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May 10, 1973

TO: Honorable Barbara Jordan
FROM: Education and Public Welfare Division
SUBJECT: Prison Reform in Texas and New Mexico

In response to your request for information on prison reform in Texas and New Mexico, we requested the Departments of Corrections in both States to send us their latest annual reports. We enclose New Mexico's annual report, which we just received. As soon as Texas' report arrives, we will forward it to you.

You also requested the names of prison reform groups in both States. The principal reform group in New Mexico is the New Mexico Council on Crime and Delinquency, Post Office Box 1842, Sante Fe, New Mexico 87103 (Telephone: 505 242-2726). In Texas, it is the Texas Council on Crime and Delinquency, 508 Littlefield Building, Austin, Texas 78701 (Telephone: 512 478-5625). For further information on prison reform efforts, we suggest you contact Mr. David Schmitt of the New Mexico Council on Crime and Delinquency and Mr. Don Rademacher of the Texas chapter.

In addition to the above, we enclose several articles concerning prison reform in both these States, including a law review article discussing New Mexico's prison system and a brief description of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) programs being administered in these States.

We hope this information will be helpful. If we can be of further assistance, please call.

Jean Wolf

Dr. Gordon Mack
Proj. Newgate

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Santa Fe N.M.

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Prisoner
Project
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3rd ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
FISCAL YEAR 1971

MISCELLANEOUS

The SLEPA established a formal competition among local agencies for grant monies. The objective of the competition is to develop, in eligible counties and municipalities, a comprehensive criminal-justice planning capability. Past experience in local criminal justice planning has been less than satisfactory. Localities often neglect to view all facets of the criminal justice system and analyze interrelations. They tend to attack specific problems with planning funds, rather than develop a comprehensive system for applying action program funds. Under the planning-grant competition, eligible localities will be required to have a full-time criminal justice planner and a criminal jus-

tice comprehensive planning board. The board will guide the development of the local plan. Its membership will consist of at least one person from each facet of the local criminal justice system, the Mayor or Freeholder-Director, the local individual with fiscal responsibility and a public representative. This is the minimum composition and can be expanded to meet the needs of the locality. The funding available for all eligibles is \$453,333; planning grants will range from \$12,000 to \$50,000 and be based on local needs and problems.

John P. McGann, Acting Executive Director

New Mexico

Following is the FY 1971 report of the New Mexico Governor's Policy Board for Law Enforcement.

GREATEST NEEDS

The Board undertook its most extensive fact-finding planning effort to date to prepare New Mexico's 1971 plan. Through this effort, the Board found the state's greatest needs were:

Innovative youth service programs are needed to combat increasing juvenile delinquency documented by the number of juvenile court cases disposed statewide. These cases constituted 8.1 percent of the statewide school population in 1970, up from 7.3 percent in 1969 and 6.1 percent in 1965. Alternative resources to incarceration also are needed. Currently, there are less than 10 group foster care facilities available statewide.

Improvements are needed in district and other courts to provide more effective management practices for organization, caseloads, defendant-to-trial time, processing procedures, use of modern technology, and training requirements and programs for judges, district attorneys and other court personnel.

Development of a statewide criminal justice information system is needed. Also implementation is needed for certain of its component law enforcement capabilities through new terminals for local police tactical systems and improved records management and reporting.

NEW MEXICO STATISTICS

Population: 1,016,000

Planning grant: \$201,000

Action grant: \$1,839,000

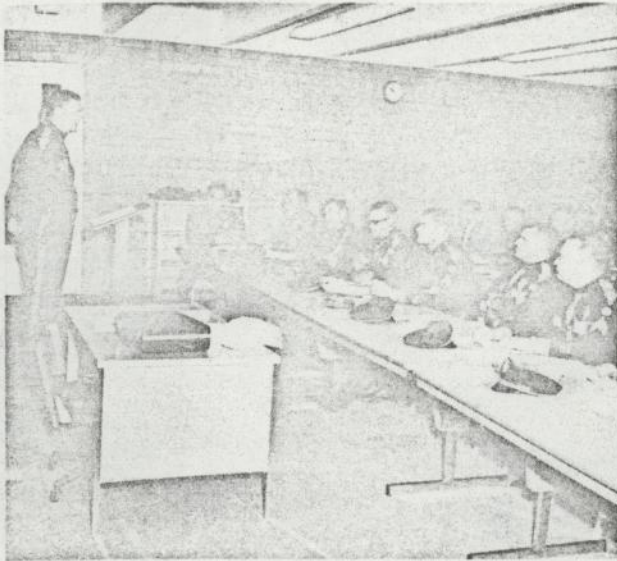
Programs: upgrading personnel, \$254,085; prevention of crime, \$91,000; juvenile delinquency, \$307,658; detection and apprehension of criminals, \$334,438; prosecution, court and law reform, \$198,063; correction and rehabilitation, \$217,263; organized crime, \$30,000; community relations, \$103,000; civil disorders, \$47,000; construction, \$180,619; and research and development, \$75,874.

Development is needed of minimum training standards for all police personnel, with appropriate in-service and specialized training to be made available to police throughout the state on a periodic basis.

Provision for professional training for correctional personnel at all levels is needed along with statewide studies to assess local jail and detention needs before construction of new facilities.

Appropriate support and utilization of the resources of New Mexico's public schools and institutions of higher education are needed to maximize their services to improve the state's criminal justice system.

Prevention of abuse of drugs and alcohol is needed to reduce consequent criminal and delinquent behav-



New Mexico police officers receive classroom instruction at the Personnel Evaluation Workshop held at the New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy.

ior. Such abusers have constituted a major share of police arrests and require substantial court and treatment services.

Evaluation and implementation of resource requirements for effective police tactical strategies are needed to improve criminal detection and apprehension.

Improved community-police relations are needed, especially with Indians.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

A major step toward improvement of New Mexico's training capabilities was initiated by the opening of the state's Law Enforcement Academy in November, 1970. The Academy offered 20 courses which were attended by 1,152 trainees. The courses included basic recruit training, narcotics and dangerous drugs, criminal investigators school, criminology and police planning, bomb threats and search procedures, police-community relations, Vascar, organized crime, racial and bombing matters.

Additionally, college level classes were held over a 15-week period with a weekly average attendance of 60 criminal justice personnel. Another 35 persons participated in four sessions at the Academy concerned with implementation of the implied consent law. Action funding of \$80,394 has supported these endeavors.

Drug abuse. Drug abuse prevention and treatment efforts were supported locally and statewide. A \$17,010 grant for the establishment in Santa Fe of a private nonprofit El Vicio Methadone Maintenance Program for local heroin addicts commenced in early 1971. It is hoped this program will become a comprehensive drug abuse treatment procedure for a seven-county northern New Mexico area. Initial professional services and advisory assistance to this endeavor are being provided by a private firm in Albuquerque.

Statewide efforts also were focused on drug abuse education, initially to train 7th and 8th grade teachers in providing a mandatory 20 hours of public school drug abuse education. A \$14,117 grant to the New Mexico Department of Health and Social Services assisted state and local agencies in conducting eight training workshops of three and one half days. Each workshop was attended by 75 to 150 teachers. The State Department of Education received \$7,079 of a requested \$31,122 in FY 1971 funds to initiate community-wide drug abuse prevention programs in 15 or more localities. Initial community leadership training sessions were held at the Law Enforcement Academy attended by 180 representatives of local schools, criminal justice and social service agencies and students. The next step is follow-up technical advice to participants as they proceed in developing their own local programs.

Juvenile delinquency. Support for juvenile delinquency prevention and an alternative to youth incarceration has been provided to the private, nonprofit Dona Ana Council for Youth, Inc., Las Cruces, by a \$47,280 action grant. This was used to expand operation of its 24-hour residential youth treatment center, after-release follow-up services and preventative day care programs. Upgrading of staff and facilities has resulted, along with the ability to accept referrals from local criminal justice system agencies, to serve some 66 youths. A second grant of \$51,347 has been requested by the council to expand its staff services next year.

Corrections. A major impact on improved professionalism in state corrections has been produced through a \$4,250 action grant used by the state penitentiary. Six 10-week courses have been conducted on group counseling techniques for 85 line-level staff members. Now seven staffers function as group leaders in counseling sections of seven to ten inmates each.

Community relations. The Santa Fe Police Department has provided guidance for similar departments throughout New Mexico through its year-old Police-

Community Relations Bureau program assisted by a \$10,294 action grant. Two officers and a secretary were assigned to this function, which was strongly urged by the Santa Fe Model Cities Program.

The bureau's departmental responsibilities include police-community attitudes, awareness and promotion of mutual understanding; supervision of agency in-service human relations training; and administration of its human relations program in this multi-ethnic group community. Activities included elementary school programs to emphasize law enforcement topic lectures; patrol guard organization and training, civic group programs on drugs and narcotics, meetings with different civic organizations and branches of city government for improved communications, a program aimed at curbing shoplifting and youth activities programs.

Courts. Considerable improvements in court operations are expected from a variety of programs to be undertaken by the New Mexico Judicial Council with assistance from a series of action grants. The initial grant of \$15,000, just awarded, was used by the Council to establish its central office with part-time staff to obtain statistical data for use by the Council to plan for future needs and changes in the judiciary systems.

Communications. Major progress has been made in law enforcement communications through extension of ACTION (Albuquerque Computerized Telecommunications Information Oriented Network) by three subgrants for terminals for input and output located at the state police headquarters (\$2,185), the Los Alamos City-County Police (\$4,297), and the Farmington Police (\$7,308). This latter subgrant included funds for unit record equipment to enable the department to maintain some of its records and identification files on punch cards. This method has proved its worth by a reduction in the handling cost per record and complete and rapid cross-indexing of information. A \$2,502 subgrant for similar equipment was awarded to the Chaves County Sheriff. It has proved nearly as effective as the Farmington installation.

The Policy Board has realized the productivity of National Criminal Information Center (NCIC) and the ACTION system, evidenced by the 2,182 "hits" from 254,988 transactions for the two NCIC terminals in the state and the 720 "hits" from 190,000 transactions from the ACTION system. This system also resulted in an estimated \$53,000 increase in traffic warrant revenue for Albuquerque in 1969.

A subgrant of \$149,815 was given to the Albuquerque

Police which enabled the city to purchase a computer as well as additional shared direct access disk storage. The equipment and software became operational in the spring of 1971. The existing municipal computer now serves as a backup law enforcement system. An automatic NCIC correction has been completed and the LEMERAS computer-based manpower allocation system became operational in April, 1971.

Computer application for Uniform Crime Report reporting continued. New applications used this equipment in court and police records storage and retrieval and were pursued under a discretionary grant. A \$1,860 subgrant also was given to the Bernalillo County Sheriff for an ACTION terminal. This system will grow into a comprehensive Albuquerque-Bernalillo County metropolitan information system.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

A \$63,506 discretionary grant was awarded to the Albuquerque Police Department to develop procedures to provide for more efficient allocation of police manpower and crime prevention. The first phase of this program consisted of the designation of geographical areas for analysis of crime data and calls for police service. An IBM proprietary software package (LEMERAS) is employed to tabulate past calls for service data for each geographic zone. The analysis of this data is interpreted so police patrols may be allocated efficiently and in a manner to suppress patrol-sensitive criminal activity. All zone designations, event class definitions, new radio call codes, geographic coding, the conversion and collection of 53 weeks of data, training of personnel and initial tests of software were completed in March 1971. The technique was implemented in April.

Preliminary results indicate that the operational program will reduce crime and employ patrol resources beneficially. Data collected for the program should provide quantifiable estimates of its productivity in the near future.

Police network. Thirty-four subgrants for communications upgrading were awarded to 16 counties, 16 municipalities, a district attorney's office and the State Police. The awards consisted of 12 base stations, 94 mobile radio units, 26 walkie-talkies, 6 monitor receivers and two teletype machines. Total awards amounted to \$88,473. Due to this rapid improvement in communications facilities, an increased number of police units can now be linked with the State Police high-frequency network. Continuation of this program

will result in achieving the goal of a statewide police communication system.

Crime lab. The State Police spent about one-fifth of its \$54,968 action grant to establish its chemistry crime laboratory. A crime laboratory chemist, hired in December 1970, has planned for the laboratory's space and equipment requirements in the new State Police Headquarters complex. Plumbing modifications have been made in the latter. The acquisition has been started of furniture, equipment and library materials. The laboratory will emphasize work on narcotics and dangerous drugs. Full operation was scheduled for September 1971.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

In 1970, a \$35,588 discretionary grant was awarded to Albuquerque and Bernalillo County to establish a Drug Abuse Education Center. A five-member board was established and a professional director selected. Four committees staffed by volunteers directed specialized programs. They are the Youth Program Committee, the Adult and Professional Groups Committee, the Mass Media Committee and the Technical Information Committee.

Presentations by professional volunteers to student, teacher and citizens' groups in meetings, seminars, symposiums and through the mass media (which included a public television series that also was shown in the public schools) have informed numerous individuals about drug abuse problems. More than 400 students, 200 nurses and 600 parents and adults in small groups have been contacted. The technical information committee has reviewed film and audiovisual materials and developed a recommended list which was distributed to libraries, teachers, private groups and the Albuquerque Public Schools' Audiovisual Center. The committee also wrote a comprehensive booklet on drug abuse. A \$41,000 action grant will be sought to expand the center's staff and youth service activities during its second year.

A \$33,864 FY 1971 action grant was used by the Albuquerque Public Schools in its systemwide drug abuse education program. Fifth and sixth grade teacher training was provided in 70 elementary schools and a large visual aids library was developed.

Aides. Police Aides in the Albuquerque Police Department were expanded from 16 to 25 by a \$51,342 action grant. These aides, during 1970, spent 3,312

hours in clerical duties which released patrolmen for field duty assignments. A second year action grant of \$30,000 will be sought.

Court. The Albuquerque Municipal Court received a \$32,645 discretionary grant for its court records computer program as a management improvement device. Significant results are anticipated this coming year.

MISCELLANEOUS

New Mexico joined in 1969, with Arizona, Colorado and Utah to initiate the Indian Justice Planning Project. The project is a common effort to prepare plans for the improvement of the criminal justice systems of the 39 Indian Reservations and seven Indian communities in the four states. The State Planning Agency Directors serve as the governing board. The project hired its own director and planning staff composed of Indians. It is headquartered in Santa Fe. In February, 1971, Nevada became a member state. The program has been funded by two discretionary grants of \$80,000 and \$100,000, which were supplemented by annual contributions of \$5,000 from each of the member states.

It was estimated in 1969, that a total of 26,367 Indians were living on or near the 21 pueblos and reservations in New Mexico, including the Ramah Navajo. The initial planning effort of the project, completed in the Fall 1970, surveyed the existing Indian system procedures, resources and needs, and projected a three-year improvement program for incorporation into the 1971 New Mexico Criminal Justice System Plan.

The policy board has recognized the uniqueness of Indian priorities in the allocation of subgrant funds, both in terms of their relationship to priorities of non-Indian criminal justice systems in local and state components as well as between reservations and pueblos themselves.

Major requirements to improve Indian criminal justice systems included training for all types and levels of system personnel, increased system manpower with augmented pay scales, comprehensive alcoholism treatment and prevention programs, improved communication and cooperation on mutual problems between local Indian and non-Indian systems, comprehensive youth service programs, improved rapport between Indians and their law enforcement officials, and the provision of multi-purpose facilities to serve a variety of system and Indian governmental needs.

Innovative regional Indian cooperative efforts were provided by 10 southern Indian pueblos and eight northern pueblos. Stress was placed on discretionary grants to the limited state block grant funding. The discretionary grant was for \$29,000 to the Laguna Pueblo. The grant will be used to plan and design a

joint detention-rehabilitation center, its construction to be assisted by a \$185,000 action grant. The Indian Justice Planning Project estimated that \$4,200,045 from all sources will be required to improve New Mexico Indian systems during the 1971-73 period.

Norman E. Mugleston, Director

New York

Following is the FY 1971 report of the New York Crime Control Planning Board (CCPB).

GREATEST NEEDS

For the last year and a half the New York CCPB has been using a specially designed local planning and community assessment process to identify major crime control needs in the state and to work with local officials to develop programs responsive to those needs.

That process has consistently shown that the major crime problems, especially burglary, robbery, auto theft, serious drug abuse and youth gang conflicts, are highly concentrated in specific neighborhoods in the six major cities.

Furthermore, the majority of those arrested for these offenses are youths, under the age of 21, who reside in these neighborhoods. The neighborhoods themselves are characterized by severe economic deprivation, institutional alienation and a host of interrelated social problems typical of the inner-city slum.

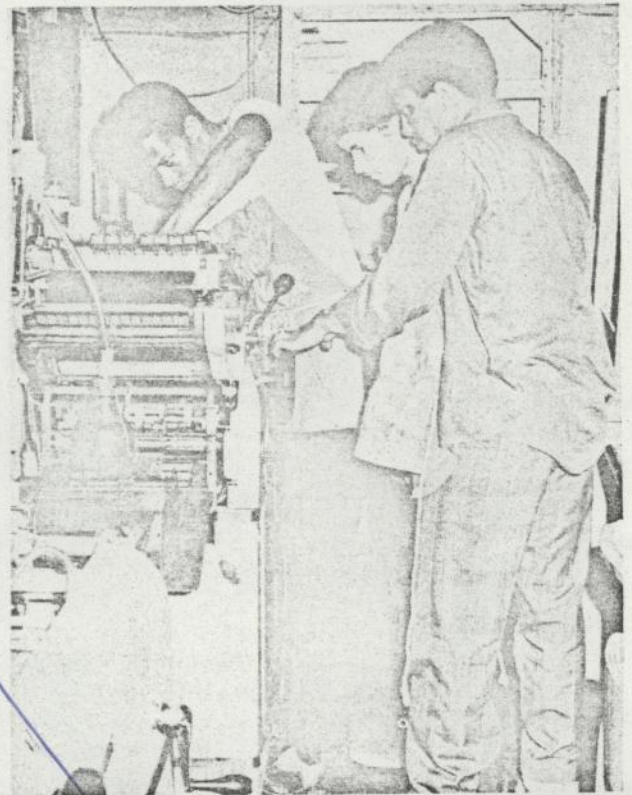
NEW YORK STATISTICS

Population: 18,190,740

Planning grant: \$1,914,000

Action grant: \$30,093,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, \$700,000; prevention of crime, \$1,300,000; juvenile delinquency, \$1,000,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, \$1,000,000; prosecution, court and law reform, \$1,000,000; correction and rehabilitation, \$5,450,000; organized crime, \$1,000,000; community relations, \$1,000,000; and research and development, \$1,000,000.



Young men learn to operate a multilith offset press as part of the East Harlem Youth Employment Services Project, funded by the New York SPA.

Youth services. In each of the major urban high-crime areas in the state, there is a pressing need to intensify and make more relevant the whole range of services provided to youth. That is especially true for those services related to job development, training and placement, the transition from school to work, and the improvement efforts. To the greatest possible extent, these needs must be met through the extensive involvement of indigenous youths and adults in the development, management and operation of desirable service programs.

Deployment and patrol. Metropolitan police departments generally attempt to concentrate their resources in the high-crime areas. But due to inadequate information systems and to the inability to analyze the

All level of judges received seminar and class training during calendar year 1971. These courses were provided by the Institute of Judicial Education of the University of Alabama.

At the same time, Agency funding allowed for seminars to be held for all the district attorneys. These sessions were provided by the National District Attorneys Association.

A grant to the Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy made management training available to police command officers and chiefs of police in the Tri-Cities area in northeastern Tennessee. The officers are brought together for two days of training every month.

OTHER BIG CITY PROGRAMS

The Metropolitan Police Department of Nashville started a pilot program to develop a complete and comprehensive computerized data system for the city and for Davidson County.

This system became operational in July 1971, and, when complete, will provide service for the police department, the district attorney, the clerk of the criminal and juvenile courts and the sheriff's office.

The files which will be instituted into the system include warrants, persons wanted for questioning or in-

vestigation, stolen property, auto thefts, criminal court case histories and administrative data for personnel assignment.

A grant to the Memphis Police Department allowed for a 40-hour in-service class for all of its more than 1,000 officers. Another grant was awarded to the Memphis Police Department for an intensive management training course for mid-level command officers.

A grant to the Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy made management training available to police command officers and chiefs of police in the Tri-Cities area in Tennessee. The officers are brought together for two days of training every month.

MISCELLANEOUS

One program of particular interest is aimed at the efficiency of the general sessions judge. A study conducted by the Bureau of Public Administration at Knoxville logs the day-to-day, hour-to-hour demands on this judge.

The study was established to provide a solid determination of the work of this individual to establish a better general sessions judge system.

Francis W. Norwood, Executive Director

Texas

Following is the FY 1971 report of the Texas Criminal Justice Council (CJC).

GREATEST NEEDS

The greatest needs in the Texas criminal justice system were for improvement in the juvenile justice system, improvement of police capabilities, upgrading courts and improving corrections.

Juvenile justice. The juvenile program in Texas needed alternatives—alternatives to the courts and to confinement in state correctional institutions, which *often yield* results directly opposite to those desired.

Police capabilities. In various parts of the state, police save lives and solve crimes with techniques *learned* in the basic peace-officer training course. But, *at this time* police training was still in its infancy. There

TEXAS STATISTICS

Population: 11,196,730

Planning grant: \$1,209,000

Action grant: \$18,393,000

Programs: upgrading personnel, \$1,406,000; prevention of crime, \$200,000; juvenile delinquency, \$2,675,000; detection and apprehension of criminals, \$1,456,000; prosecution, court and law reform, \$2,469,000; correction and rehabilitation, \$1,518,000; organized crime, \$814,000; community relations, \$310,000; riots and civil disorders, \$339,000; construction, \$3,000,000; and research and development, \$4,205,000.

is an urgent need to equip officers for coping more professionally with the ever-increasing complexity of their jobs.

Courts. The entire Texas court system seems to have sand in its gears. New tools—such as the right of the defendant to waive indictment, diagnostic services for the court, management studies to improve the functioning of courts and prosecution systems and legal and nonlegal training for court personnel—are needed for its overhaul.

Corrections. In corrections, from local jail to state institution, the need is for rehabilitation—rather than punishment—programs that will return convicted offenders to society equipped to lead useful lives, instead of embittered and programmed for more crime. A lack of probation services in many counties emphasizes the need for a coordinated, uniform statewide system to serve as an instrument for rehabilitation.

MAJOR ACTION PROGRAMS

Since the enactment of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, \$16,211,962 had been committed by the CJC to action programs to solve such problems. Total commitment of FY 1971 funds

was \$5,602,698. LEAA discretionary grants to the state for FY 1971 totaled \$817,254.

Juvenile delinquency. From a FY 1971 block action grant of \$18,393,000, prevention and control of juvenile delinquency drew an allocation of \$2,605,000. Many of the programs in this area were designed to steer young offenders away from the court system and to meet their personal needs—to offer an alternative to traditional institutionalization.

One program was funded and available to 100 Dallas teenage girls. They were referred by a juvenile court judge to Girls' Adventure Trails, Inc., which had been funded \$20,000 by the Texas CJC. Since July 1, 1970, the organization has taken 10 groups of 10 girls each for four-week hiking and camping trips. Experience has been that 70 percent undergo significant change in attitude and behavior.

The Community Rehabilitation Center for Girls, another Dallas project, is aimed at reducing the rate of juvenile recidivism and the number of girls committed to the Texas Youth Council. Counseling and character education are offered the girls, who come to the program under a juvenile court order.

An important part of the effort to steer troubled children to the proper agency for help is the youth service bureau program. To date, three agencies have been funded by CJC in Texas, including two established on a regional basis. Applications are pending for two others. One of the three funded was the Tarrant County (Fort Worth) bureau, which received \$94,366 from CJC. Its primary goal is to divert pre-delinquents and first offenders from the courts and find a timely solution to their problems.

Training. Support of education and training of Texas law enforcement officers was continued during fiscal 1971 with an allocation of \$1,874,667 of action grant funds. Twenty-four academies were funded; 13,740 officers received training.

A \$5,700 project funded to the City of Big Spring was designed to improve effectiveness of police operations through computerization. It will provide a model plan for maximum use of police resources in cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population.

One of the biggest advances in Texas law enforcement capability has been in the area of communications. Following a statewide plan for communications and information systems evolved previously, during fiscal 1971 the CJC continued development of regional teletype networks. These regional networks, compatible with a statewide plan, eventually will be linked with the Texas Crime Information Center, as well as National Crime Information Center. Develop-



A law enforcement student at Dallas (Texas) Baptist College Community Center "attends class" in his own carrel through video-taped instruction. Photo courtesy of DBC Public Information Office.

ment of a system by the Texas Department of Public Safety for computer storage and retrieval of criminal records was aided with a \$164,337 CJC grant.

Following a statewide study of major problems resulting from jammed frequencies and channel interference, the Criminal Justice Council in June made the first big advance toward building an updated law enforcement radio communications system. Grants totaling \$827,679 were made to three planning regions for development of regional systems that will become components of a statewide system. The program is expected to take five years and \$8 million to \$12 million of CJC funding.

Courts. If the constitutionality of a measure passed by the state Legislature in 1971 is upheld, a giant step will have been taken toward speeding up court procedures and eliminating criminal-case backlogs in the state. Largely the result of efforts by the CJC planning staff, the act allows waiver of indictment by defendants in felony cases. One defendant has been tried on information after making such a waiver. The case now is on appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeals for a constitutionality determination.

Corrections. In January, 1971, the McLennan County Psychiatric Diagnostic Center, under a \$115,137 CJC grant, began receiving referrals from law enforcement agencies, including those of other counties in its planning region. The center observes, evaluates and treats psychiatric patients or mentally abnormal offenders in custody, relieving law enforcement agencies of behavioral problems. It also provides psychiatric examinations and diagnostic service as an aid to pre- or post-trial sanity hearings and to pre-sentencing evaluations.

To meet the need for correctional programs directed at rehabilitation, three projects, totaling about \$57,000, were funded in FY 1971 to the Texas Department of Corrections. One project will provide legal services and counseling for inmates of the entire state correctional system, with emphasis on criminal law and domestic relations.

A grant of \$29,300 was made available to the Corrections Department to continue a heavy equipment operator training program. Twenty operators, chosen from 356 applicants, were trained with the initial award and currently are working on Department of Corrections projects while awaiting release.

A \$6,000 grant will help the department send 30 inmates to a specialized training course in water and sewer plant operation conducted by Texas A&M University. On completion of the course, the trainees will be examined for state certification. Those certified

will be assigned to operate plants in various units of the corrections department until their release.

Seven counties were funded a total of \$172,699 to develop probation systems. With second-year funding, Travis County (Austin) continued its demonstration project designed to create an innovative probation model for community-based correctional programs.

Other innovative projects in the field of probation included those funded to Nueces County (Corpus Christi) to develop "goal directed living," to McLennan County (Waco) for implementing a job training and placement service for probationers, and to Travis County to offer court-ordered services to persons convicted of offenses related to alcoholism.

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMS

Many other projects begun in Texas are aimed at the problems identified in studies by the CJC.

Hardeman County, population 6,795, for example, applied a \$45,000 grant to consolidate the Quanah Police Department with the county sheriff's department. The combined law enforcement department was expanded and more modern equipment purchased. The consolidation seems assured of offering better police protection than did the old system, with increased efficiency and economy. It promises also to set a pattern for other Texas counties to follow.

To get at the root causes of backlogs in the courts, a \$33,984 study was begun with CJC funding in nine North Texas judicial districts, embracing 18 counties. CJC funds of \$75,000 were used to provide stipends for judges, clerks and other court personnel to attend seminars and task-force sessions. A similar program at like cost was provided for prosecutors. More than 100 district judges, who hear about 90 percent of the felony cases in Texas, learned new court management procedures at the 1971 Criminal Justice Conference, which was funded with \$39,207 by CJC. Short courses instructed justices of the peace in administration of criminal law.

The Central Texas Council of Governments was awarded \$35,640 in 1970 to establish a regional program to meet the need for diagnostic services in the juvenile courts. This project is scheduled for additional funding.

Continuing CJC support of \$42,550 was granted for a unique statewide program of crime prevention and drug education in the public schools, mandated by the Texas Legislature in 1969, without appropriation. The program began in 1970 with a \$115,000 LEAA discretionary grant and a CJC grant of \$196,000.

OTHER MAJOR BIG CITY PROGRAMS

In a number of instances, cities have taken the lead in providing law enforcement services to their regions. Beaumont was awarded \$13,649 to expand regional crime laboratory facilities. Among special police units funded was a \$121,262 metro intelligence unit at Amarillo to serve a two-county area and a \$396,782 police helicopter program for Dallas that has been expanded to provide helicopter support on request to more than 30 police agencies. San Antonio has been awarded \$34,358 to begin a helicopter program with Bexar County.

Special police units funded to cities include a juvenile division for Texarkana, a foot patrol unit for Laredo and systems for improved offense reporting for Port Arthur.

Such efforts as the helicopter programs, crime task forces and foot patrol units were having a definite effect on metropolitan crime. A foot patrol project in Fort Worth was credited with reducing crime in the city's area of high crime incidence by 25.64 percent during the first six months of its operation. The crime rate for the whole city was down 16.72 percent during the same period.

In San Antonio a crime task force project begun in December 1970, brought a sharp decrease in burglaries and thefts during January and February 1971 compared with those months in 1970. In February alone, major crimes were 954 fewer than February 1970.

Police store-front centers were at work in Fort Worth, Texarkana and Amarillo to improve relations with minority groups. A similar project had been funded for Austin. Dallas was funded for a mobile minority group police recruiting operation.

Crime prevention programs are stressed in cities also. In San Antonio, a project in crime prevention through character and academic education was established in a school, in collaboration with a private hospital for children under psychiatric treatment. Services now have been expanded to include pregnant girls

and other pre-delinquents excluded from the regular school setting.

With a \$15,000 grant, Houston Independent School District is undertaking a study of juvenile delinquency, specifically vandalism, and seeking to define the role of the school district in dealing with such behavior. The study will include public hearings with parents, students, teachers and school administrators taking part.

MISCELLANEOUS

In statewide criminal justice planning in Texas, the regional concept has been employed with marked success. The state is divided into 24 planning regions, with each regional council providing input for the state criminal justice plan. In shaping priorities for the state program, regional priorities are weighed and often incorporated into the whole. Each of the regions employs a full-time criminal justice planner.

More than 40 Texas cities and towns have become involved in a program to stimulate public awareness of the crime problem and citizen participation in law enforcement efforts. Material has been provided to newspapers over the state to help them foster these "crime-stop" campaigns in their communities in cooperation with local police agencies.

One of the most important developments in criminal justice in Texas since the advent of the Omnibus Crime Act still lies hidden beneath the surface. It is the planning that has been pointed toward rehabilitation of persons who have been associated with crime. A major part of the corrections plan calls for developing a system of regional correctional facilities in which vocational training and academic education can be provided, both for long-term inmates from local jails and those from the State Department of Corrections.

The plan includes pre-release and work-release programs to help phase the convicted offender back into society. The CJC believes the approach holds the key to one of the most feasible means of reducing the crime rate.

Judge Joe Frazier Brown, Executive Director

TEXAS

*DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Box 99, Huntsville 77340
Telephone: (713) 295-6371

W. J. Estelle, Director

The Texas Department of Corrections is composed of the following units: (Age limits: Male 17 up, Female 18 up, Felons.)

Huntsville Unit, Box 32, Huntsville 77340

Bobby D. Morgan, Warden
Opened 1849. Normal capacity 1,650. Average population 1970: 1,573 males.
(Primarily for older first offenders.)

Phone: (713) 295-2851

Diagnostic Unit, Box 100, Huntsville 77340

D. V. McKaskle, Warden
Opened 1964. Normal capacity 500. Average population 1970: 515 males.

Phone: (713) 295-7712

Central Unit, Sugar Land 77478

Loyd D. Hunt, Warden
Opened 1902. Normal capacity 700. Average population 1970: 685 males. (Primarily for first offenders.)

Phone: (713) 349-2146

Clemens Unit, Brazoria 77422

Scott Valentine, Warden
Opened 1902. Normal capacity 900. Average population 1970: 900 males. (Primarily for first offenders.)

Phone: (713) 798-2188

Darrington Unit, Rosharon 77583

Lester Beind, Warden
Opened 1919. Normal capacity 800. Average population 1970: 781 males. (Primarily for recidivists under 25.)

Phone: (713) 629-3434

Eastham Unit, Weldon 75863

Billy McMillon, Warden
Opened 1917. Normal capacity 1,700. Average population 1970: 1,602 males.
(Primarily for mentally and physically weak recidivists.)

Phone: (713) 636-7646

Ferguson Unit, Route 2, Box 20, Midway 75852

Kenneth Coleman, Warden
Opened 1917. Normal capacity 1,100. Average population 1970: 1,100 males. First offenders. 17-21.

Phone: (713) 348-2761

Goree Unit, (Women's Prison), Box 38, Huntsville 77340

Mrs. Velda Q. Dobbs, Warden
Opened 1901. Normal capacity 500. Average population 1970: 530 females.

Phone: (713) 295-6331

Jester Unit, (Pre-Release Center), Richmond 77469

Howard L. Sublett, Warden
Opened 1885. Normal capacity 800. Average population 1970: 825 males. WR.

Phone: (713) 494-3131

Ramey Unit, Rosharon 77583

Sidney Lanier, Warden
Opened 1908. Normal capacity 1,708. Average population 1970: 1650 males. (Primarily for male recidivists over 25.)

Phone: (713) Rosharon 629-3491

Retrieve Unit, Angleton 77515

H. H. Husbands, Warden
Opened 1919. Normal capacity 700. Average population 1970: 500 males. (Primarily for male recidivists over 25.)

Phone: (713) 849-6055

Wynne Unit and Treatment Center, Route 1, Box 1, Huntsville 77340

C. L. McAdams, Warden
Opened 1899. Normal capacity 1,970. Average population 1970: 1,366 males. (Maximum security unit for physically handicapped. The Treatment Center is for the mentally irresponsible and mentally deficient.)

Phone: (713) 295-7351

Ellis Unit, Route 3, Huntsville 77340

R. M. Cousins, Warden
Opened 1963. Normal capacity 1,700. Average population 1970: 1,622 males.
(Maximum security unit.)

Phone: (713) 295-7042

Coffield Unit, Tennessee Colony 75861

L. G. Bounds, Warden
Under construction. Normal capacity 2,000 males. Average population 1970: 499 males.
(Medium security unit for inmates convicted of non-violent crimes.)

Phone: (214) 549-2295

*BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES (FT)

Room 501, John H. Reagan Building, Austin 78701
Telephone: (512) 475-4525

J. Berger, Director, Division of Parole Supervision
Clyde Whiteside, Chairman

*TEXAS YOUTH COUNCIL

201 East 14th Street, Austin 78701
Telephone: (512) 472-6284

James A. Turnan, Ph.D., Executive Director

Gatesville State Schools for Boys, P. O. Box 417, Gatesville 76528
M. B. Kendrick, General Superintendent
Juvenile delinquents. Age limits: 10-17. Composed of the following units:

Phone: (817) 251-X

Statewide Reception Center for Delinquent Boys

Jim W. Kersey, Director
Capacity 140.

Hackberry School

Willie Johnson, Superintendent
Opened 1963. Normal capacity 240. Average daily population 1971: 230.

Hilltop School

Floyd B. Walker, Superintendent
Opened 1889. Normal capacity 320. Average daily population 1971: 320.

Liv oak School

Leland Dyess, Superintendent
Opened 1913. Normal capacity 160. Average daily population 1971: 150.

Riverside School

Paul Bremer, Superintendent
Opened 1961. Normal capacity 240. Average daily population 1971: 230.

Sycamore School

Twford F. Schloeman, Superintendent
Opened 1967. Normal capacity 240. Average daily population 1971: 230.

Wagon Wheel School

Walter Schick, Superintendent
Opened 1961. Normal capacity 240. Average daily population 1971: 230.

Wynne School

Walter Schick, Superintendent
Opened 1958. Normal capacity 160. Average daily population 1971: 150.

Mount Pleasant School

Walter Schick, Superintendent
Opened 1958. Normal capacity 160. Average daily population 1971: 150.

Wynne School

Walter Schick, Superintendent
Opened 1958. Normal capacity 160. Average daily population 1971: 150.