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.
4 Part of the Center for Building Technology.
LITERATURE SEARCH:
LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITIES—Planning, Design, Construction

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

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National Bureau of Standards

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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

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CODEN: NBTNAE
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."

VIII
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.,

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.,

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(35)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Types</td>
<td>Code</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative Commercial Buildings</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Health and Welfare Buildings</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Educational, Cultural, Scientific Buildings</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buildings, Architecture, Spaces in General</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) PRIMARY ELEMENTS</td>
<td>(21) External Walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) FINISHES</td>
<td>(41) External Wall Finishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(46) Floor Finishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) SERVICES</td>
<td>(51) Refuse Disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(56) Space Heating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(61) Air Conditioning</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION FORM</td>
<td>Cast In SITU</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATERIAL</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Formed Products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e Natural Stone</td>
<td>Fe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f Precast Concrete</td>
<td>Ff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g Clay</td>
<td>Fg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h Metal</td>
<td>Gh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i Wood</td>
<td>Fi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j Natural Fibre</td>
<td>Fj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m Mineral Fibre</td>
<td>Fj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n Plastics</td>
<td>Fn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Glass</td>
<td>Fo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Formless Products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p Loose Fill</td>
<td>Eq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q Cement, Concrete</td>
<td>Eq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r Gypsum</td>
<td>Eq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s Bituminous</td>
<td>Eq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m Materials</td>
<td>Eq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agents, Chemical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t Fixing, Jointing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u Protective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v Painting Materials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w Other Chemicals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x Plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y Any &amp; All Materials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XII
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) Administration, Management</td>
<td>(E1) Construction Rqmts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A1) Founding, Taking Over</td>
<td>(E2) User Rqmts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A2) Financing, Accounting</td>
<td>(E3) Types of User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A3) Design, Physical Planning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Construction Plant</td>
<td>(F) Layout, Shape, Dimensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B1) Protection</td>
<td>(G) Appearance, Aesthetics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B2) Temporary Works</td>
<td>(G1) Properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B3) Transport Plant</td>
<td>(G2) Character of Visible Surfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D) Construction Operations</td>
<td>(G3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D1) Protecting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D2) Clearing, Preparing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D3) Transporting, Lifting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(M) Sound, Quiet, In General</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(M2) Insulation Against Sound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N) Light</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N2) Lightproofing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Q) Radiation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Q2) Insulation Against Radiation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R) Fire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R1) Prevention, Protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R2) Means of Escape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R3) Fire Fighting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S) Durability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S2) Chemical Effects, Corrosion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(U) Special Rqmts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(U1) Method of Operation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(U2) Connection Data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(U3) Performance Data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V) Building Surrounds, Etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V1) Proper Use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V2) Need for Special Units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V3) Effect on Surroundings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(W) Maintenance, Alteration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(W1) Maintenance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(W2) Servicing &amp; Routine Cleaning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(W3) Redecoration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Y) Economics, Time Rqmts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Y1) Availability of Finance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Y2) Costs, Prices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Y3) Initial Capital</td>
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</table>
### R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)

**DETAILED SUBDIVISION OF (A)**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Subdivisions (A1) to (A9)</td>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forms of Presentation</td>
<td>Time (history)</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Biography</td>
<td>Administration, Organization</td>
<td>Organizational Structure</td>
<td>Communications In General</td>
<td>Preparation of Documentation</td>
<td>Public Relations</td>
<td>Controls, Procedures</td>
<td>Organizations</td>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Standardization</td>
<td>Testing, Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A1n) Staff Training</td>
<td>(A1n) Staff Training</td>
<td>(A1o) Operational Research</td>
<td>(A1p) O and M</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### R.I.B.A. Table 4: Abstract Concepts (Cont'd.)

#### Detailed Subdivision of (A) (Cont'd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(A5)</th>
<th>(A6)</th>
<th>(A7)</th>
<th>(A8)</th>
<th>(A9)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Management</td>
<td>Production Planning, Control</td>
<td>Buying, Delivery</td>
<td>Inspection, Quality Control</td>
<td>Handing</td>
<td>Sundry Feedback</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Common Subdivisions (A1) to (A9)**

- **(Aa)** Forms of Presentation
- **(Ab)** Time (History)
- **(Ac)** Place
- **(Ad)** Biography
- **(Af)** Administration, Organization
- **(Ag)** Communications
- **(Ah)** Preparation of Documentation
- **(Ai)** Public Relations
- **(Aj)** Controls, Procedures
- **(Ak)** Organizations
- **(Al)** Personnel
- **(Am)** Education
- **(An)** Research
- **(Ap)** Standardization
- **(Aq)** Testing, Evaluation

**Resource Requirements**

- **(A5f)** Resource Requirements
- **(A6f)** Organization of Inspection
- **(A7f)** Organization of Handover

**Meetings**

- **(A5g)** Meetings
- **(A6g)** Meetings
- **(A8h)** Building Owners Manual

**Preparation of Documentation**

- **(A5h)** Documentation

**Import Controls**

- **(A6j)** Import Controls
- **(A7j)** Controls, Procedures

**Market Research**

- **(A6o)** Market Research

**Work Study**

- **(A5p)** Work Study

**Testing for Quality Control**

- **(A7q)** Testing for Quality Control
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Ar)</th>
<th>(Ar)</th>
<th>Accommodation, Premises</th>
<th>(A2r)</th>
<th>Accounts, Trading, Profits</th>
<th>(A3r)</th>
<th>Brief Instructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(As)</td>
<td>(As)</td>
<td>Secretarial Activities</td>
<td>(A2s)</td>
<td>Income, Earnings, Capital</td>
<td>(A3s)</td>
<td>Investigation, Surveying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(At)</td>
<td>(At)</td>
<td>Copying, Photocopying</td>
<td>(A2t)</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>(A3t)</td>
<td>Drawing, Drawings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Au)</td>
<td>(Au)</td>
<td>Filing, Equipment</td>
<td>(A2u)</td>
<td>Borrowing, Lending</td>
<td>(A3u)</td>
<td>Specifying, Scheduling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Av)</td>
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<td>(Aw)</td>
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<td>(Az)</td>
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</table>
R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)
SPECIAL SUBDIVISIONS (A1) TO (A9) (Cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Ar)</th>
<th>(A5r)</th>
<th>Incentives, Effect of Delay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(As)</td>
<td>(A5s)</td>
<td>Programming Techniques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(At)</td>
<td>(A5t)</td>
<td>Network Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Au)</td>
<td>(A5u)</td>
<td>Line of Balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Av)</td>
<td>(A5v)</td>
<td>Bar (Gantt) Charts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Aw)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Ax)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Ay)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Az)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| (A6r) | Ordering Procedure |
| (A7r) | Suspect, Defective Work |
| (A8r) | Completion, Maintenance |
| (A9r) | Arbitration |
| (A8s) | Feedback |
| (A9s) | Insurances in General |
| (A9t) | Articles Found on Site |
| (A9u) | Contingencies |
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 re-
quirements for the built
environment, that it should
be stable, safe, comfort-
able, 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 construc-
tor, and documents dealing
with these can be classi-
fied by adding the require-
ment class number to the
relevant activity class
number from (A) to (D),
e.g.: (B2) (K) structural
requirements for scaffold-
ing. 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-) (El).

(E1) Construction require-
ments in general,
construction industry

(Elb) Construction, production,
productivity, industrial-
ization, manufacture

(Eld) Production

(Ele) Manufacture off site
(prefabrication)

(Elf) Construction (manufacture,
on site assembly)

(Elg) Dry, light

(Elh) Wet, heavy

(Elj) Building methods including
named building systems in
general. Classify pri-
marily by Table 1 2-,
(28), (9-) where possible
and arrange in name order
using A/Z.

(E2) User (Including Owner)
including social and
demographic consider-
atations. Types of user
see (E3). Where subjects
require a symbol from
both (E2) and (E3) prefer
(E2) subdivisions, e.g.: 

(E2b) User physical and mental
factors (people individu-
ally)

(E2c) Physical including physi-
ological

(E2d) Ergonomics, anthropo-
metrics, factors relating
to the human physique,
its efficient movement,
etc. and measurement

(E2f) Comfort, health, hygiene,
write disposal, cleanli-
ness, safety processes,
pollution.

Properties relating to
the building only see (S)

(E2g) Safety in general in-
cluding accident, explo-
sion 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, chemi-
cal protection

(E2o) Rubbish removal, litter
prevention

(E2p) Activities in general,
including eating, working,
relaxing, sleeping, moving
about, circulation require-
ments.
Activities associated with
particular areas, classi-
fy primarily by Table 1.
Production processes see
(U).

(E2r) Mental

(E2s) Social science consider-
atations, community (people
together), society

(E2t) Sociology, demography

(E2u) Social psychology, be-
avior 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)
   (E3b) By age
   (E3c) Old people if not in (E3p)
   (E3d) Young children, babies
   (E3e) Children, youths
   (E3f) By sex
   (E3g) Marital status
   (E3o) By disability
   (E3p) Physical
   (E3q) Mental
   (E3r) By function, work, occupation

(E4) Physical Features
   Physical geography in general
   Geomorphology, geology, land resources
   Subsidence see (L4)

(E6) Environment in General
   Amenities, External & Internal
   Space relationships, utilization, personal responses to the environment in general
   Traffic movements, circulation requirements see (E2p)
   External environment only see (E7)
   Internal environment only see (E8)

(E6a) Visual perception in buildings
(E6b) Acoustic perception in buildings

(E6c) Thermal perception in buildings
(E6d) Perception of total/complex environments
(E6e) Importance of images & beliefs
(E6f) Effect of color on behavior
(E6g) Effect of space, form & light on behavior
(E6h) Schema and mental maps
(E6i) Effect of architects beliefs
(E6j) Proxemics
(E6k) Personal space
(E6l) Groups
(E6m) Social interaction
(E6n) Privacy
(E6o) Office studies in general
(E6p) School studies in general
(E6q) Campus studies in general
(E6r) Windowless environment studies, effect of windows and view
(E6s) Movement patterns & behavior in public spaces
(E6t) Effect of urban environments upon behavior
(E6u) Environment & mental health
(E6v) Complexity
(E6w) Use of scale models
(E6x) Aesthetics
(E6y) Cultural differences
(E6z) Emotional response to architecture and preferences

(E6aa) Conceptual theories in architectural psychology
(E6bb) Hospital studies in general

(E7) External Environment
   Climatology, Meteorology, Microclimatology (Natural Environment)
   External spaces see Table 0
   By seasons
   Winter, bad weather
   Insulation, precautions against cold see (J2)
   Summer
   Insulation, precautions against heat see (J2)
   By climatic regions
   (E7) Arctic
   Temperate
   Mediterranean
   Sub-tropical including warm climates in general
   Tropical
   By natural phenomena
   Storms, earthquakes, floods, etc.

(E8) Internal Environment
   (Artificial Environment)
   Internal spaces see Table 0, 91 to 99
   Special requirements see (U)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(F)</th>
<th>(G)</th>
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<th>(G)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAYOUT AND SHAPE</td>
<td>APPEARANCE</td>
<td>Layout, Shape, Dimensions in General</td>
<td>Properties in general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Topography, adaptability, flexibility in layout, dimensions, etc.</td>
<td>Character of visible surfaces including decoration in general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(F4)</td>
<td>(F4g)</td>
<td>(F4h)</td>
<td>(F4i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Shape</td>
<td>Verticality</td>
<td>Squareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(F4v)</td>
<td>Volume</td>
<td>(F4w)</td>
<td>Weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(F6)</td>
<td>Tolerances, accuracy, inaccuracy</td>
<td>Shrinkage, expansion see (I), (J) Movement and its effects in general see (S6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(F7)</td>
<td>Dimensional systems in general</td>
<td>metric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(G)</td>
<td>Appearances in General, Aesthetics, Art</td>
<td>Mainly but not exclusively visual, including typographic design for buildings</td>
<td>Typographic, graphic design in general see (Ahm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(H) PHYSICAL FACTORS

(I) AIR, WATER CONTROL

(H) Physical, Chemical, Biological, Factors in General, Technology

(H4) Density

(H5) Porosity

(H6) Chemical in general

(H7) Permeability in general
Water vapor see (I)

(I) Air, Water Control In General
Air, ventilation, water

(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 (12)

(I3) Weather incidence and exposure including wind, rain, etc.
Weather-proofing, protection, resistance

(I4) Processes, properties
(I4g) Moisture content
(I4h) Solubility
(I4i) Capillarity
(I4j) Absorption
(I4k) Permeability
Permeability in general see (H7)

(I4m) Drying, evaporation

(I4n) Moisture expansion and drying shrinkage
Tolerances, etc. see (F6)
Movement and its effects in general see (S6)

(I5) Special effects in general, e.g.: draughts, air currents

(I6) Condensation including interstitial condensation corrosion, efflorescence, deliquescence
Corrosion in general see (S)

(I7) Natural ventilation
R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)
DETAILED SUBDIVISION OF (J) AND (K)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(J)</th>
<th>HEAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(J1)</td>
<td>Heat (Including Cooling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(J2)</td>
<td>In General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(J3)</td>
<td>Thermal comfort, thermal environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(K)</th>
<th>STRENGTH, STATICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(K1)</td>
<td>Strength, Statics, Stability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K2)</td>
<td>Structure see Table 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K3)</td>
<td>(2-)</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>(J)</th>
<th>HEAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(J4)</td>
<td>Processes, properties in general, heat transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(J5)</td>
<td>Specific heat, freezing point, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(J6)</td>
<td>Radiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(J7)</td>
<td>Convection, air to air transmission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(J8)</td>
<td>Conductivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(J9)</td>
<td>Warmth to touch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(J10)</td>
<td>Effect of high and low temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(J11)</td>
<td>Pattern staining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(J12)</td>
<td>Condensation see (I6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(K)</th>
<th>STRENGTH, STATICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(K4)</td>
<td>Processes, properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K5)</td>
<td>Loading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K6)</td>
<td>Dead loads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K7)</td>
<td>Imposed loads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K8)</td>
<td>Wind load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K9)</td>
<td>Tension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K10)</td>
<td>Compression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K11)</td>
<td>Shear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K12)</td>
<td>Bending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K13)</td>
<td>Torsion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K14)</td>
<td>Impact strength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K15)</td>
<td>Hardness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K16)</td>
<td>Resistance to fatigue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K17)</td>
<td>Special effects in general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K18)</td>
<td>Collapse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K19)</td>
<td>Movement and its effects in general see (S6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(J)</th>
<th>HEAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(J)</td>
<td>Special effects in general, e.g.: overheating, insulation, frost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
R.I.B.A. TABLE 4 ABSTRACT CONCEPTS (CONT'D.)
DETAILED SUBDIVISION OF (L) AND (M)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(L) MECHANICS, DYNAMICS</th>
<th>(M) SOUND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(L) Mechanics, Dynamics In General</td>
<td>(L6) Rheological requirements properties including viscosity, plasticity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L2) Processes, properties</td>
<td>(L7) Frictional resistance including coefficient of friction, degree of slipperiness in use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L2g) Resistance to mechanical wear</td>
<td>(L8) Adhesion, bond strength, debonding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L2h) Resistance to insertion, extraction</td>
<td>(M) Sound (Including Quiet) In General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L2i) Resistance to splitting</td>
<td>Acoustics, room acoustics, acoustic environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L2j) Resistance to tearing</td>
<td>(M2) Insulation against sound, proofing, protection, resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L2k) Resistance to bursting</td>
<td>(M4) Processes, properties in general, e.g.:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L3) Fluid mechanics, hydraulics</td>
<td>(M4g) Absorption, reflection, echo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L4) Soil mechanics, geotechnics</td>
<td>(M4h) Transmission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil stabilization, subsidence, settlement</td>
<td>(M5) Special effects in general, e.g.:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement and its effects see (S6)</td>
<td>Noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L5) Vibration</td>
<td>Sonic boom, traffic noise, Vibration see (L5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibration as part of noise see (M5)</td>
<td>(M8) Electro acoustics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L5c) Proofing, protection against vibration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L5e) Special effects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collapse see (K5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L5m) External to the building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L5n) Earthquake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L5p) Air raid, blast, explosion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L5q) Underground railways, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L5r) Internal to the building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N) LIGHT</td>
<td>(Q) RADIATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light (Including Dark) In General</td>
<td>Radiation, Electrical Properties, Etc. In General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting comfort, visual environment including color as part of lighting</td>
<td>Insulation, protection against electricity, radiation, screening, protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofing, protection against light</td>
<td>(Q) Processes, properties in general including magnetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N2) Processes, properties in general</td>
<td>(Q2) Conductivity, resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absorption, reflection, brilliancy</td>
<td>(Q4) Dielectric constant diamagnetism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N4) Transmission</td>
<td>(Q4h) Electrostatic charge, discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refraction, Dispersion</td>
<td>(Q4j) Effect of sunlight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N4j) Distortion</td>
<td>Insulation, overheating see (J5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N5) Special effects in general glare, fading, associated thermal gains if not in (J5)</td>
<td>Solar radiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural light, daylighting, sunlight</td>
<td>(Q6) Atomic, nuclear radiation, X-rays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of sunlight see (Q) Insolation see (J5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N7) Artificial including PSALI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N8) Artificial including PSALI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(O) VACANT Integrated Systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P) VACANT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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)

(S2) Chemical effects, corrosion

(S3) Effect of impurities

(S4) Biological effects in general, decay, rot, vandalism, moulds, fungi, insects, woodworm, vermin, human, dry rot

(S5) Reaction with other material

(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)

(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

(S8e) Toxicity

(S8g) Emission of odors
Clean air, odor control, etc. see (El)

(S8h) Taintability
Cleanliness, etc. see (El)

(S8i) Tendency to deposit dust
Dirt, grease prevention see (Elk)

(S8k) Tendency to injure the skin
Decontamination, chemical protection see (Eln)

(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 (El)

(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

(U1) Method of operation
Mechanization, automation

(U2) Connection data

(U3) Performance data

(U4) Consumption of energy

(U5) Efficiency

(U6) Maneuverability and control

(U7) Other data
secondary effects and disturbances during operation

(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

(U8) Ease of fixing by other means
Suitability for surface treatment
Ability to stand rough handling
Ability to withstand storage

(V) Factors Relating To Effect On Surround Parts Of The Building, Etc.
Joints in general see Table 1, (9-)
Layout, shape, dimensions see (F)

(V1) Proper use, limitations on use

(V2) Need for special units, accessories, fittings

(V3) Effect on surroundings and vice versa

(V4) Support for fittings

(V5) Facilities for services

(V6) Interchangeability, repairability, replaceability

(V7) Special details

(V8) Common mistakes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(W)</th>
<th>MAINTENANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(W)</td>
<td>Maintenance, Alteration Requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Establishing maintenance routines see (AB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maintaining as a site operations see (D7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Durability including maintenance see (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(W2)</td>
<td>Servicing and routine cleaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(W3)</td>
<td>Redecoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(W4)</td>
<td>Overhaul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(W5)</td>
<td>Repair renewal, rectification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(W6)</td>
<td>Alteration modification, improvement, conversion, extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(W7)</td>
<td>Restoration, renovation, reconstruction including moving complete buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(W8)</td>
<td>Dilapidation, damage, derelictin, salvage in general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Demolishing as a site operation see (D2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Y)</th>
<th>ECONOMICS, TIME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Y)</td>
<td>Economics, Time Requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Y1)</td>
<td>Availability of finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Y2)</td>
<td>Costs, prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Y3)</td>
<td>Initial, capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Y4)</td>
<td>In use, running</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maintenance, service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Y6)</td>
<td>Values and benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Y7)</td>
<td>Economic efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Y8)</td>
<td>Programs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| (Z) | VACANT |

XXVII
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  
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 ORIENTED INSTITUTION  
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Purdue University, 1968  
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 background. It appeared that post-institutional adjustment was related to the girls' institutional experience.

ABSTRACT ON CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY  
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 PERFORMANCE OF WORK-RELEASE INMATES  
Washington, D. C.: Dept. of Correction, 1969  
"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
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
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.

American Assembly
THE COURTS, THE PUBLIC AND THE LAW EXPLOSION
"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.

Alexander, Myrl E.
JAIL ADMINISTRATION
Springfield, ILL.:: Charles C. Thomas, 1957
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.
Amos, William E. and Raymond L. Manella, editors

DELINQUENT CHILDREN IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL 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.

Anderson, Dennis B.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHARACTERISTICS AND ATTITUDES OF TRAINING SCHOOL PAROLEES AND RECIDIVISM
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University 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.

Amos, William E. and Raymond L. Manella, editors

READING IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF INSTITUTIONS 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.

Bachman, David
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.
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<th>Author</th>
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<td>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.</td>
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<td>Bartlett, Richard H.</td>
<td>ASSESSMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED DELINQUENT IN VIRGINIA'S JUVENILE TRAINING FACILITIES</td>
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<td>Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Virginia, 1970</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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<td>Barnes, Harry Elmer and Negley K. Teeters</td>
<td>NEW HORIZONS IN CRIMINOLOGY</td>
<td>New York, Prentice-Hall Inc., 1959</td>
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<td>9/(9)</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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<td>Bateman, Nils I.</td>
<td>SELECTED FACTORS AS RELATED TO OUTCOME OF TREATMENT FOR HOSPITALIZED ALCOHOLICS</td>
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<td>Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Florida State University, 1965</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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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."

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.

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

"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.
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.

Bibliography

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

A 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.

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

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.
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.

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.

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.
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.
| Book has plans and pictures of Brantford, Ontario, City hall and Magistrate Court. |
|---|---|
| Breed, Allen F. | Brown, Barry S. |
| REHABILITATION AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION—CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY IN 1968 | THE IMPACT OF IMPRISONMENT ON SELECTED ATTITUDES OF RECIDIVISTS AND FIRST OFFENDERS |
| 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. | 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

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, Frank A.
AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Tennessee, 1971

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.

Brown, Rosa Lee
CHANGES IN VIEWS OF SELF AND PARENTS AMONG A GROUP OF FIRST TIME INCARCERATED DELINQUENT GIRLS

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.

Buckner, Hubbard T.
THE POLICE: THE CULTURE OF A SOCIAL CONTROL AGENCY

"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.
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.

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 out-patient programs (including half-way houses used as intermediary steps in going back to the normal community), community correction centers, private half-way houses, psychiatric out-patient supervision, "short-term return units" and community participation programs. It emphasizes scope and the content of parole supervision work.

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.
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.

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

Cary, Lee J.
WORK CAMPS FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS
Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University, Youth Development Center, 1960
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 activities and facilities desirable. Annotated bibliography deals with operation of similar camps.

Carter, Robert M.
FEDERAL OFFENDERS, PROBATIONERS, AND PRISONERS: A DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
The study is a demographic one of the federal offender, a description and comparison of federal probationers and prisoners. Characteristics which distinguish these persons from one another in federal institutions are identified.

Cassidy, Jane
RESISTANCE TO CHANGE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATION, BASED ON THE CASE STUDY OF ONE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM
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 socio-
logical analysis of delinquent and criminal behavior and
2) to provide a detailed description of law enforcement
agencies and their methods of dealing with criminals. In-
cluded in the book are illustrations and statistical
graphs.

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 pre-
dominant types of case loads and one which determines
expenditures and employment data for the criminal justice
system.

Chambers, Carl D.
REINTEGRATION OF THE CRIMINAL
PSYCHOPATH: PROCESS AND OUTCOMES
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Uni-
versity 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.

Chapman, Dennis
SOCIOLOGY AND THE STEREOTYPE OF THE
CRIMINAL
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 | 310/(9)/-/F |
| Progressive Architecture, Oct. 1966, v47, 244-247 |

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

| THE CHICKEN IN THE PLASTIC BOOTH | 3170/(3)/-/M2 |
| Progressive Architecture, April 1970, v51, 30 |

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 GOVERNMENTAL CENTER | 310/(9)/-/F |
| Art and Architecture, July 1, 1960, v77, 12-13, 30-31 |

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. | 48/-/-/E2u |
| SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY Vol I |
| London: Tavistock Publications, 1965 |

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

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).

Chwast, Jacob
SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN TREATING FEMALE OFFENDERS: SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS

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.

CIRCLING THE SQUARE

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

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

The new building will house police, sheriff, jail and court facilities. Models and plans included.
Illustrations and plans for small mid-western town hall, which included police facilities.

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

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; master communication facilities and provision for expansion.
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.

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.

Plans and illustrations for Doncaster, England, Civic Center which will include law courts and police headquarters.
The new Civic Center at Redondo Beach, California, consists of the City Hall and the police headquarters. Pictures and plans included.

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

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

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 Delinquency, 1972

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 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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

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.
The Birmingham police force information room is to be redesigned 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

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.

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.
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 halfway houses. All reflect a more balanced view that places rehabilitation at least on par with custody and punishment. Plans and pictures of facilities included.

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

The new county office building is part of a civic site which will include the sheriff's office and Courthouse.
THE EFFECTS OF GROUP COUNSELING AND FAMILY GUIDANCE PROGRAMS ON THE RATES OF RECIDIVISM AND DIRECTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS


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.

COURT BUILDING IS SUBJECT OF COMPETITION: 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.

COURTHOUSE AT HARLOW


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.

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

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

Cowden, James E.
AFFECTIVE RESPONSES OF INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENTS TO AUTHORITARIAN AND PERMISSIVE TREATMENT
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1960

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 I
AIA Journal, Jan. 1962, v37, 73-78

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.

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

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.

A24
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".

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

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

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.

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.

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

(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.

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

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

Design and installation specifications for prison plumbing facilities.

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.

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, v146, 140-141

Plans and photos of New City Hall at Paducah, Kentucky

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

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

"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

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
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 ADOLESCENTS AND THE VARIABLE OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION AMONGST DELINQUENTS
Early identification of power beliefs and greater knowledge concerning the possible covert desire for institutionalization 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
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.

Ettenger, Clayton James
THE PROBLEM OF CRIME
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

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

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

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 PENITENTIARY, MARION, ILLINOIS, 1963

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

Ferrell, C. Richard, et al
INFLUENCE OF A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY ON BEHAVIOR AND ADJUSTMENT OF DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS
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 BUILDING FOR THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE FBI
Architectural Record, March 1965, v137, 146
Design and illustrations of new FBI building in Washington, D.C.

FIRST PHASE OF MARIN COUNTY CENTER IS COMPLETED
Architectural Record, Nov. 1962, v132, 12
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.
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.

Friedland, David M.
GROUP COUNSELING AS A FACTOR IN REDUCING RUNAWAY BEHAVIOR FROM AN OPEN TREATMENT INSTITUTION FOR DELINQUENT AND PRE-DELINQUENT BOYS
"The Evaluation of Changes in Frustration Tolerance, Self-Conceot, 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.
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 COMMUNITY IN A MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON

Reports some of the problems and consequences of establishing an anti-criminal inmate community with a maximum security prison which is committed primarily to the goals of surveillance and restraint. The results suggest that efforts to establish the communities depend partly on the perspectives, divergent and normative, held by different types of inmates. "More documentation 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

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

Garabedian, Peter G.
WESTERN PENITENTIARY: A STUDY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

In the study of the relationship of social organization 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 correctional goals.
Gault, Robert H.
THE THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF CHALLENGE

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

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

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

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

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.

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."

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.
Modern penology in America is currently being carried out in "Monstrosities" which reflect 100 year old philosophies. 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, professional, security and treatment groups. Prison architecture must meet requirements of all concepts. Rough plans included.
Guidroz, Fay T.
EVALUATION OF FOUR TREATMENT APPROACHES FOR DRUG ADDICTION
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Louisiana State Univ. and Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1970
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 Therapy, 1968, v12(3), 127-132
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
The scope of the work of the Department includes "control training, treatment and supervision of 42,000 adult prison inmates, parolees 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
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.
Plans and pictures of Halifax County, North Carolina county municipal building which includes constables' offices.

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.

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

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

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

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  

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

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

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

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 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VOCATIONAL INTERESTS AND HOMOSEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF INSTITUTIONALIZED YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS  

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
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
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
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 ADMINISTRATIVE SURVEY
State of Idaho: Dept. of Administrative Services, Nov. 1967
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.
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.

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.
AN INSTITUTIONAL PLANNING GUIDE FOR DISASTER DEFENSE
July 1957
A standard manual for emergency measures

INTERNATIONAL STUDY GROUP ON THE DESIGN OF PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS: OPEN DAY
The Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Sept. 1961, v68, 442-443
Summation of views given in an open meeting of the International Study Group on design of penal and correctional institutions on "the needs of a Modern Prison System."

INTERIORS FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
Progressive Architecture, July 1965, v46. 170-176
The United States Courthouse and Federal Office Building in Chicago contains 15 two-story courtrooms, each of which achieves the effect of possessing a degree of autonomy which is "awesomey appropiate." 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
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 Incarcerated Adolescent Offenders*

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

JAPANESE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
Japan: Ministry of Justice Corrections Bureau, 1957

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.

Jeffery, Ina A.
*Behavioral Experimentation in the Control of Academic and Criminal Behavior of Ghetto Youths*
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 delinquents. The students in the remedial education project were lower class Negro youths, ages 16-21, who had a history of delinquent acts. It showed no significant behavioral changes. It was decided that this didn't invalidate premises because only part of the total environment could be controlled.
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.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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.

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

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."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kelsaw, James W.</td>
<td>A STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS OF DIFFERENTIATING ALCOHOLIC CRIMINALS</td>
<td>Washington State University, 1960</td>
<td>48/-/-/(E2b)</td>
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<td>The investigation concluded that traditional classifications have obscured rather than clarified the relationship between criminals and alcoholics.</td>
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<td>Kennedy, Glen A.</td>
<td>A STUDY OF THE INMATE OF THE UTAH STATE PRISON</td>
<td>University of Utah, 1971</td>
<td>48/-/-/(E3)</td>
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<td>This is a descriptive study of the prison inmates as one means of eventually designing programs to deal effectively 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kennedy, Daniel B.</td>
<td>RESOCIALIZATION IN THREE INSTITUTIONAL AREAS</td>
<td>Wayne State University, 1971</td>
<td>48/-/-/(E2u)</td>
</tr>
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<td>This is an analysis and investigation of the nature and theories of resocialization and the process as it applies in compensatory education, criminal rehabilitation and training for the hardcore unemployed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kennedy, Will C.</td>
<td>PRISONIZATION AND SELF-CONCEPTION: A STUDY OF A MEDIUM SECURITY PRISON</td>
<td>University of California, Los Angeles, 1970</td>
<td>482/-/-/(E3)</td>
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<td>Highly prisonized inmates have more criminal than inmate orientation, were more involved in a criminal subculture prior to imprisonment and have a more negative self-conception than less prisonized inmates.</td>
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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.

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.

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.

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
CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

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
A STUDY OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University 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
STEAM FAN-COIL UNITS HEAT NEW JAIL
Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning, Sept. 1965, v37, 135-137

In Ingrand 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
OPERANT GROUP THERAPY WITH DELINQUENT 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

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

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

Bibliography

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROJECT

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 DELINQUENT GIRLS IN AN INSTITUTIONAL SETTING
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University 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
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

"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. Hemming
COMPUTERS IN CORRECTIONS: TERMINAL ONE
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
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.
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.

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 governing concern of the institutional program while treatment is minimal.

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

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 probation 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

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

Lowinger, Rudolph
PERSONALITY OF HOSPITALIZED ADOLESCENT MALE DRUG ADDICTS AS EXHIBITED IN LEVEL OF ASPIRATION: UNREALISM, RIGIDITY & GENERALITY IN LEVEL OF ASPIRATION

A study of patients at Riverside Hospital indicated that generality in aspiration for addicts and control 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

Pamphlet gives brief history of development of new policies and analyzes conditions and programs in jails, correctional institutions for males and females, probation services and makes recommendations for centralized reception/diagnostic center and for overall master planning of correctional system. Classification and separation of facilities roles will require revised concepts in building design.

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

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."
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.

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

The Architect and Building News, Feb. 1962, 275-280

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 RECONSTRUCTION


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

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


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

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.

A MANUAL FOR CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS

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.

MANUAL ON JAIL ADMINISTRATION

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

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.
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.

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.

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

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.

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

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).

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


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.
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.

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.

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.
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.

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.

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.

Though the structure will be six stories, special columns will support 12 new stories to be added at a later date.
While lecture group subjects improved significantly compared to a no-treatment group, group therapy was found to be most effective as measured in attitude and behavior.

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration 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 process 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 facilities need readjustment. Two state studies included which highlight some issues and suggest direction of change.

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 contemporary dance class in the Goree Unit of the Texas Department of Corrections indicate that dance activity did bring about positive result and indicates a need for more extensive use of dance.
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.

Synanon City, Tamales Bay, California, originally an alternative to the alienated, self-destructive lifestyle 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.

"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 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
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 bibliography 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
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
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 relationships of diverse people involved in such programs and the relationship to the juvenile court.

Moutilla, M. Robert
OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACTION RESEARCH IN COMMUNITY CORRECTION
The results define a necessity for action research in local government. There is a listing of immediate research needs of community correction.
"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.

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.

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.

Plans and illustrations of the Wooster, Ohio, Municipal Building which includes police facilities.
THE NEW BOSTON CITY HALL
Progressive Architecture, April 1963, v44, 132-153
Illustrations and plans for the new Boston City Hall.

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.

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.

A NEW STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN PHILADELPHIA AREA: SUMMARY REPORT
American Foundation Studies in Corrections, 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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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.
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.
O'Leary, Vincent
SOME DIRECTIONS FOR CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN CORRECTIONS

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) gatekeepers 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.

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

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

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.

THE ONTARIO PLAN IN CORRECTIONS
Ontario Dept. of Correctional Services

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

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.

Parker, Tony
THE FRYING PAN: A PRISON AND ITS PRISONERS

"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...."

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

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.

Poul Rudolph's Elaborated Spaces: Six New Projects
Architectural Record, June 1966, v139, 135-141

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

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.

### Penal System Study, 1960

Tennessee: Legislative Council Committee - Penal System Subcommittee, 1960

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.

### Psychometric Evaluation of Sociological Factors in a Boys' Reformatory

Persons, Roy W.


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.

### Philadelphia Courthouse Plans Revised

Progressive Architecture, Oct. 1965, v47, 71-72

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

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 usable for office work. Facilities for receiving and processing prisoners will be in basement and all areas of public interest on the lobby floor. Illustrated.

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

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.

PIONEERING IN PRECAST CONCRETE

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.

PIZZUTO, Carmen S.
THE POLICE JUVENILE UNIT: A STUDY IN ROLE CONSENSUS

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.
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.

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

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

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

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

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, MANITOA
The Canadian Architect, April 1966, v11, 53-56

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

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.

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.
The report covers future projections, reception and diagnosis, probation, community programs and alternatives to institutionalization, institutions and their programs, after-care, training of personnel, creating change and population projections in U. S. It also includes discussion on policy problems and training; various recommendations are made, including resources needed and consolidation of interagency services.

Further, it proposes implementation of changes on a national basis. It is needed that the State of the art research concerning these areas not only be conducted and the findings reported, but that a national body be established to coordinate and pool federal, state and local research findings concerning the correction of offenders. Participatory, and operational, including the use of computers, and management and operations, including advancing technology; interaction with community, particularly preventive measures.

The report covers 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. The report also includes discussion on police problems and training; organization, management, and operations, including advancing technology; interaction with community, particularly preventive measures.

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

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

Plan and sketch of Hendon Police Station to be completed by December 1964.
Design plans and sketch of Doncaster, England Civic Center which includes law courts and police headquarters.

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

Plans and sketch of Police Headquarters, Paisley, Scotland.

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

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.

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

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

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.
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.

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

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.
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 N.
PRISON EDUCATION AS AN AID TO THERAPY

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."

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

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.
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.

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.

Results of New Supreme Court
The Japan Architect, May 1964, v44, 11-18
Pictures and designs of leading entries in Supreme Court design competition.

Reuterman, Nicholas A.
A New Multiple-Factor Approach to Delinquency and Its Application to Types of Juvenile Offenders
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

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

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

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

Included are descriptions and functions of judges, administrators and ministers. On page 337 there is a discussion of the "Architects Act."
A study of the extent and kind of informal relationships among the institutionalized indicated that institutionalized girls may exert a more positive influence upon one another than has heretofore been recognized.

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

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

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

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.

Rogers, Joseph W. and Elizabeth S. Alexander
THE PENAL PRESS: OPPORTUNITIES FOR CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH

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.

Roth, Loren H.
TREATING THE INCARCERATED OFFENDER Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy, Jan. 1969, 4-14
Rothbart, George S.
SOCIAL CONFLICT IN PRISON ORGANIZATION

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

Rubin, Jerome
CHANGE IN SELF-CONCEPT DURING INSTITUTIONAL CONFINEMENT

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.

Rudoff, Alvin
PRISON INMATES: AN IN VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION
Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1964

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.

Rusche, George
PUNISHMENT AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE

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
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.

Russell, Donald H.
FROM THE MASS. COURT CLINICS, USA: II.
DIAGNOSING OFFENDER PATIENTS
International Journal of Offender
Therapy, 1969, V13(3), 147-152

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.

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

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

The two buildings - Governmental center in Santa Cruz, California, achieves "exceptional" flexibility in the use of space. Pictures and plan included.
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<th>Schaefer, Stephen, ed.</th>
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<td>INTERNATIONAL CORRECTIONS</td>
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<td>Northeastern Univ.; Dept. of Soc. &amp; Anthro. 1968</td>
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<td>&quot;International survey and comparative evaluation of the world's major penal systems.&quot;</td>
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<th>Schechter, Howard J.</th>
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<td>DEFENDING KIDS: THE PUBLIC DEFENDER AND THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF JUVENILE COURT</td>
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<td>Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Northwestern University, 1971</td>
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<td>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 &quot;far from a good or adequate system.&quot;</td>
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<td>THE FEMALE OFFENDER IN PHILADELPHIA</td>
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<td>A statistical study of the female offender in Philadelphia allows a comprehensive analysis of adult female criminality, an assessment of racial differences in criminal activity and a comparison of treatment of blacks and whites in the judicial process.</td>
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<td>THE MENTALLY ILL OFFENDER</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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Schmertz, Mildred F.
A COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER BY PAUL RUDOLPH
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.

Schmertz, Mildred F.
THE NEW BOSTON CITY HALL
Architectural Record, Feb. 1969, v145, 133-144
Contains photos and plans of the new Boston City Hall. The Hall was designed to establish a rapport between government and the people.

Schmideberg, Melitta
TECHNIQUES OF OFFENDER THERAPY IN BRITAIN AND USA
"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.

Schneller, Donald
AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF INCARCERATION ON THE FAMILIES OF NEGRO INMATES OF A MEDIUM-SECURITY PRISON
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.
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.

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.

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**  
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.

Sellin, Thorsten, ed.  
**PRISONS IN TRANSFORMATION**  
The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science  
May 1954, v293

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

This book is basically history: An elaborative essay of the author's past experiences. It includes illustrative examples.

Shaw, George Bernard  
**SENSIBLE DESIGN FOR A COURTROOM**  
Illuminating Engineering, Aug. 1965, v60, 489

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.
Sherby, Linda
LENGTH OF INCARCERATION, RACE AND ARBITRARINESS AS INSTIGATORS OF AGGRESSION
Ph.D. dissertation, Univ. of Kansas, 1970

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.

Simpson, Jon E.
SELECTED ASPECTS OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION AS PERCEIVED BY THE JUVENILE OFFENDER
Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1961

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.

Skobejko, Romas
SEDZIA PENITENCJARY A POLITYKA NAGROD 1 KAR PRZEGLAD PENITENCJARY
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.

Smith, Charles L.
PRISONER RELEASE: WORK FURLOUGH AND CONJUGAL VISITS, A BIBLIOGRAPHY
San Francisco, Calif: Friends Committee on Legislation

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

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.

Smith, Robert L.
THE BRITISH CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM
New York: The English Speaking Union, July 1970

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.

SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENT BOYS
Architectural Record, April 1961, v129, 170-172

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.

SOLID WASTE PROBLEMS IN LARGE COUNTY BUILDINGS
Public Works, Mar. 1970 v101, 90

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
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.

Solomon, Peter H.
SOVIET CRIMINOLOGY, A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY
Cambridge: University Institute of Criminology Bibliographic Service, #4, 1969

Solomon, Peter H.
SOVIET CRIMINOLOGY, A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY
Cambridge: University Institute of Criminology Bibliographic Service, #4, 1969

Solving Penal Institution Heating Problems
West Pittsburgh, Pa:
Shaw-Perkins Manufacturing Company

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.

Sound Traps Thwart Prison "Grapevine"
Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning
March 1960, v32, 39

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.
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

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
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

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 DETENTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH | 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) |
| 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. | 483/-/-/(E2b) |
| TREATMENT ORIENTED SECURITY SCREENING | |
| American Journal of Correction, Mar-Apr, 1969, 22-25 | |
| 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 classification 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 | 48/(74.3)/-/- |
| NEW PRISON LAVATORY | |
| Air Conditioning, Heating and Ventilating, May 1964, 90-94 | |
| Design of prison lavatory which meets durability, sanitation and economic criteria. Illustrations and designs included. | |
Among the buildings included in the master plan for Memphis' new civic center will be a new Federal Courts and Office Building.

Stratton, John R.
THE MEASUREMENT OF INMATE CHANGE DURING IMPRISONMENT

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 P.
INMATE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Inmate social organization leadership is more positive and more congruent with the goal of rehabilitation in treatment oriented institutions than in custodial institutions.

Street, David, Robert D. Vinter and Charles Perrow
ORGANIZATION FOR TREATMENT

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

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  

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)  

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."

Sturup, Georg K.  
TREATING THE "UNTREATABLE"  
Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1968

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 new Supreme Court Building will be the formal part in the Lansing State Capital Development. Plans and Illustrations included.

Sutherland, Edwin H., and Donald R. Cressey
PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY

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.

Swanson, Leland
A CYBERNETIC LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Unpublished D.P.A. Dissertation, University of Southern California, 1963

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.

TANGIPAHOA PARISH COURTHOUSE, AMITE, LA.
Architectural Record, Aug 1970, v148 100

Plans and photos of new courthouse in Amite, La.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Tappan, Paul W., ed.</th>
<th>9/9/-(E2)</th>
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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.

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<th>Tappan, Paul W. and Ivan Nicolle</th>
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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.

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<th>Tappan, Paul W.</th>
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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.

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<th>TECHNICAL TRAINING COURSES</th>
<th>48/-/-/(E2)</th>
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<td>Carbondale, Ill.: Southern Ill. Univ. Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections, 1963</td>
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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 Crimal 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

Models of winning design as well as seven other finalists in the competition for Boston's new City Hall are shown.

TIFFT, Larry L. and David F. Bordua
POLICE ORGANIZATION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Discusses current research on police supervision, that the supervision indicates the dependency of police behavior on extra-organizational processes. Organizational change and research results point toward the establishment of research districts - experimenting with varied ways of carrying out police work. Much of the work has to cross organizational boundaries and traditional communication-action systems that do not work well.

THREE-IN-ONE TOWN HALL
Architectural Forum, Sept 1960, v113, 126-127

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

Sketches and picture of the Law Courts in Visby.
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."

Although the new design for the Boston City Hall is a "big, bold, burly structure, it does not clash with the old city."

Sketches and plans of the new Town Hall which will fit into the center which includes law courts and police station.

Plans and pictures of Whitby, Ontario, Town Hall which provides accommodations for all municipal departments, police and fire departments and a council chamber.
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<th>Trotter, Joseph A., ed.</th>
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<td>PROJECT CHALLENGE</td>
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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.

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<th>Tsuzawa, Masam</th>
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<td>POLICE</td>
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<td>Electronics and Communicaions in Japan, Sept 1967, 189-192</td>
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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.

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<th>Turner, Merfyn</th>
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<td>THE LESSONS OF NORMAN HOUSE</td>
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<td>Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Jan 1969, v 381, 49-46</td>
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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.

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<th>Turney, Constance, M. ed</th>
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<td>THE PRISON CHAPLAIN</td>
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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.
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.

Van der Ryn, Sim and Stuart Adams
PROPOSALS FOR INNOVATIVE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
Berkeley, Calif.: University of Calif. 1967

(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.

Vaughn, Napoleon N.
RECIDIVISM AND CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN A SHORT TERM DETENTION CENTER
Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Temple University, 1964

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."

Vedder, Clyde B. and Barbara A. Kay
PENOLOGY
Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 1964

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 APPROACH
Unpublished Ph.D. Diss., Graduate Theological Union, 1971

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.

Vinter, Robert and Morris Janowitz
EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS: A RESEARCH STATEMENT
The Social Service Review, June 1959, v33(2), 118-130

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.

Vogelman, Richard P.
PRISON RESTRICTIONS—PRISON RIGHTS
Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology & Police Science, Mar 1968, v59(1), 386-396

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.

A VOLUNTARY THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY FOR ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION
AIA Journal, Sept 1960, v34, 77-79

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.

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

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.

Walton, Graham
INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION

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.
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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.
Wilson, Brian
NOR IRON BARS A CAGE
London: William Kimber, 1964

An ex-prisoner's description of prison life, facilities, and efforts at rehabilitation.

Wilson, O.W.
POLICE ADMINISTRATION

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.

Wilson, O.W.
POLICE PLANNING
Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 1957

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.

Wiltwyck School: A New Campus but a Continuing Vital Community Service
Architectural Record, May 1971, v149, 136-138

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.
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.

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.

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.

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 antisocial behavior." Center also does community case work. The description covers treatment programs and, to a limited extent, specific facilities.
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.

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

SECTION B
The Foreign Literature
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.

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.

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.

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.
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<th>Amilon, A.</th>
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<th>Backstrom, S., Reinius, L.</th>
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<td>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 &quot;criminal laboratory&quot; with a &quot;favorable therapeutic climate.&quot; This environment is described in detail.</td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
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<th>Bennett, J. V.</th>
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<td>NEW METHODS OF RESTRICTION OF LIBERTY IN THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PENITENTIARY SYSTEM Proceedings of the Second International Colloquium of the I.P.P.F., Ulm, 1967, pp55-64</td>
<td>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 Skåningen, Asptuna and Hinseberg.</td>
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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.

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.

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 |
| 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 |
| Sophronist 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.
### Modern Prison Architecture Standards

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.

### Approved School at Chingleput

Donnison, R. S.
The Senior Approved School, Chingleput, Madras State, India
Probation, 1962, v10, #3, 33-39

The approved school at Chingleput deals with boys aged 12-21.

### New Police Facility

DIVISIONAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS, SOLIHULL, WARWICKSHIRE

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.

### Prisons in Israel

Eaton, J. W.
Prisons in Israel
Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1964

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.
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<tr>
<td><strong>Egler, E.</strong>&lt;br&gt;BEMERKUNGEN ZUM BAU VON ANSTALTEN FUR SCHWERERZIEHBARE**&lt;br&gt;Werk, Oct 1949, v36, 326-329</td>
<td>718/-/-/(F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
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<td><strong>Eriksson, T.</strong>&lt;br&gt;THE ARCHITECT AND THE PRISON - AN HISTORICA EXPOSE&lt;br&gt;Arkitektur, Nov 1967, pp610-619</td>
<td>48/-/-/(AC)</td>
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<td>Discusses the development of the separate cell system in Sweden. The author illustrates the evolution of the Swedish prison system from the &quot;escape-proof&quot; 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.</td>
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<td><strong>Ericsson, J., Lundström, S.</strong>&lt;br&gt;UPPSALA CENTRALANSTALT&lt;br&gt;Arkitektur, Nov 1967, pp647-649</td>
<td>482/-/-/(F)</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ERWEITERUNG UND UMBAU DES KNABENERSIEKUNGSHEIMES LANDORF BEI KONIS</strong>&lt;br&gt;Werk, Oct 1949, v36, 330-334</td>
<td>718/-/-/(F)</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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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.

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.

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).

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

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.

Frass, A.
SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS IN A MODERN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
Zeitschrift Für Strafvollzug, 1969, v18, #3, 165-178

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 WHITE PAPER ON CRIME
Tokyo: Ministry of Finance, Printing Bureau, 1969

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.

Government of Japan
SUMMARY OF THE WHITE PAPER ON CRIME
Tokyo: The Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice, 1970

Mostly a compendium of statistics the report also lists activities in prisons, women's homes, juvenile detention homes, training schools and juvenile prisons.
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.

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.

This lengthy article describes in some considerable detail the existing prison (1869-1876) near Pötzensee, 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.
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.

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.

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.

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.
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<tr>
<td>Jenkins, D. T.</td>
<td>481/-/-/(F)</td>
<td>Maximum Security in a Modern Society</td>
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<td>Prison Service Journal, 1969, v9, #33, 2-17</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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| Klare, H. J.                                                        | 48/-/-/(E2)| Hostels for Inadequate Offenders in the U.K. |
| 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. |

|                                                                  |            | Zeitschrift fur Strafvollzug, 1961, v10, #6, 1-21 |
| 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. |
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.

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.

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.

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.
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.

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.

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.
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.

This article contains a plan and description of the open Skanninge prison. The prison contains four groups of about 40 inmates, with the facilities well spread out around a central soccer field.

This article contains an historical description of European (mostly British) prison development up to the end of the 19th century.

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.
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.

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.
The paper describes attempts to "humanize" Danish prisons by the remodeling of existing old prisons.

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.

This article contains a brief historical review of British parish prisons of interest only from an historical point of view.

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.
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.

A detailed analysis of a police headquarters building, giving complete floor plans, cost breakdown and photographs.

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.
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.

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.

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.

A brief description, with photographs, of the new police station for the Haag, Holland.
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."

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.

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.

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

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

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, gymnasiums, swimming pools.

REVIEW OF BORSTAL POLICY IN NEW
ZEALAND

Wellington: A. R. Shearer,
Government Printer, 1969

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

A physical description of an institution for prisoners requiring psychiatric treatment.
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.

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.

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
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.

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
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.

An interesting article which gives many insights into the prisoner-prison environment relationship.

United Nations Group on Prevention of Crime
PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND ADULT OFFENDERS
U.N., Geneva, 1961, December
This report provides a comprehensive of planning and design guidelines for prison construction, including: architectural control, layout, materials, and siting.

Ward, T.
TOTALITARIANISM, ARCHITECTURE AND CONSCIENCE
An interesting article which gives many insights into the prisoner-prison environment relationship.
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.
SECTION C
The Designs
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.
This facility serves a small community and combines courtroom and associated spaces with police headquarters, traffic records, and a physical fitness room.
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.
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.
SPOKANE COUNTY/CITY PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDINGS

FACILITY 4
SHEET 2 of 6
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.
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.
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.
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.
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

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.
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.
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
2. SALLY PORT
3. GENERAL OFFICE
4. WARDEN FOR CUSTODY
5. SECRETARY CLERK
6. TRAINING OFFICER
7. CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD
8. GUARD ASSEMBLY
9. GUARD LOCKER Rm. SHOWER Rm.
10. GUARD ELEV.
11. MAIL Rm.
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 Rm.
23. VISITING
24. MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT.

GENERAL DATA

This 15 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.
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.
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 a least 3.5% 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.
The fourth floor will contain a classification and treatment area, a records filing area, a BBQ 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.
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.

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
2. Day Room
3. Janitor
4. Isolation
5. SHWR.
6. Issue
7. Chase
8. Guard Station
9. Smoke Tower
10. Guard ELEV

Tower Roof & Exercise Court Plan

1. Exercise Court (Max. Security)
2. Roof
3. Guard Station
4. Fan House

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 3 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.
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.
Reprinted in part - ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, McGraw-Hill Publication; 8/71, p. 113
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, work release, and training release. The Pre-release Building outside of the institution proper will house 25 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.
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.

Reprinted in part - ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, McGraw-Hill Publication; 8/71, p. 112
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.
DELAWARE CORRECTIONAL TRAINING FACILITY

DORMITORY

DORMITORY

MANUAL THERAPY

DINING & DAY ROOM

ROOM BLOCK

ROOM BLOCK

"E" BUILDING
MINIMUM CUSTODY UNIT

0 5 10 20 30 FT.

FACILITY 17
SHEET 5 of 5
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
This correctional training facility accommodates approximately 80 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.
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.
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

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