATION OR REPORT NO. NBS Technical Note 859	2. Gov't Accession No.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Literature Search: Law Enforcement Facilities - Planning, Design, Construction				
7. AUTHOR(S) Robert Kapsch and John Stroik, Editors				
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20234				
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Complete Address (Street, City, State, ZIP) U. S. Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Washington, D. C. 20530				
15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES				
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 75-600000				
16. ABSTRACT (A 200-word or less factual summary of most significant information. If document includes a significant bibliography or literature survey, mention it here.) Citations and abstracts are provided on literature concerning the planning, design, and construction of law enforcement facilities in the United States and in foreign countries. In addition, plans of 21 select law enforcement facilities are included.				
17. KEY WORDS (six to twelve entries; alphabetical order; capitalize only the first letter of the first key word unless a proper name; separated by semicolons) Architecture; Bibliography; Building; Construction; Design; Law Enforcement Facilities				
18. AVAILABILITY		19. SECURITY CLASS (THIS REPORT)		
<input type="checkbox"/> For Official Distribution. Do Not Release to NTIS		UNCLASSIFIED		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Order From Sup. of Doc., U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C. 20402, SD Cat. No. C13-46:859		20. SECURITY CLASS (THIS PAGE)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Order From National Technical Information Service (NTIS) Springfield, Virginia 22151		UNCLASSIFIED		
		21. NO. OF PAGES		
		221		
		22. Price		

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