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BIBLIOGRAPHY: Selected Juvenile Justice Resources

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SELECTED JUVENILE JUSTICE RESOURCES

Jean J. Davis, Victoria J. Szymczak** and Brett I. Magun****

INTRODUCTION

To complement this issue of Brooklyn Law School's *Journal of Law and Policy* dedicated to children's rights, we have prepared a bibliography of selected juvenile justice resources. Our bibliography is intended to benefit lawyers and non-lawyer professionals in the juvenile justice field. This introduction describes our selection criteria and explains how we organized sources. It also highlights key issues addressed in the cited works.

In the United States, the major federal laws are the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("Act")¹ and amendments to this Act.² The Act largely transferred, from the federal government to the states, the obligation to provide preventive and rehabilitative services for at-risk and delinquent youth.³ The Act also required states to comply with certain standards, such as separating incarcerated juveniles and adults.⁴

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¹ Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-415, 88 Stat. 1109 (1974).

² 42 U.S.C. § 5601 et seq. (1994).

³ JUSTINE WISE POLIER, JUVENILE JUSTICE IN DOUBLE JEOPARDY: THE DISTANCED COMMUNITY AND VENGEFUL RETRIBUTION 13-14 (1989).

⁴ § 223(a)(13), 88 Stat. at 1121.

State laws also govern the treatment of juvenile delinquents. These statutes are often scattered throughout a state's code. In New York, for example, laws governing neglected and delinquent children and youthful offenders are in the Family Court Act, the Criminal Procedure Law, the Penal Law, the Mental Hygiene Law, the Social Services Law, the Executive Law and the Unconsolidated Laws.

In addition to Congress and state legislatures, courts have influenced society's treatment of young offenders. Several notable U.S. Supreme Court cases have determined the scope of youth rights. *Kent v. United States*⁵ and *In re Gault*⁶ recognize an accused juvenile delinquent's right to due process in a juvenile court proceeding. The 1970 *In re Winship*⁷ decision establishes guilt beyond a reasonable doubt as the standard of proof at an adjudicatory hearing for a youth accused of performing an act, which if committed by an adult, would be a crime. *McKeiver v. Pennsylvania*⁸ holds that a youth does not have a constitutional right to a jury trial at the adjudicatory stage of a state juvenile court delinquency proceeding. *Breed v. Jones*⁹ states that the prosecution of a youth in an adult criminal court, following an adjudicatory hearing in juvenile court, violates the Double Jeopardy Clause of the U.S. Constitution's Fifth Amendment. *Schall v. Martin*¹⁰ upholds a New York statute authorizing preventive, pretrial detention of an accused juvenile delinquent. *Schall* recognizes that preventive detention "serves a legitimate state objective,"¹¹ and concludes that the New York law in question provides adequate procedural protections to detained juveniles.¹² These decisions remain controversial.

Policymakers and members of the public assert that our juvenile justice system cannot cope with escalating youth crime.

⁵ 383 U.S. 541 (1966).

⁶ 387 U.S. 1 (1967).

⁷ 397 U.S. 358 (1970).

⁸ 403 U.S. 528 (1971).

⁹ 421 U.S. 519 (1975).

¹⁰ 467 U.S. 253 (1984).

¹¹ *Id.* at 256-57.

¹² *Id.* at 257.

One popular legislative response allows judges to waive juvenile court jurisdiction. Another legislative response removes certain crimes from the jurisdiction of juvenile courts, and a third makes prosecutors of juveniles responsible for choosing the trial forum. During the 104th United States Congress, legislators introduced many bills which contained provisions to treat juvenile offenders more like adults.¹³ This trend will likely continue in the 105th Congress. Similar state legislative initiatives are even more prevalent. Both federal and state reforms target violent, repeat juvenile offenders.

Some believe that intervention can save children from becoming criminals, and that aftercare may deter juvenile offenders from committing subsequent crimes. Ironically, those favoring a more punitive brand of justice that would prosecute juveniles as if they were adults pose a threat to aftercare. If a youth enters the adult criminal court system, he or she may not be eligible for placement in an aftercare program.

The publications in this bibliography discuss these aspects of the juvenile justice system. We focused on works published within the past five years, including some international and comparative law materials. A few older works appear because they are useful historical and comparative law sources. This bibliography also includes references to materials on New York's juvenile justice system. It highlights newsletters, digests and legal periodicals that will inform juvenile justice professionals of new developments. This guide includes descriptions of, and Uniform Resource Locators for, three Internet sites containing (or linking to) full-text juvenile justice sources. Additionally, we highlight basic reference sources useful to all libraries that support juvenile justice research. These sources include compilations of data which would otherwise be difficult for researchers to locate. One such source is *A Survey of Juvenile Waiver Statutes in the 50 States and the District of Columbia*. Other headings include 1) significant international

¹³ For example, the proposed Violent Youth Predator Act of 1996 called for adult prosecution of delinquents 14 and older who engaged in acts, which if committed by adults, would have been violent crimes. H.R. 3565, 104th Cong. § 5032(b) (1996). This bill also would have given the public access to juvenile arrest and adjudication records in certain delinquency proceedings. *Id.* § 5038(a).

documents, 2) key domestic reports, 3) sources of standards for representing and treating juveniles and 4) public policy, sociology and history materials discussing intervention, aftercare and due process. We note below the subject descriptors that aided us in locating the cited materials.

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I. DESCRIPTIVE TERMS

A. Library of Congress Subject Headings

Children (International law)

Children—Legal status, laws, etc.

Children's rights

Child welfare

Child welfare—International cooperation

Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)

Juvenile corrections—Government policy—Cross-cultural studies

Juvenile courts—Congresses

Juvenile delinquency

Juvenile delinquency—Congresses

Juvenile delinquency—Cross-cultural studies

Juvenile delinquency—Prevention

Juvenile delinquency—Research—Congresses

Juvenile delinquents—Legal status, laws, etc.

Juvenile justice, Administration of

Juvenile justice, Administration of—Congresses

Juvenile justice, Administration of—Cross-cultural studies

Juvenile justice, Administration of—International cooperation

Juvenile justice, Administration of—Standards

Juvenile corrections—[name of state (within the United States), country or continent]

Juvenile courts—[name of state (within the United States), country or continent]

Juvenile delinquency—[name of state (within the United States), country or continent]

Juvenile delinquents—[name of state (within the United States), country or continent]

Juvenile justice, Administration of—[name of state (within the United States), country or continent]

Researchers should note that sometimes key juvenile justice materials appear in library catalogs under very broad subject headings. For example, one might only be able to locate the United

Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice through the subject searches "Juvenile delinquency" or "Juvenile justice, Administration of."

*B. United Nations Bibliographic Information System
Descriptors*

Researchers could use the descriptors listed below when searching an index such as the *Monthly Bibliography* prepared by the United Nations Library in Geneva, Switzerland, or the CD-ROM *Index to United Nations Documents and Publications* published by Newsbank, Inc./Readex.

Administration Of Justice
Juvenile Corrections
Juvenile Courts
Juvenile Delinquency
Juvenile Detention Homes
Juvenile Justice
Juvenile Offenders
Reformatories

II. LEGAL PERIODICAL INDEX, SELECTED CURRENT AWARENESS
SOURCES, SELECTED PERIODICALS AND SELECTED ISSUES OF
PERIODICALS

A. Legal Periodical Index

Kindex: An Index To Legal Periodical Literature Concerning Children. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1976-.

Kindex is an annually updated, subject and author index to legal periodical articles about children. *Kindex* uses country and state names as subject headings, and includes a cumulative page index (which is alphabetical by subject) in the annual supplement. These helpful features enable a researcher to scan the cumulative page index in the 1994 supplement to *Kindex*, and to obtain, for example, the page

numbers of all current and prior citations in *Kindex* regarding Vietnam. The 1994 supplement to *Kindex* indexes selected foreign law journals and bar journals such as: *Australian Journal of Family Law*, *Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences*, *Australian Law Journal*, *British Journal of Criminology*, *Canadian Bar Review*, *Canadian Family Law Quarterly*, *Canadian Journal of Criminology*, *Canadian Journal of Law and Society*, *Canadian Journal of Women and the Law*, *European Law Review*, *Liverpool Law Review*, *Manitoba Law Journal*, *McGill Law Journal*, *Melanesian Law Journal*, *New Zealand Law Journal*, *Oxford Journal of Legal Studies*, *Scots Law Times*, *University of Queensland Law Journal*, *University of Tasmania Law Review* and *University of Western Australia Law Review*. This supplement also indexes selected international law journals, such as: *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, *International Journal of Law and the Family*, *International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology* and *International Journal of Refugee Law*.

Researchers also could review general legal periodical indexes such as: *Current Law Index* (primary focus: United States), *Index to Legal Periodicals & Books* (primary focus: United States), *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*, *European Legal Journals Index*, *Legal Journals Index* (focus: Great Britain), *Canadian Current Law: Canadian Legal Literature* and *Index to Canadian Legal Periodical Literature*.

B. Selected Current Awareness Sources

1. *Juvenile and Family Justice Today: A Publication of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges*. Reno, NV: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 1992-. Quarterly.
2. *Juvenile and Family Law Digest*. Reno, NV: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 1967-. Monthly.

3. *Juvenile Justice Digest*. Fairfax, VA: Washington Crime News Services, 1973-. Biweekly.
4. *Juvenile Justice Update*. Kingston, NJ: Civic Research Institute, Inc., 1995-. Bimonthly.
5. *Juvenile Law Reports*. Warrensburg, MO: Knehans-Miller Publications, 1979-. Monthly.
6. *NJDA News*. Richmond, KY: National Juvenile Detention Association, 1988-. Quarterly. (Previous title: *Counterpoint* [1983-1987].)
7. *Today's Youth: America's Future*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1982-. Periodic information brief. Irregular.
8. *Young Adult Offenders and Crime Policy: Proceedings: Reports Presented to the 10th Criminological Colloquy (1991)/European Committee on Crime Problems*. Strasbourg, France: Council of Europe Press, 1994. 143 pp.

Researchers interested in juvenile criminal laws of European countries could review the report "Current Legislation as Regards Young Adult Offenders" contained in these proceedings. Researchers would need to update the material in this report. This report includes endnotes and a bibliography.

C. Selected Periodicals

1. *Children's Legal Rights Journal*. Buffalo, NY: W.S. Hein, 1979-. Quarterly.
2. *Crime & Delinquency*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1955-. Quarterly.
3. *European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice*. Deventer, The Netherlands; Cambridge, MA: Kluwer Law International, 1993-. Quarterly.

4. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Kugler Publications, 1993-. Quarterly.
5. *International Journal of Children's Rights*. Dordrecht, The Netherlands; Boston, MA: M. Nijhoff Publishers; Norwell, MA: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1993-. Quarterly.
6. *International Review of Criminal Policy*. New York, NY: United Nations, [1952]-. [Semiannual.]
7. *Journal for Juvenile Justice and Detention Services*. Richmond, KY: National Juvenile Detention Association, 1990-. Semiannual. (Previous title: *Rader Papers* [1983-1989].)
8. *Journal of Criminal Justice*. New York, NY: Pergamon Press, 1973-. Bimonthly.
9. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*. Chicago, IL: Northwestern University School of Law, 1910-. Quarterly. (Various prior titles.)
10. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1964-. Quarterly.
11. *Juvenile and Family Court Journal*. Reno, NV: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 1949-. Quarterly.
12. *Juvenile Justice*. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Rockville, MD: Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse/NCJRS, distributor, 1993-. Semiannual.
13. *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Irregular.
14. *Studies on Crime and Crime Prevention*. Oslo, Norway: Scandinavian University Press, 1992-. Annual review.

15. *Today's Delinquent*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1982-. Annual.

D. Selected Issues of Periodicals

1. *Boston College Law Review*, v. XXXVI, no. 5 (September 1995). Newton Centre, MA: Boston College Law School, 1995.

The provocative articles in this issue resulted from a December 1994 symposium, "Struggling For a Future: Juvenile Violence, Juvenile Justice." Boston College Law School and the Criminal Justice Institute at Harvard Law School cosponsored the conference. Articles discuss youth violence, preservation of juvenile courts, problems with criminalizing juvenile delinquency and the exercise of discretion by juvenile court judges. Views expressed include those of a judge, a politician, law professors and a former public defender.

2. *International Review of Criminal Policy*, nos. 39 and 40. [New York, NY]: United Nations, 1990.

This double volume contains articles on topics such as implementing the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, abolishing child labor, safeguarding children's rights through international instruments and activities of United Nations-related bodies, measuring and preventing juvenile delinquency and treating juvenile offenders. Some articles focus on juvenile crime or juvenile justice administration in particular geographic locations. Examples are: "Juvenile Justice in the Commonwealth," "Youth Crime Trends in Asia and the Pacific," "Youth Crime and the Prevention of Delinquency in China" and "The Disposition of Juvenile Cases in an African Country." This double volume includes an article by American juvenile justice expert Professor Barry Feld which analyzes changes in U.S. juvenile courts' sentencing

policies and practices. The access point for the double volume is the table of contents.

III. INTERNET RESOURCES

A. Justice Information Center: A Service of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service

URL: <http://www.ncjrs.org>

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service ("NCJRS") functions as a clearinghouse for information and publications on U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs activities.¹⁴ NCJRS also makes available additional criminal justice materials. The Justice Information Center Internet site includes 1) many Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention ("OJJDP") fact sheets, 2) selected OJJDP reports and 3) 1993-95 issues of the OJJDP's semiannual publication, *Juvenile Justice*. Researchers can also review the NCJRS's monthly "new acquisitions" lists of international criminal justice materials, including bulletins, reports, periodical articles and books. As of October 16, 1996, researchers can scan the NCJRS new acquisitions lists for June-November 1995, and February-May 1996. The May 1996 list includes a few bibliographic citations to juvenile justice publications. The Uniform Resource Locator for "Justice Information Center (NCJRS); International Acquisitions" is:

<http://www.ncjrs.org/intlacq.htm>

Additionally, the Justice Information Center home page provides links to U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics resources, National Institute of

¹⁴ THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MANUAL 376 (1995/1996 ed. 1995). The five bureaus within the Office of Justice Programs are: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and Office for Victims of Crime. *Id.* at 365. All of these bureaus aid NCJRS. *Id.* at 376.

Justice—United Nations Online Crime and Justice Clearinghouse resources and United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network resources.

B. The Juvenile Justice Home Page

URL: <http://home.earthlink.net/~ehumes/homejuv.htm#jjreps>

Maintained by Pulitzer Prize-winning author Edward Humes, this site provides a general history of the U.S. juvenile court system. It also has links to Internet sites containing juvenile justice reports, juvenile crime reports and press releases, juvenile crime and juvenile delinquency statistics and other key juvenile justice resources.

C. Legal Information Institute, Cornell Law School, Juvenile Justice Law Materials

URL: <http://www.law.cornell.edu/topics/juvenile.html>

Maintained by Cornell University Law School, this site includes selected states' family laws, such as New York's Domestic Relations Law. It also contains New York Court of Appeals decisions interpreting juvenile laws, and a keyword searchable, current index to these decisions. This site provides links to the two Internet sites previously described in this bibliography.

IV. BASIC REFERENCE SOURCES

A. Snyder, Howard N., and Melissa Sickmund. *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1995. 188 pp. Updated by Snyder, Howard N., and Melissa Sickmund. *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1996 Update on Violence: Statistics Summary*. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1996. 32 pp. (There is also a statistics summary of the 1995 national report: Snyder, Howard N., and Melissa Sickmund. *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A Focus on Violence*. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of

Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1995. 33 pp.)

This landmark publication of the National Center for Juvenile Justice and OJJDP contains data helpful to professionals who wish to understand delinquent behavior. This report provides much frequently requested material on the juvenile justice system for policy makers, attorneys and the public. Chapters provide data on 1) juvenile population characteristics, 2) juvenile victims, 3) juvenile offenders, 4) juvenile justice system structure and process, 5) law enforcement and juvenile crime, 6) juvenile courts and juvenile crime and 7) juveniles in correctional facilities. The Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") provided much of the material on violent crime by juveniles, including data on homicides, use of guns and rape. The *National Report* also provides comparative data on race, age and education among offenders. On page 73, one of the charts gives information on the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction in delinquency matters as defined by statute in each state. The *National Report* is current as of 1994. It contains a useful index. Unfortunately, researchers can no longer obtain copies of the *National Report* from OJJDP. The previously described Justice Information Center Internet site includes a brief description of the *National Report*. The statistics summary *Juvenile Offenders and Victims*, issued at the time of the *National Report's* release, is available. Two electronic by-products of the *National Report* are also available from OJJDP: 1) Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics and 2) Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics. Both floppy disks are free of charge, and contain information included in the *National Report*. The *1996 Update* focuses on juvenile arrests and juvenile homicides. The *1996 Update* also summarizes the results of selected studies completed after the release of the *National Report*. Two such studies concern school crime and juvenile transfer to criminal court. The *1996 Update* is still in print.

B. *Combating Violence and Delinquency: The National Juvenile Justice Action Plan*. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1996.

This report describes federal, state and local actions to lessen juvenile violence and juvenile victimization. It contains sections on the following topics: 1) intervention, sanctions and treatment for juvenile delinquents, 2) prosecution of selected juvenile offenders, 3) reduction of juveniles' contact with gangs, drugs and guns, 4) provision of educational and skill-building opportunities for juveniles, 5) protection of juveniles against violent crime, neglect and abuse, 6) involvement of communities with youths, 7) research into juvenile violence and crime and 8) implementation of well-designed public outreach programs. This work includes charts, graphs and endnotes following each section of the report. Appendices include a matrix of juvenile justice and juvenile delinquency prevention resources, a list of selected working group and committee reports, a list of program catalogs and manuals and a 69-page annotated bibliography which covers all of this report's main topics.

C. Lyons, Donna. *Juvenile Crime and Justice: State Enactments, 1995*. State Legislative Report, v. 20, no. 17. Denver, CO: National Conference of State Legislatures, 1995. 14 pp.

This is an overview of 1995 state laws regarding 1) reforming states' juvenile justice systems, 2) establishing and funding juvenile crime prevention programs, 3) creating penalties for gang activities, 4) prosecuting serious juvenile offenders as adults and 5) requiring parental accountability, often through payment of fines or costs of juvenile detention, for certain offenses committed by juveniles.

D. *A Survey of Juvenile Waiver Statutes in the 50 States and the District of Columbia*. Fairfax, VA: National Rifle Association, 1995. 9 leaves.

“Juvenile waiver” concerns the required or permitted transfer of juveniles to, and trial of juveniles in, adult criminal courts for selected crimes. In chart form, this report provides citations to, and brief descriptions of, state (or District of Columbia) laws regarding juvenile waiver. The information in this report is current as of March 31, 1995.

E. Streib, Victor L. *The Juvenile Death Penalty Today: Present Death Row Inmates Under Juvenile Death Sentences and Death Sentences and Executions for Juvenile Crimes, January 1, 1973, to September 15, 1995*. Cleveland, OH: Cleveland Marshall College of Law, 1995. 20 pp.

This law professor provides a historical overview and summary of key U.S. federal and state cases and legislation regarding execution of juvenile offenders. Tables present 1) characteristics of the juvenile offenders executed, 2) minimum death penalty ages in various U.S. jurisdictions and 3) the number of, and characteristics of, juvenile offenders sentenced to death in various states. Appendices include information about state-imposed juvenile death sentences, and case synopses for current death row inmates under juvenile death sentences.

F. Hurst, Hunter, and Patricia McFall Torbet. *Organization and Administration of Juvenile Services: Probation, Aftercare, and State Institutions for Delinquent Youth*. Rev. ed. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1993. 79 pp.

For each state in the United States, as well as Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, this work provides one-page descriptions of: 1) courts that have jurisdiction over youth, 2) government entities responsible for juvenile

probation and aftercare services and 3) state institutions for juvenile delinquents. The state profiles are particularly useful to researchers who want to compare various states' juvenile courts and juvenile service departments. The state profiles do not contain addresses of, or names of contact persons within, courts and government departments. This work includes a table of contents, an introduction that explains the categories used in the state profiles, highlights of recent changes in state systems and tables summarizing information contained in the state profiles.

G. Jacobs, Thomas A. *Children and the Law: Rights & Obligations*. 3 vols. Deerfield, IL: Clark Boardman Callaghan, 1995-.

This looseleaf treatise is particularly useful to practitioners who represent children. Chapter one describes historical and current developments of juvenile justice in the United States. Chapter eight focuses on juvenile delinquency. Numerous citations to laws and cases on both the federal and state levels appear in the footnotes. This treatise includes a table of statutes, a table of cases, an index and appendices containing the text of relevant state (and the District of Columbia) statutes.

H. Kramer, Donald T., senior executive ed. *Legal Rights of Children*. 2d ed. 3 vols. Colorado Springs, CO: Shepard's/McGraw-Hill, 1994.

This encyclopedic treatise on the rights of children in the United States has ten parts. These parts contain 33 chapters. Each chapter contains numerous sections. The detailed table of contents would be more useful if it provided page references for these parts, chapters and chapter sections. Part four of this work discusses children in the courtroom. Part seven of this treatise, which contains four chapters, focuses on the juvenile justice system. Other chapters address adoption, neglect and educational rights of children. In an easy-to-read format, this publication provides

key information for legal researchers and juvenile justice professionals. Kramer italicizes and explains terms that are unique to the area of law under discussion. Chapters include many footnotes to cases, statutes, regulations and secondary sources. This work has 1) an index and 2) tables of cases, statutes, federal rules and regulations and authorities. It contains pocket parts for 1995.

- I. Shoemaker, Donald J., ed. *International Handbook on Juvenile Justice*. Westport, CN: Greenwood Press, 1996. 327 pp.

This handbook provides a useful overview of the juvenile justice systems in 19 culturally, economically and politically diverse countries. It is a helpful introductory work for a legal researcher who wishes to study and compare various countries' juvenile justice systems, especially one who cannot read foreign languages. A chapter generally includes the following information about a particular country's juvenile justice system: 1) historical information, 2) descriptions of the formal policies and procedures regarding, and informal methods of handling, juvenile offenders and 3) brief discussions of important trends regarding juvenile justice. There are bibliographic references at the end of each chapter. Many chapters also contain endnotes, and lists of agencies concerned with juvenile justice administration and children's welfare. Additionally, this handbook includes a table of contents, a list of tables and figures, an introduction, an index and brief biographical information about the editor and chapter authors. Some chapter authors are practicing attorneys, and some are law professors. One chapter author is a doctoral candidate, and another is a "reader in law" at a foreign university.

J. *International Encyclopaedia of Laws.Criminal Law*. Deventer, The Netherlands; Boston, MA: Kluwer Law and Taxation Publishers, 1993-.

This encyclopedia is composed of monographs discussing the criminal laws of numerous nations. The index which follows each monograph is the access point for information about juveniles. Index subject headings used in various monographs include: Children; Children and young persons, sanctions; Juvenile; Juveniles, minors; Juvenile Courts; Minority; Young offenders; Young offender, sentencing; Youth; Youth court; and Youth detention.

V. INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENT COLLECTIONS

A. Angel, William D., ed. *The International Law of Youth Rights: Source Documents and Commentary*. Dordrecht, The Netherlands and Boston, MA: M. Nijhoff Publishers, 1995. 1143 pp.

This is a valuable collection of documents on the developing international law of youth rights. It contains documents of both worldwide and regional importance. This compilation includes many United Nations-related documents regarding juvenile justice and juvenile delinquency. Chapter 11 reproduces: United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice ("The Beijing Rules"), United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty and United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency ("The Riyadh Guidelines"). Chapter 21 includes "Action Taken by National Governments to Implement the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice," which is an excerpt from an informative 1988 report of the United Nations Secretary-General. Chapter 17 contains resolutions regarding youth crime and juvenile justice adopted by the Seventh and Eighth United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. "Annex I: Bibliography" provides citations to documents such as *Reports*

of the Special Rapporteur on the Application of International Standards Concerning the Human Rights of Detained Juveniles and The Application of the Death Penalty to Persons under Eighteen Years of Age. "Annex II: Index of Instruments" provides citations to 1) United Nations General Assembly resolutions regarding juvenile justice administration and juvenile delinquency prevention and 2) a United Nations Commission on Human Rights resolution regarding application of international standards to detainment of juveniles. To locate references to juvenile justice materials, researchers should refer to the detailed table of contents and the index of subjects. Nijhoff would assist researchers by enlarging the print in subsequent editions of this useful document collection.

B. Saulle, Maria Rita, and Flaminia Kojanec, eds. *The Rights of the Child: International Instruments*. Irvington-on-Hudson, NY: Transnational Publishers, 1995. 779 pp.

This is a helpful collection of key multilateral international conventions, and important non-binding international instruments, regarding children. This compilation includes: Convention on the Rights of the Child, The Beijing Rules, The Riyadh Guidelines and United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty. This work also contains a foreword, a preface, an introduction and an addendum of international instruments drafted after the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Within the addendum are regional instruments, such as the Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child. This Charter prohibits death sentences for children who commit crimes, and establishes treatment standards for children deprived of liberty due to violations, or alleged violations, of penal laws. The access point for this compilation is the table of contents.

Note: Researchers who wish to conduct a detailed analysis of the Convention on the Rights of the Child may also consult:

C. Detrick, Sharon, comp. and ed. *The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child: A Guide to the "Travaux Préparatoires."* Dordrecht, The Netherlands; Boston, MA: M. Nijhoff Publishers; Norwell, MA: Sold and distributed in the United States and Canada by Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1992. 712 pp.

VI. KEY FEDERAL, NEW YORK STATE AND NEW YORK CITY ANNUAL REPORTS

A. U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. *Annual Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

B. New York (State). Division of Criminal Justice Services. Office of Identification and Information Services. *Crime and Justice: Annual Report*. [New York, NY]: New York State Division of Criminal Justice, 1975-.

C. City of New York. Department of Juvenile Justice. *Annual Report*. New York, NY: New York City Dept. of Juvenile Justice, 1980-. Annual through 1992. (Vols. for 1990-92 have distinctive titles.)

According to Sarina Rosse, Director of Public Affairs, City of New York Department of Juvenile Justice, this department hopes to publish a report covering 1993-96 within the next six months.

VII. STANDARDS FOR PROFESSIONALS

A. Shepherd, Robert E., ed. *Juvenile Justice Standards Annotated: A Balanced Approach*. Chicago, IL: Criminal Justice Section, American Bar Association, 1996. 337 pp.

This handbook contains the Institute of Judicial Administration-American Bar Association ("IJA-ABA") juvenile justice standards, published in 1980-81, concerning 1) adjudication, 2) appeals and collateral review, 3) architecture of group homes and secure detention facilities, 4) corrections administration, 5) counsel for private parties, 6) court organization and administration, 7) dispositional procedures, 8) dispositions, 9) interim status of accused juvenile offenders between arrest and disposition, 10) juvenile delinquency and delinquency sanctions, 11) probation, 12) juvenile records and information services, 13) oversight of the juvenile justice system, 14) police handling of juveniles' problems, 15) pretrial court proceedings, 16) prosecution, 17) minors' rights, 18) transfer between courts and 19) youth service agencies. Case annotations follow the text of many standards. This handbook is an abbreviation of the 23-volume work, *IJA-ABA Juvenile Justice Standards*. In this handbook's foreword, Judge Patricia M. Wald notes that no jurisdiction has fully implemented the IJA-ABA juvenile justice standards, although the standards "still represent the most comprehensive, balanced vision of a just and potentially effective system for dealing with youthful offenders."¹⁵ This work includes a detailed table of contents and index. It is an excellent alternative for those who cannot purchase the multivolume set of juvenile justice standards. Individual volumes of the multivolume set are also available for purchase.

¹⁵ JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS ANNOTATED: A BALANCED APPROACH xii-xiii (Robert E. Shepherd, Jr., ed., 1996).

B. Shine, James, and Dwight Price. "Prosecutors and Juvenile Justice: New Roles and Perspectives." In *Juvenile Justice and Public Policy: Toward A National Agenda*, edited by Ira M. Schwartz. New York, NY: Lexington Books, 1992. 33 pp.

This chapter discusses the prosecutor's role, and impact on, the juvenile justice system. The authors focus on the National District Attorneys Association Prosecution Standard 19.2: Juvenile Delinquency ("NDAA Standard"). They explain the purpose of the NDAA Standard, and the reasons for its revision in the late 1980s. The authors then elaborate the prosecutor's responsibilities under these guidelines. A reprint of the NDAA Standard, with official commentary, is an appendix to this 20-page chapter.

C. Knitzer, Jane, and Merrill Sobie. *Law Guardians in New York State: A Study of the Legal Representation of Children*. Albany, NY: New York State Bar Association, 1984. 276 pp. Updated by *Law Guardian Representation Standards/New York State Bar Association, Committee on Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare; Lucia B. Whisenand, chair; Merrill Sobie, subcommittee chair*. Albany, NY: New York State Bar Association, 1988. 237 pp.

Law Guardian Representation Standards proposes standards and comments on representation of children in proceedings concerning juvenile delinquency, persons in need of supervision ("PINS"), child protection, termination of parental rights and foster care. On June 23, 1988, the New York State Bar Association Executive Committee adopted the views expressed in *Law Guardian Representation Standards*. The 1988 work updates the 1984 report. The 1984 report describes in detail the New York State law guardians program, discusses the effectiveness of law guardians' representation of children, and includes tabular and statistical data on the New York State program.

D. *Law Guardian Representation Standards*. 2d ed. Albany, NY: New York State Bar Association, 1996. 225 pp.

The acquisitions librarian at Brooklyn Law School has ordered this work.

E. Samuels, Mina. *Children in Confinement in Louisiana*. New York, NY: Human Rights Watch, 1995. 141 pp.

Samuels reveals the disturbing results of the Human Rights Watch Children's Rights Project's 1995 investigation into conditions in Louisiana correctional facilities for children. Samuels describes international and U.S. standards applicable to children in confinement, conditions within Louisiana's "long-term secure juvenile facilities," and treatment of children in these facilities. Samuels argues that many conditions in the aforementioned facilities violate international human rights standards pertaining to children in confinement. The report concludes with recommendations for the Louisiana and federal governments. Appendices reproduce the following texts: United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty, United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice and United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency. This work also contains a table of contents, list of frequently used abbreviations and a compelling introduction.

F. Verhellen, Eugene, ed. *Monitoring Children's Rights*. The Hague, The Netherlands; Boston, MA: M. Nijhoff Publishers, 1996.

This source focuses on the European Conference on Monitoring Children's Rights, held in December 1994. The acquisitions librarian at Brooklyn Law School has ordered this work.

VIII. PUBLIC POLICY, SOCIOLOGY AND HISTORY SOURCES

A. *Intervention and Aftercare*

1. *What Works: Promising Interventions in Juvenile Justice: Program Report*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice; [Washington, DC]: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1994. 248 pp.

This compendium describes current, successful intervention programs implemented throughout the United States. In addition to providing an address, contact person and summary for each program, this report includes a useful "Target Population" index which enables a reader to identify prevention and treatment programs tailored to specific groups of juvenile offenders. Some of the target populations identified in this report are drug dealers, gang members, female offenders, sex offenders and substance abusers.

2. Roush, David W. *A Resource Manual for Juvenile Detention and Corrections: Effective and Innovative Programs*. Richmond, KY: National Juvenile Detention Association, Eastern Kentucky University; Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1994. 164 pp.

The National Juvenile Detention Association produced this compendium of aftercare and intervention program data to complement the *Desktop Guide to Good Juvenile Detention Practice*. It is useful, too, as a source of original program ideas. The table of contents, arranged by program type, is the main access point. Types of programs include aftercare/individual, aftercare/group, secure programs/individual, secure programs/group and secure programs/family. Each entry also provides an address,

contact person (if available), program summary and program evaluation.

3. Coffey, Osa D., and Maia G. Gemignani. *Effective Practices in Juvenile Correctional Education: A Study of the Literature and Research 1980-1992*. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1994. 193 pp.

The first part of this study analyzes the research literature on juvenile correctional education. The second part describes "documented effective practices" for educating disadvantaged and delinquent youth. This study includes an 86-page annotated bibliography and a subject index.

4. Altschuler, David M., and Troy L. Armstrong. *Intensive Aftercare for High-Risk Juveniles: An Assessment*. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, [1994]. 195 pp.

Altschuler and Armstrong analyze 1) programs that provide aftercare services for juvenile offenders released from correctional institutions and 2) research literature regarding such programs. The authors report the results of a mail survey of juvenile corrections and parole officials to learn about new or successful aftercare programs for juvenile offenders. They also describe the telephone interview responses of 36 juvenile prerelease and aftercare program directors. Additionally, the authors describe site visits to 23 aftercare facilities. This report includes bibliographical references, and an appendix containing descriptions of selected state aftercare programs. OJJDP published this work in 1994, but the authors prepared this report in 1990.

5. MacKenzie, Doris L., and Eugene E. Hebert, eds. *Correctional Boot Camps: A Tough Intermediate Sanction*. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice, [1996]. 307 pp.

This research report includes three chapters assessing juvenile boot camps in Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida and Ohio. The programs described range from the California Youth Authority's boot camp for nonviolent, least serious offenders to Florida's Manatee County boot camp for serious offenders. All three chapters provide brief biographical information about the authors, chapter overviews, exhibits (such as program profiles and participants' responses to questions about their boot camp experiences) and endnotes. Two of the three chapters include photographs of participants and their instructors.

B. Juveniles in Court and Due Process

1. Bishop, Donna M., Charles E. Frazier, Lonan Lanza-Kaduce and Lawrence Winner. "The Transfer of Juveniles to Criminal Court: Does It Make a Difference?," 42 *Crime & Delinquency* 171 (April 1996).

This study analyzes recidivism of juveniles transferred to Florida's criminal courts in 1987, and recidivism of a matched youth group that remained in the state's juvenile system. The authors conclude that transferred juveniles reoffended at a higher rate and were more likely to commit subsequent felonies. This article includes tables and endnotes.

2. Rasmussen Podkopacz, Marcy, and Barry C. Feld. "The End of the Line: An Empirical Study of Judicial Waiver," 86 *J. Crim. L. & Criminology* 449 (winter 1996).

The authors identify three major legislative responses to the increase in youth violence: judicial waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction, legislative exclusion of certain offenses

from juvenile court jurisdiction and prosecutorial choice of forum between juvenile court and criminal court. Recognizing that judicial waiver is the most popular response, the authors study its impact in Hennepin County, Minnesota. They discuss the law of judicial waiver and describe prior research on waiver. Next, they analyze judicial waiver practices in Hennepin County. Finally, they analyze 1) juvenile and criminal court processing and sentencing practices and 2) the effect of juvenile and adult sentences on recidivism. This is one of the few published reports on judicial waiver. It contains numerous footnotes and statistical tables.

3. Singer, Simon I. *Recriminalizing Delinquency: Violent Juvenile Crime and Juvenile Justice Reform*. Cambridge Criminology Series. Cambridge, England; New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 1996. 230 pp.

This is a case study on the implementation of waiver legislation in New York and the effects of this legislation on New York's juvenile justice system. The author notes that legislation returning juveniles to the adult criminal court system, a common practice in the past, enjoys popular support throughout the country and may become predominant in the future. Singer discusses practical and philosophical issues of juvenile justice and supports his conclusions with statistical data and empirical evidence. The book is well-structured. It provides a detailed index which supplements a rather abbreviated table of contents. A list of tables and figures follows the table of contents. This work includes endnotes and bibliographic references.

4. Feld, Barry C. "The Juvenile Court Meets the Principle of the Offense: Legislative Changes in Juvenile Waiver Statutes," 78 *J. Crim. L. & Criminology* 471 (fall 1987).

Feld examines juvenile court waiver statutes against the historic backdrop of juvenile justice reform. He argues that *In re Gault*, although intended to protect juveniles by expanding their due process rights, resulted in a departure from the Progressives' vision of a procedurally informal, rehabilitative juvenile court. Feld states that waiving a youthful offender into the adult system based on the offense, rather than on the youth's needs, runs counter to the Progressives' view of the juvenile justice system. This article contains numerous footnotes and statistical data.

5. Feld, Barry C. "*In re Gault* Revisited: A Cross-State Comparison of the Right to Counsel in Juvenile Court," 34 *Crime & Delinquency* 393 (October 1988).

Feld analyzes data on the accessibility and impact of counsel on delinquency and status offense cases in juvenile courts. This data, collected by the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, pertains to California, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota and Pennsylvania (Philadelphia is a separate category). Feld describes the juvenile justice process and each state's data prior to comparing the data. He notes that there are significant differences in the rates of attorney representation among states. He points out that many juveniles still appear before juvenile courts without legal counsel and receive out-of-home placement or secure confinement sentences. Interestingly, Feld notes that in this study, attorney representation appeared to result in more severe dispositions for juveniles. The article concludes with policy implications of, and possible explanations for, Feld's findings, and a recommendation for more qualitative research on the process of appointing counsel.

6. Feld, Barry C. "The Punitive Juvenile Court and the Quality of Procedural Justice: Disjunctions Between Rhetoric and Reality," 36 *Crime & Delinquency* 443 (October 1990).

Feld discusses the past decade's amendments to state juvenile justice statutes that de-emphasized rehabilitative treatment and accentuated punishment and public safety. Feld notes that treating juvenile offenders like adult criminals moves the juvenile justice system away from its initial purposes. He questions whether there is a need for a separate juvenile court system which provides fewer procedural protections than adult criminal courts, when juvenile courts are becoming procedurally and substantively similar to adult criminal courts. Citations to state juvenile justice statutes, which focus on offender accountability, appear at the end of this article.

7. Feld, Barry C. "The Right to Counsel in Juvenile Court: An Empirical Study of When Lawyers Appear and the Difference They Make," 79 *J. Crim. L. & Criminology* 1185 (winter 1989).

Focusing on Minnesota during 1986, Feld analyzes 1) variations in rates of attorney representation and 2) attorneys' impact in juvenile delinquency and status proceedings. Feld reviews the right to counsel and the effects of *In re Gault* on the juvenile justice system before engaging in an empirical analysis of data. In the final section of his article, Feld discusses the policy implications of this study.

8. United States. General Accounting Office. *Juvenile Justice: Juveniles Processed in Criminal Court and Case Dispositions: Report to Congressional Requesters*. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1995. (GAO/GGD-95-170). 93 pp.

This report contains data on 1) frequency of juvenile appearances in criminal (as opposed to juvenile) courts, 2) rates of juvenile conviction in criminal courts, 3) sentences

of juveniles tried in criminal courts, 4) dispositions of juvenile delinquency cases in juvenile courts and 5) treatment of juveniles placed in adult correctional facilities. It provides citations to, and summaries of, state laws governing transfer of juveniles to criminal court. The report also includes an appendix of judicial waiver data for Arizona, California, Florida, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Utah.

9. *Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Fiscal Year 1993: Statistics Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Rockville, MD: Available from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, 1995. 125 pp. and 7 Appendices.

OJJDP identifies trends of inmate populations in juvenile custody facilities. This report categorizes data by demographic traits, admission rates, offense types, educational levels of juveniles in custody and length of stay in custody.

10. *Juvenile Court Statistics 1991*. [Washington, DC]: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1994. 214 pp.

This report, prepared by the National Center for Juvenile Justice, is the 65th of a series that began in 1929. It profiles over one million delinquency and status offense cases handled by juvenile courts throughout the United States during 1991. This report also contains an analysis of juvenile court data that covers 1987-1991.

C. Minorities

1. Kempf Leonard, Kimberly, Carl E. Pope and William H. Feyerherm, eds. *Minorities in Juvenile Justice*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1995. 242 pp.

In June 1986, an official from the Center for the Study of Youth Policy testified to a Congressional subcommittee that over half of the incarcerated juveniles in the United States were minorities. He further stated that recent research indicated minority youths do not commit crimes at the same disproportionate rate. In 1988, Congress amended the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to require states to try to conform the proportion of incarcerated minority youths to the proportion of minorities in the general population. This collection of research and policy articles discusses methods of investigating, and analyzing data concerning, possible racial and ethnic bias in state and local juvenile justice systems. In chapter one, Feyerherm describes recent efforts of state and local groups to respond to the federal government's disproportionate minority confinement mandate. In subsequent chapters, authors discuss differential processing of minority youths by various types of juvenile justice officials in particular jurisdictions: Florida (Frazier and Bishop), Michigan (Wordes and Bynum), Minnesota (Feld), Pennsylvania (Kempf Leonard and Sontheimer), Washington (Bridges, Conley, Engen and Price-Spratlen), California (Austen) and one rural county in Wisconsin (Poupart). In the final chapter, Pope outlines proposals for reducing minority representation in the juvenile justice system. Many of the articles use charts, diagrams and statistics to assist the reader. This work also contains a table of contents, an introduction, an index (which includes entries for authors cited in notes within the text of each chapter) and brief biographies of chapter authors.

2. Hunt Federle, Katherine, and Meda Chesney-Lind. "Special Issues in Juvenile Justice: Gender Race and Ethnicity." In *Juvenile Justice and Public Policy: Toward A National Agenda*, edited by Ira M. Schwartz. New York, NY: Lexington Books, 1992. 31 pp.

This chapter contains two parts. The first part examines the institutionalization of girls in the juvenile justice, mental health and child welfare systems. It concentrates on how these systems fail to respond adequately to girls, citing paternalism in both processing and treatment as a primary cause. The second part discusses the institutionalization of minority youth in these three systems. The authors state that racism is a key cause for the increase in the institutionalization of minorities.

Note: Researchers could obtain citations to additional useful materials from the following bibliographies:

Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System: [Topical Bibliography]. Rockville, MD: Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, 1994. [223 pp.]

Lauer, Tammy. *American Indians and Juvenile Justice: A Bibliography*. St. Paul, MN: American Indian Research and Policy Institute, 1995. 129 pp.

D. Sociology and History

1. Musick, David. *An Introduction to the Sociology of Juvenile Delinquency*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 1995. 332 pp.

This undergraduate text introduces researchers to the topic of juvenile delinquency in the United States. The text contains five parts. In part one, Musick describes key concepts necessary for studying delinquency, and provides a historical overview of problem children, parenting and juvenile law development in the United States. In part two, he discusses different means of measuring juvenile

delinquency, such as arrest data in the Uniform Crime Reports, victimization studies and children's questionnaires. In part three, Musick presents different theories regarding the causes of delinquency and the types of children who become delinquents. In part four, he examines the involvement of families, schools and police organizations in preventing, limiting and causing delinquency. In part five, the author describes approaches to preventing and controlling delinquency, and considers their relative merits and deficiencies. This text includes a table of contents, a preface, textual charts and tables, name and subject indexes and bibliographical references.

2. Polier, Justine Wise. *Juvenile Justice in Double Jeopardy: The Distanced Community and Vengeful Retribution*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1989. 197 pp.

Judge Polier served on the Domestic Relations Court and New York State Family Court in New York City from the mid-1930s until her retirement in 1973. This work, published posthumously, describes Polier's observations and experiences during those years. It provides an intriguing account of the juvenile justice system. Polier's rich discussion about the history of the system is seamlessly interwoven with commentary on the politics of the times and the social pressures placed on underfunded courts. Polier acknowledges the shortcomings of the legal system for children, and argues that reforms are typically short-sighted and remove decision making from those in close contact with children. She advocates greater intervention to counter causes of juvenile crime, such as child neglect, lack of support and respect for single mothers and general prejudice against minorities. Polier died shortly after completing this manuscript, and others completed the 21 pages of chapter notes. The index provides quick access to discussions of key concepts, cases, statutes and persons.

3. Reinharz, Peter. *Killer Kids, Bad Law: Tales of the Juvenile Court System*. New York, NY: Barricade Books, 1996. 335 pp.

From a vigorous prosecutorial viewpoint, Reinharz recounts stories about victims and perpetrators which highlight serious problems within New York's juvenile justice system. Reinharz also discusses how the law itself contributes to the problems of New York's criminal and juvenile court systems. Reinharz's glossary helps a reader to understand the structure of, and terms used in, New York's criminal and juvenile justice programs. This work also includes a table of contents, a foreword, endnotes and an epilogue.

4. Humes, Edward. *No Matter How Loud I Shout: A Year in the Life of Juvenile Court*. New York, NY: Simon & Schuster, 1996. 399 pp.

This powerful narrative provides insight into the Los Angeles juvenile court system and the frustrations experienced at all levels of this system. Humes recounts events he observed during a year in a Los Angeles juvenile judge's courtroom, and discusses our court system and how it deals with our youth. He describes some noteworthy cases involving juvenile criminals, as well as popular theories of controlling violent youth crime. Humes also includes moving poems written by high-risk juvenile offenders who studied writing with him. This book is useful to attorneys and to parents of young offenders who need to understand the many levels of the juvenile justice system. This well-documented work concludes with 15 pages of chapter notes and a detailed index.

5. Block, Carolyn, and Richard Block, eds. *Trends, Risks and Interventions in Lethal Violence: Proceedings of the Third Annual Spring Symposium of the Homicide Research Working Group, Atlanta, Georgia*. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice, [1995]. 370 pp.

Many of these research papers concerning violence and homicide focus on, or have sections on, juveniles. Examples include: "Youth Violence, Guns and the Illicit-Drug Industry" (Blumstein and Heinz), "Age Patterns in Homicide" (Lee and Chen), "Violence as a Consequence of Parenting" (Goetting), "The Menendez Murders: Parricide in Perspective" (Heide), Predicting Rearrest for Violence (Lattimore, Visher and Linster), "Examining the Dynamics of Serious Violent Incidents Among Inner-City, Adolescent, Public School Students in Atlanta, Georgia" (Lockwood), "Violence Exposure, Psychological Distress and Risk Behaviors in a Sample of Inner-City Youth" (Jenkins), "Supporting Adolescents with Guidance and Employment (SAGE): 1993 Update" (Flewelling, Paschall and Ringwalt) and "NIBRS and the Study of Juvenile Crime and Victimization" (Snyder). These research articles include many graphs and tables. Most articles include footnotes and bibliographic references.

6. Schwartz, Ira M., and Russell Van Vleet. "Public Policy and the Incarceration of Juveniles: Directions for the 1990s." In *Juvenile Justice and Public Policy: Toward a National Agenda*, edited by Ira M. Schwartz. New York, NY: Lexington Books, 1992. 14 pp.

This succinct article discusses the impact of state budget cuts on the juvenile justice system. It includes tabular data from the 1980s on operating expenditures and expenditures per juvenile for each state's (and the District of Columbia's) public juvenile detention and training centers. The authors advocate that policymakers review and reform state and local juvenile detention facilities and training schools.

E. Comparative Perspectives

1. Freeman, Michael, ed. *Children's Rights: A Comparative Perspective*. Aldershot, England; Brookfield, VT: Dartmouth Publishing Company, 1996. 248 pp.

Essays in this collection describe 1) how 10 countries are implementing the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and 2) how they are dealing with discrepancies between the Convention's standards and national laws and practices. An additional essay discusses how Swiss laws regarding children compare to the Convention's provisions; at the time of this book's publication, the Swiss Parliament had not approved the Convention. Each essay contains endnotes. To locate references to juvenile justice in this compilation, researchers should consult the index (subject: juvenile justice) and the supplemental index of references made to articles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Articles 37, 39 and 40 focus on juvenile justice). This compilation includes a table of contents, an introduction and brief biographical information about the editor and essay writers, many of whom are law professors.

2. *Cross-Cultural Research on Juvenile Justice: Proceedings of First International Forum on Youth*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, for the International Institute for Youth, Inc., 1992. 47 pp.

Two papers within this brief work are useful for legal researchers. One discusses juvenile delinquency and the juvenile justice system in Japan. The other outlines key international juvenile justice congresses and seminars held during the past twenty years, and mentions some of the documents produced during these meetings. Three other papers in this collection are more useful to social science researchers. These papers concern the need for, and

problems encountered in conducting, cross-cultural juvenile justice research. All of the papers conclude with brief lists of references.

3. Hackler, Jim. *Official Responses to Problem Juveniles: Some International Reflections*. Oñati, Spain: Oñati International Institute for the Sociology of Law, 1991. 403 pp.

This collection of papers resulted from a "Cross-Cultural Comparisons of Juvenile Justice Systems" seminar conducted in July 1990 at the International Institute for the Sociology of Law. The papers provide perspectives on juvenile justice in Australia, Canada, Fiji, France, Finland, Japan, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Switzerland, the United States and the former German Democratic Republic. This work also includes a discussion of juvenile delinquency and reeducation in the People's Republic of China. Many of the papers include charts and tables, and all of the papers provide bibliographic references.