abstracts of papers presented at the 1975
annual meeting of the
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

SO4588 Abbott, Daniel J. (U New Orleans, Lakefront LA
ASC 70232), A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FELONY
1975 MURDER IN DEVELOPED AND UNDERDEVELOPED
0086 NATIONS.

\# Data collected from Kampala, Uganda question the
assumed lower level of property crime in cities of recently
urbanizing countries. The focus is on a comparison of felony-
murder in the US & Uganda, with special reference to Kampala &
New Orleans. The data consist of trends in reported crime
in both nations & cities with a more extensive set of informa-
tion on the social characteristics of offenders in New Orleans.
The Ugandan situation is compared with the period of unbridled
violence in the US in the 1890's when the disruption of footloose
urbanization & industrialization had not been matched by a
developed, somewhat efficient formal control system. A pat-
tern of felony murder had emerged in Uganda & many develop-
ing countries prior to its appearance on such a grand scale in
the US. The similarities in experiences & circumstances of the
post-independent modulated Ur African & the post-Civil
Rights ghetto black American are explored. The colonial model
has been applied to the analysis of the black situation in the US
& possibly the neo-colonial model presently applied to Third
World Countries would be more appropriate for the poor of Ur
America. There are several new sources of frustration &
embitterment for the post-Freedom Movement "loser" in both
the US & developing countries. The capacity to use extreme
violence in property crime with emotional detachment may
rapidly spread & become generalized in many developing coun-
dies with their wholesale incorporation of the prison response
so prominent in the US. Finally, there is a description of the
data necessary to test the hypothesis of an interaction between
the deregulation & promise of an Independence Movement or a
Civil Rights Act & the heightened sense of deprivation from con-
stant poverty in the production of criminals more capable of
a sociopath type of felony murder.

SO4399 Allen, Harry R., Simon Dititz, Thomas Foster,
ASC 1975 Harold Goldman & Lewis Lincher (Ohio State U,
0087 1314 Kinne Road Columbus 43212), A TREATMENT
PROGRAM OF SOCIOPATHY BY MEANS OF DRUGS.

\# It was hypothesized that chronic antisocial offenders,
showing exaggerated cardiovascular responsiveness to adrenaline
& generally hyporesponsive are amenable to specific ameliora-
tion of symptoms & control of antisocial behavior by pharma-
cologic means. If effective, this treatment could be coupled
with rehabilitation & desocialization programs for treatment
purposes. 9 sociopathic (& 12 nonsociopathic) S's were identi-
fied through an operational definition of sociopathy. After
diagnostic screening by a psychologist, S's were administered a
battery of tests to obtain baseline parameters for comparison
with subsequent observations. Utilizing a double-blind experi-
mental design, all S's were placed in a placebo, drug (im-
ipramine pamoate) & phase-out placebo condition. Under drug
conditions, instantaneous recordings were made of cardiovas-
cular & electrodermal reactivity to a 30-minute audio-visual
presentation, the middle section of which contained a variety of
emotionally charged scenes. During the 6 month treatment
period, with systemic monitoring by project staff, informa-
tion on S's functioning was also obtained from various institu-
tional sources. Sociopathic S's differed significantly from non-
sociopathic S's on a disc test measuring tactile perceptual
acuity; sociopathic S's responses approximated nonsociopaths
under the drug condition. Favorable weight changes, job
assignments (involving greater trust & lesser custody), &
self-reported changes in psychological status (more energetic,
less anxious, more restful sleep, less impulsivity, decreased
irritability) were found for 8 of the 9 sociopathic S's under drug
administration. Under placebo fade-out, favorable change
indicators reverted to pre-drug levels. 6 of the 9 sociopathic
S's responded beneficially compared to the nonsociopathic con-
tral S's on the same drug regimen. At least in prison, some
remediation of antisocial behavior by sociopaths can be achiev-
ed by the judicious use of drugs which produce nervous system
arousal. Chronic treatment studies are indicated with volunteer
sociopathic & nonsociopathic S's, supplemented with other
treatment programs. Moral, ethical & legal implications &
issues of such a treatment modality are enormous & must yet
be addressed.

SO4400 Anderson, Etta A. (U Maryland, College Park
ASC 20042), THE "CHIVALROUS" TREATMENT OF THE
1975 FEMALE OFFENDER IN THE ARMS OF THE CRIM-
0088 INAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: A REVIEW OF THE
LITERATURE.

\# While there has been a small number of empirical studies
which have specifically concerned themselves with the F
offender, the question of how the F offender differs from her M
counterpart has seldom been posed in criminological literature.
There has been, however, some speculation in the literature
with respect to the differential treatment of M & F offenders by
agents of social control. The thesis that agents of the criminal
justice system (who are predominantly M's) exhibit a "chival-
rous" attitude toward F criminals & therefore afford them
more lenient treatment than M offenders has been set forth by
numerous writers. The relationship between "chivalry" & the
F offender in the custody of the justice system is explored.
The traditional notion set forth by many criminologists, who
suggest that F's have a greater likelihood than M's of being
processed out of the system, is contrasted to empirical evi-
dence which suggests that the opposite is true. The thesis that
F's are given "chivalrous" treatment by agents of the criminal
justice system & are consequently treated less severely than
their M counterparts is concluded to be a myth. Instead, the
reverse situation appears to exist: particularly in the judicial
& correctional processing of F offenders in the system. This
conclusion is related to the practice of sexist justice in the US,
& several negative consequences that this "chivalrous" treat-
ment has upon the justice system in general & upon the F
offender in particular are suggested.

SO4401 Arafat, Ibthas & Kathleen McCalhany (City Coll, 138
ASC 10031), ATTITUDE
1975 TOWARD POLICEWOMEN ON ACTIVE PATROL.
0089 \# The purpose is to ascertain whether or not F
police officers, are seen by the public, by their
colleagues, & by themselves, as efficiently capable of per-
forming their duties as their M colleagues. A self-administer-
ed \# was used. An unstructured interview was also conducted
to elicit information from the policemen & to probe their ex-
perience & attitudes. A random cross-sectional sample of M's
& F's from the New York metropolitan area was used. 700 \#'s
were distributed & 596 were completed by the R's. Of the
police R's, 268 were men & 44 were women & of the group
representing community response, 116 were M's & 170 were
F's. In the analysis of the data, age, sex, & group identifica-
tion (community or police dept) were used as independent vari-
able to typify variations in attitudes. The Analysis of Vari-
ance method was used to ascertain the significant relationships
that exist between the independent & dependent variables. In addition, percentages were used in computing the demographic characteristics of the different groups. Although no significant reason exists for not accepting policewomen as equals, there are psychological reasons which inhibit their acceptance. The underlying rationale for these psychological barriers, namely sex roles, has been perpetuated through tradition so that they have become a form of “reality” by which men can base their reasons for excluding women from police work. Sexual identification is a more powerful factor than age in influencing the R’s attitudes toward accepting policewomen on patrol duty. The responses clearly show that stereotyping based on sex roles interferes by not allowing the acceptance of individuals who cross sexually identified occupational roles. In this case, the occupational role is police officer, sexual identification is masculine—the problem is the F police officer who must cross into a basically masculine occupational role & be accepted.

Baldwin, Roger (Muhlenberg Coll, Allentown PA ASC 18104), WHY INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS IN FAMILY 1975 CRISIS INTERVENTION TRAINING OF POLICE ARE 0990 PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE.

It is a paradox that in American Society there is the greatest proliferation of educational facilities in the world & an almost universal anti-intellectual attitude. This attitude is greater as one descends the SC ladder. The police, generally recruited from upper lower阶 or LMc (We) backgrounds are thus relatively high in their disdain for formal education & anything labelled intellectual. Current administrative pushes toward professionalism require formal training & more police are involved in Crips intervention training programs particularly succeed since most are visual & concrete & call for police participation. The practical application of principles that would have remained abstract in a lecture course become exceedingly clear & accepted in a “participant observation course.”

Block, Richard L. (HOMICIDES IN CHICAGO: A ASC 18091), TEN YEAR STUDY 1965-1974. 1975 A 10 year study of changing patterns of homicide in Chicago 1965-1974 demonstrates several trends. The increase in homicides is far above that suggested by demographic shifts in the population. Most of the increase can be accounted for by homicides in which a handgun is the death instrument or robbery the motive. Homicides have become increasingly concentrated both geographically in the poorest neighborhoods & demographically among young black M’s. As these trends are considered, policy implications of the findings are discussed.

Booher, Deborah (Federal Correctional Institution, Fort ASC 18083), New York, DRUG ABUSE AND 0992 CULTURAL VALUE OF RISK.

The purpose is to examine the utility of the encounter group process as employed in the NARA Drug Abuse Program at the Federal Correctional Institution, Fort Worth, Tex. The encounter group process as a positive training device for residents within the institution is discussed, & the structure & function of the group process is described & analyzed in terms of resident motivation & responsibility development. Also examined is risk-taking behavior & responsibility in relation to a resident’s active participation within the encounter group setting. The instrument used is a revised version of Kogan & Walloch's Choice Diagram Scale—the Drug Risk Scale—that was administered in intervals of 3 months within the unit’s level system program. The findings are discussed in terms of the pretest & posttest application of the 0992 & in regard to future program development.

Boles, Jacqueline (Georgia State U, Atlanta 30303), ASC 18081), MINGLING AND LOTTERY: FEMALE CRIME 1975 RATES AND THE LAW.

0995 Recent studies show significant changes in rates & types of offenses committed by women. Misde-

menors, especially those related to sexual conduct, are vul-

erable to political considerations; thus, laws regulating vice & police enforcement of these laws, are important determiners of changing arrest rates for women. An ongoing study in one large city will indicate the relationship between existing vice laws, differential police practices & arrest rates for prostitu-

ton—commercialized vice. A direct relationship will dem-

onstrate the need for case studies of the interaction between laws (especially municipal ordinances) & F crime rates.

Brawn, Richard G. & Anne L. Whiting (Center ASC 18106), HUMAN SERVICES, 79 Madison Ave NY 10016, 1975 ANALYZING RETENTION IN TREATMENT FOR 0994 DRUG ABUSE: A STUDY OF GAMESMANNSHIP IN ACTION.

Data gathered to assess the efficacy of a treatment referral system for drug addicts were statistically significant. Since the null hypothesis (fitting program services to client needs would not increase retention) was accepted, a search for a new model which would explain the results of the original study was undertaken, utilizing the approach of grounded theory. The concept of "intervention" came to be redefined as one of "interference"; that is, interference in the self-perceived interests of the clients & the agencies. A new model was constructed & a reexamination of the original data demonstrated strong empirical support for the Goffmanian theorem of Strategic Interaction. The specific thesis is suggested that intervention by institutions of social control in the solution of social problems (such as drug abuse) promotes a response of gamesmanship.

Carte, Gene E. (Coll of Community Services U ASC 18129), CINCINNATI, OH 45221, TECHNOLOGY VERSUS 1975 PERSONNEL: NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF 0995 POLICE PROFESSIONALISM.

An historical analysis of some aspects of police professional reform, specifically the competing priorities of technology vs personnel is presented. During the early development of professionalism, the selection of superior candidates for policing was a prominent aspect of the model. Subsequent applications tended to minimize such efforts in favor of technologi-

cal reform. The writings & work of several police reformers—August Vollmer, Bruce Smith, O. W. Wilson,—are discussed in relation to this issue. Outside developments which had an influence on the structure of police services are also considered, including the political climates in the cities; the burden of enforcing extensive & complex automobile regulations; demonizing effects of Prohibition; new public administra-

tion skills which improved police management; & changes in the job market during the Depression. The term "face validity" is used to describe the old-style relationship of legitimacy between the policeman & the community; this relationship is contrasted with the detachment of the professional model. The issue of personnel reform & of face validity in connection with the move to increase representation of groups which have traditionally been excluded from full access to police work is explored.

Chappell, Duncan (Battelle Law & Justice Study ASC 18134), Center, P O Box 5395 Seattle WA 98105, CROSS 1975 CULTURAL RESEARCH ON FORCIBLE RAPE.

0996 While rape is commonly viewed as one of the most serious of all offenses, large variations exist in the reported incidence of the crime within & between different
societies. Thus, in the US the rate of reported rape is substantially higher on the Pacific Coast than it is in the Northeast or North Central parts of the country, & rape rates in the US are large are much higher than those of major European countries. Such variations raise important questions concerning the factors which affect the incidence of rape in a society. Little attention has, however, been devoted by behavioral scientists to the study of cross-cultural aspects of rape. The current literature on the subject is examined with a view to establishing the benefits, as well as the dilemmas, to be derived from a fresh comparative approach to the study of this crime.

**Dandurand, Yvon (Canadian Assoc Professional ASC Criminologists, P O Box 4464 STN E5 Ottawa, 1975 Ontario K1S 6N5), THE PROFESSIONAL CRIM-**
**INOLOGIST IN CANADA.**

† Criminology is sometimes looked upon as being merely a pretense, & excuse for becoming the do-gooders that many of us want to be. On the other hand, criminologists are also said by many to be either "government-paid obscurantists" or "society's dirty workers." Criminology has nevertheless become a substantial source of income for many researchers, many professors, many clinicians, & it is doubtful that very many of us always have the courage to push our criticisms to their own logical conclusions. An attempt is made to reevaluate critically the contribution of the professional criminologist to the general field of social control. The main question addressed is that of knowing why it seems so difficult for the criminologist to define his own role in concrete & realistic terms.

**Dombo, Richard & Harold Hendler (New York U, c/o ASC 55 Route 9W Piermont NY 10968), ISSUES IN INVOLVED IN CONDUCTING DRUG RESEARCH IN INTRAMURAL SETTINGS.**

† Drawing upon experience conducting research on "drug abusers" undergoing "treatment" in intramural settings, focus is on: (1) definitions researchers, staff & clients have of these settings, & (2) how the relationships among various actors, including the researcher, affect the kind & extent of information (or knowledge) that is generated about the "treatment experience." Implications of this discussion for pursuing research in these settings are explored by considering the social scientist's orientation to his research, the distinction between the ideal & real world of treatment & client & staff views of care. In this context, it is argued that drug abuse treatment is best regarded as a negotiated understanding (however implicit) between treatee & treater to display certain behavior (or performances) that are mutually acceptable as operationalizing the "success" goals of the program.

**DeZee, Matthew R. (Program In Corrections, 401 ASC Schroeder Hall, Illinois State U Normal 61761), 1975 THE SOCIOLOGY OF CRIMINOLOGY: A STUDY OF GRADUATE SCHOOLS OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINALJUSTICE.**

† This analysis focuses upon various relationships peculiar to some of the more traditional aspects associated with academic & the rating of academic dept's. Data obtained from approximately 200 academicians, practitioners & graduate students, 14 graduate institutions & 55 scholarly journals provide the basis for analyzing factors influencing the prestige ratings of institutions offering graduate degrees in Criminology/Criminal Justice. The subjective status rank of the dept's is strongly determined by the publication productivity of its faculty, while certain departmental characteristics account for some of the variance. In addition, there is adequate evidence indicating that a strong sociological bias continues to permeate the discipline of criminology.

**Fishman, Gideon (U Haifa, Israel), CAN LABELING ASC BE USEFUL? 1975 † The research questions were as follows: (1) Do all boys adopt a negative self perception after an official contact with a law enforcement agency? (2) Does a negative self perception necessarily lead to further delinquency & law breaking behavior? A follow-up study of all graduates (N=137) of a M juvenile delinquent's institution was conducted. A self-administered, close-ended [2] was designed & handed out to all the available S's. The total response rate was 46% (N=63). The [2] included questions as to the S's deviant self perception, the way they thought others perceived them after institutionalization & whether the S's believed that opportunities such as jobs were denied to them because of their incarceration. This constituted an index of perceived labeling effect (with reliability of .80 on the Kuder- Richardson test). The population split about equally between S's who indicated definite labeling effects (39%) & S's who indicated absolutely no labeling effects (58.5%). Using a self reporting schedule which consisted of 30 delinquent & criminal offenses, there were no significant relationships between perceived labeling effect & delinquent or criminal activity. The only significant relationship was between labeling effect & length of recommitment (p < .02) which suggests that S's who scored high on the labeling effect index (the higher the score, the lower the effects were reclassified for longer periods than S's who were more aware of the labeling effect (scored low on the index) of their institutional experience. These findings indicate that the stage of secondary deviance is not universally reached after an encounter with the legal system. The data imply that there may be some positive implications to perceived labeling.**

**Gottfredson, Don M. (School Criminal Justice ASC Rutgers U Newark NJ 07102), SOME POSITIVE 1975 CHANGES IN THE PAROLE PROCESS.**

† Charges of arbitrary & capricious parole decision-making, an absence of clearly articulated decision policy, & concern about fairness pose problems for most paroling authorities. The development & use of specific paroling policy guidelines intended to increase equity are described from studies done in collaboration with the US Board of Parole. Subjective assessments by decision makers made at the time of decision showed that judgments of severity & risk were important determinants of decisions. Thus, severity classifications & empirically derived measures of risk were combined to provide the policy definition desired. Procedures were defined also for periodic review & revision of the policy. Related work in progress in collaboration with several state paroling authorities is discussed.

**Greeno, Nancy B. (Coll Redwoods, Eureka CA ASC 95501), A VIEW OF FAMILY PATHOLOGY IN- 1975 VOLVING CHILD MOLEST — FROM A JUVENILE 0102 PROBATION PERSPECTIVE.**

† Concern is with the child who is molested by either her natural father, stepfather, or the common law husband within the home setting. Primary interest & emphasis has been on the molester & his psychiatric characteristics & sexual deviations which have all been well documented in the literature dealing with incest, cultural taboos, sexual psychopathology & criminality. There is little literature concerning the wife/mother in the home who is usually depicted as a secondary victim or her relationship with the molester. The mother’s interpersonal relationships with the daughter/victim, as well as the molester, has received relatively little probation attention or documentation. Often it is found that little psychiatric intervention or treatment has been afforded to either the molest victim or her mother with whom she is usually reunited. The location of this study was a large metropolitan probation
department with a wealth of community resources & services. 14 families were chosen by probation staff as those requesting or amenable to treatment. The court reports were reviewed as to completeness of family background information, psychological factors in the family, & court orders. Emphasis on inquiry was to be placed on the inter-personal relationship of the mother, molester’s wife, as a heretofore overlook subject of concern. Consideration was to be given as to what techniques, innovative procedures or treatment of modalities would be ungendered as to better service this type of family. There was indeed paucity of background information on the parents which in turn made it difficult for the reader, be it a judge or supervising probation officer, to ascertain the strengths & weaknesses in the family structure so as to better make a meaningful court recommendation & disposition. It appeared that an interview information guide should be developed to assist the probation officer in soliciting information from the victim, the wife/mother, & the husband/father (molester) which would give a much better picture of the family dynamics & which would be germane for further research. A suggested guide is part of the larger paper.

S04415 Hall, Williams, J. E., (London School Economics, ASC Houghton Street England WC2), THOUGHTS ON 1975 PAROLE MODELS AND PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE. 0103 ¶ The many different models of parole operating in different common law jurisdictions are described; these are linked with different systems of legislative & judicial control of sentencing. Different aims & concepts of parole exist, & these must be borne in mind when considering the criticisms. An element of discretion is necessary in respect of nearly all prison sentences; the question is whether this power should be vested exclusively in the sentencing court or whether it should be shared with a parole board or the prison administration. A linked question concerns the choice between an indeterminate & a determinate sentence, though English & other experience shows that parole can be operated successfully with definite sentences. Another question concerns whether parole applies to all or nearly all prison sentences or to only some, & what proportion of those eligible for parole are actually granted parole. Parole boards vary enormously in respect of: (a) composition, (b) criteria, information actuated upon, (c) procedure, (d) recall, & (e) administration & research. The challenge to parole comes from 2 sources: (A) prisoners, who are no longer content to accept the justice & fairness of the system; & (B) research, which casts doubt on some of the basic assumptions. There are many other aspects which fail to be considered in making a judgment about parole. One must consider what have been termed the latent functions served by parole. These are: (i) sentence modification, (ii) contributing to good behavior in prison, (iii) providing a positive objective for prisoners & staff, & (iv) providing a means of checking up on the prison & release program. It is unlikely that abolition of parole is preferable to its further development.

S04416 Hippchen, Leonard J., (Glassboro State Coll, NJ ASC 08028), A STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS AND NEEDS 1975 FOR BILINGUAL COURT INTERPRETERS IN THE 0104 CRIMINAL COURTS OF NEW JERSEY. ¶ The courts of NJ have seen a considerable increase in the appearance of non-English speaking defendants in the criminal courts, & concern exists whether these persons are being protected in their Constitutional rights because of language handicaps. This study was conducted for the Administrative Office of the Courts of NJ by faculty of Glassboro State Coll. Its purpose was to make an objective appraisal of the needs & problems of non-English speaking defendants in the criminal court processes, & to determine the adequacy of defense representation of these persons in the courts. Basic methodology consisted of the use of " & personal interviews with court personnel & non-English speaking defendants. The findings are used as the basis for recommending a detailed comprehensive plan for recruitment, training, & utilization of bilingual court interpreters throughout the court system, & illustrate how research is being used in the State in an attempt to improve the quality of justice among non-English speaking defendants.

S04417 Juenger-Tas, Justine (Centre d'Etude de la Delinquance ASC Juvenile, 44 Avenue Jeanne 1058 Brussels Belgium), 1975 HIDDEN DELINQUENCY AND JUDICIAL SELECTION 0105 IN AN URBAN SETTING. ¶ The 1st objective was to study a representative sample of an Ur youth-population, 15 to 18 years old, including boys & girls, students & working youth's, Belgians & children of immigrant workers. The 2nd objective was to try to discover some of the mechanisms that operate to constitute the officially labeled delinquent population. The 3rd goal was to gain more insight in backgrounds of delinquent behavior. The key-concept in this respect is social integration as defined by: (1) close ties with significant others (parents, teachers, bosses, friends); (2) the desire to conform & to commit oneself to conventional subsystems (school & work); (3) functioning well in relevant sub-systems; (4) acceptance of general social values, & of more specific legal norms. The principal hypothesis was that social integration would be negatively related to delinquency. Delinquency was measured by 17 selected offenses, which did not include truancy, sexual relations, & running away from home. 399 juveniles were interviewed. The data showed that 66.6% of the interviewed adolescents reported 1 or more delinquent acts, most of which were acts against property, committed in small groups or alone. Girls did report more offenses, & their delinquency was much more like that of boys then was expected on the basis of official records. Except for aggressive delinquency, no relation between SC & delinquency could be established. Children of guest-workers did report considerably less offenses than Belgian children. Pronounced delinquent behavior was found to be related to weak ties with parents & teachers, low commitment to & dislike of school & work, poor school-records, truancy, & work-instability. Values appeared to be consistent with behavior. The fact of committing some offenses during adolescence seems rather normal. No differences could be found between those who did not report any delinquent acts & those who did report 1 or 2 acts. It is the repeated & more serious offender that should worry us. As to girls' delinquency, it seems clear that in the future it will resemble more & more boys' delinquency. With respect to the theoretical hypotheses, data confirm the social integration - social control - perspective, & with respect to selection processes, it is clear that the relation of pronounced delinquent behavior to police-detection is far from being perfect. Other variables, whose relationship with delinquency is by no means established, do affect the possibility of being selected by judicial authorities.

S94418 Katznelson, Susan (Institute Law & Social Research, ASC 1125 15th St Washington DC 20005), THE FEMALE 1975 OFFENDER IN WASHINGTON D. C. 0106 ¶ The purpose is to describe & analyze F offenders, their crime patterns & their dispositions in the criminal justice system. The empirical analysis is based on all the arrests (N= 15, 460) in Washington DC for 1973. The statistical analysis gives a descriptive picture of F crimes, as well as a comparative framework relating findings on F offenders to those on M offenders. The F offender in DC tended to be young, black & unemployed. Most frequently she was charged with a victimless crime of minor seriousness. About 26% of the F crimes were violent, directed mainly against family & friends. Typically, younger women were involved in prostitution, middle-aged women in larceny, & older women in assault. Black F Offenders were charged with a much larger
proportion of violent & property crimes than their white counterparts, & this finding might be used as an indicator for the trend all F crime will follow in the future. In terms of dispositions, women seemed to fare better than men in terms of their cases being dropped, or being found not guilty. But this held true only for violent & property crimes: in victimless crimes the picture was reversed, with women being treated more harshly than men, which might indicate a possible "double standard" in operation. Finally, the study suggested the possible legalization or decriminalization of some victimless crimes. These crimes, specifically prostitution, which are generally unaffected by prosecution or conviction in terms of later recidivism, use scarce resources of a system already overloaded with crimes which are more serious & socially harmful.

S04419 Kress, Jack M. (School Criminal Justice State U ASC New York, Albany 12222). SENTENCING: THE 1975 SEARCH FOR RATIONAL CRITERIA, 0107 @ The importance of the sentencing decision in modern criminal law is well recognized. Prior studies have indicated a considerable "disparity" in the sentencing practices of different judges, but have not addressed themselves to establishing a concrete method for reducing the incidence of unjustified sentence variation. The ongoing study described here is attempting to fully cooperate with state trial court judges in the development & implementation of a set of practical tools to help the judiciary achieve its declared goal of equality in subsequent sentencing decisions. Some of the early legal & methodology problems encountered are here described.

S04420 Kuebel, Gaylon L. (U Nebraska, Omaha 68101), A 1975 ASC BRIEF HISTORY OF THE IMPACT OF PROFIT MAKING INDUSTRIES IN PRISONS, 0108 @ The desire to make prison labor both productive & reformative was adapted by the Quakers following John Howard's visit to N. Michele & Chen. Congregate labor under enforced rules of silence prevented contamination by communication & allowed meditation & contemplation with God. When the desire to make prisons self-supporting entered the picture, a great deal of inmate exploitation occurred. Organized labor & private enterprise combined their efforts to legislatively kill all profit making industries in prisons. However, there are ways in which this activity could work if proper safeguards are utilized.

S04421 Lowenberg, David A. & Dobby Y. Jacobson (1975 ASC North Scence Ave, Suite 706 Tucson AZ 85701), A 1978 PRACTICAL ALTERNATIVE TO PROSECUTING SELECTED FELONY OFFENDERS: THE PIMA COUNTY ATTORNEY'S ADULT DIVERSION PROJECT,
@ After 21 months of operation, the Pima County Attorney's Adult Diversion Project continues to address itself to cases in which the local law enforcement agencies & the county attorney's office have reasonable grounds to believe, from the evidence presented, that a person has committed a felony criminal offense within Pima County, but in which the county attorney's office determines that the traditional criminal prosecution procedure does not serve the best interest of the local community, criminal justice system, & defendant. In Aug 1978, the evaluative researcher requested the criminal diversion statistics for the previous 7 months for the purpose of conducting an intensive judicial impact study. The principal finding disclosed that the diversion project has a positive impact on the traditional judicial process by diverting 7.6% (X%) of the justice system's felony caseload for the 7 month research period. In Sep 1974, the evaluative researcher conducted a cost comparison of a felony defendant being processed through the traditional criminal justice system vs a defendant being processed through the adult diversion system. The cost comparison revealed that a felony defendant being diverted in lieu of going through the traditional judicial process saves the local taxpayers $1,292 per case. The July Quarterly Report reveals that 2 out of every 3 prospective felony defendant referrals have received diversionary status. Since the genesis of the project, there have been 140 (41%) felony divertees who have successfully completed the project; there have been 19 (6%) felony divertees who have unsuccessfully completed the project; & there are 182 (53%) felony divertees who are presently participating in the project. Of the 19 felony divertees who have unsuccessfully completed the project, only 5 of them were revoked because of a rearrest. Moreover, only 2 of the 5 divertees were re arrested for committing another felony offense. The Adult Diversion Project is designed to facilitate the impulsive, situational, convoluted, & selected violent offenders before they begin establishing a criminal behavior pattern. The diversion personnel are striving to work with the diversion participants in their own communities so that they will have a better chance to be law-abiding, productive citizens for the rest of their lives instead of being stigmatized with a criminal conviction.

S04422 Mao Namara, Donal E. J. (John Jay Coll Criminal Justice City U New York, 444 West 56th Street 1978 10019), POLICE DISCRETION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE: IRELAND AND JAPAN — A COMPARATIVE COMMENT.
@ Neither in Ireland nor in Japan is police discretion allowed to in the police training curricula, in the rules & regulations, or in the manuals of procedure. Yet in both countries, as indeed in the US, police officers, particularly in the lower ranks who are most in contact with field situations, exercise virtually unlimited discretion (to arrest & to charge), in Ireland principally in the Rs areas; in Japan more usually in the U centers. In neither country has research been directed to ward identifying the criteria (articulated or hidden) upon which discretionay judgments are based...yet in neither country is there any evidence that such discretionary decisions result from corruption. In Ireland, SC & political affiliation have been identified as variables; in Japan, family affinity & neighborhood identity seem to be operative factors.

S04423 Mao Namara, Donal E. J. (John Jay Coll Criminal Justice City U New York, 444 West 56th Street NY 1975 10019), POLITICAL TERRORISM: CRIME OR TACTIC (THE CASE OF THE IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY),
@ The Provisional Unit of the Irish Republican Army has engaged in terrorist acts (assassination, bombing, kidnapping & maiming) in Northern Ireland over the past 5 years. The ethical & moral rationalizations for their tactics must be found in the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church for most 'Provos' are Catholoces & Catholic school alumni. The Roman Catholic Church approves violence in the following circumstances: that it be a just cause; that there be important goals; that all nonviolent means of attaining these goals have been exhausted; that the violence be proportionate to the ends to be achieved & to the level of violence utilized by the enemy; that the decision to employ terrorist tactics is made by a legitimate organ; that every effort is made to minimize death or injury to innocent persons; that there be a reasonable chance of success; & that there be significant support for the terror tactics among the population in whose interest the campaign is being waged. The Irish Republican forces hold that all of these criteria have been met.

S04424 Manning, Peter K. & Lawrence J. Redlinger (Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824), WORKING 1975 BASES FOR CORRUPTION: SOME CONSEQUENCES OF NARCOTIC LAW ENFORCEMENT.
Narcotic Laws are subject to the corruption of their spirit because of the means by which they must be enforced. Corruption has its base in the erosion of formal rules & procedures. Informal rules & procedures, or "working agreements & arrangements" are crucial to the maintenance of any organization, one of the most important is that they help members achieve clarity in ambiguous areas & resolve problematic situations. In areas of police work, like narcotic law enforcement, where many activities are ambiguous & problematic, informal working agreements may be the only way any enforcement is accomplished; yet, it is these informal arrangements which provide the structural base for further erosion & corruption of the law. Utilizing a structural-behavioral perspective, the general implications of formal rule erosion is examined; specifically focus is on ambiguities & problems surrounding the activity of case-making for narcotics officers. Analysis of case-making activities by officers in a police depot indicates the manner in which formal rule erosion is accomplished & why erosion is seen as necessary. Analyze reveals how informal working rules & their application is controlled & "elites" & "errors" handled so that significant publics do not become knowledgeable of the discrepancies between the law as statute & as action. Finally, analysis indicates how all traditionally defined areas of corruption (e.g. bribe taking, using & selling drugs, etc) revolve around, & are conditioned by the activities of case-making. The implications of this pattern are discussed as they relate to the regulation of economic markets in general.

S04425 Meyer, Robert F. (U California, Irvine 92664), ASC CORPORATE CRIME AS ORGANIZATIONAL 1975 BEHAVIOR.
0113 ✪ The distinction between white-collar & corporate crime has been elusive for criminologists. One major point of differentiation would seem to be that the study of white-collar crime & corporate crime involve different units of analysis with individual level variables applicable to white-collar criminals, & group or aggregate level variables more appropriate for the actions of corporate or organizational units. Thus, the literature on formal or complex organizations may contain some important information relevant to corporate crime especially in the effects of organizations on members. The implications of placing corporate crimes in an organizational framework are discussed along with some hypotheses derived from this conceptualization.

S04426 Meyer, Peter B. (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802), THE PROFIT-MAKERS BEHIND THE 1975 WALLS: PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS' EXPERIMENTS ON PRISONERS.
0114 ✪ The role that profit-makers acting as inmate employers may be expected to play in the corrections process is examined. The experience of correctional settings in which drug manufacturers' testing on inmates is permitted is employed as the experiential frame of reference on which the predicted outcomes are based. Provision for profit-making firms as inmate employers is examined in terms of the impact of the introduction of this new set of actors into the institutional setting on the traditional corrections "output." A range of institution types, from fully closed to very open, are considered, as are different conditions which might be imposed on private sector employers of inmates. The distribution of benefits from experiments on prisoners is found to favor the companies almost exclusively. While the evidence of detrimental effects on inmates & institutions is not shown to be of major significance, the provision of all benefits to the manufacturers in the form of implicit subsidies is shown to be a very inefficient use of these cost savings, & more productive distributions, including increased provision of funds to inmate & corrections systems are identified as possible alternatives, critical issues confronting correctional systems planning to permit profit-makers access to inmate labor are isolated: (1) job security & its relationship to job competition; (2) the process of selection of industries & jobs; (3) the relationship of profit-related jobs to other prison jobs; & (4) payments to institutions for services rendered to profit-makers; & (5) the problems presented by the institution's role as monopsonist. The specific resolution of each of these issues in the drug test cases is described & probable resolution in other profit-making contexts extrapolated. Unless the drug test pattern is, "...significantly changed in a wholly novel scheme for the introduction of private employers into prisons, the presence of profit-makers behind the walls may not only boost the profits of US industry, but also the volume of US crime."

S04427 Miller, Jon & Lincoln Fry (U Southern California, ASC Los Angeles 90007 & Ventura Regon Criminal Justice Planning Board, CA), RE-EXAMINING 0115 ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONALISM IN LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The evidence is reviewed which suggests that the personnel who are already engaged in the practice of law enforcement may react less than enthusiastically to the recent demand for higher education & that this is a factor to be taken into account in estimating how successful this educational movement is likely to be. These informal observations are substantiated by findings from a survey of 136 members of 3 small law enforcement agencies in which education was correlated with dimensions of professionalism (as in factor analysis of 25 Likert-type items), & dimensions of work strain (also based on factor analysis of a series of Likert items) & questions dealing with work satisfaction. The prediction that education would have a beneficial effect on these 3 aspects of work was clearly disconfirmed. In contrast, measures of rank, tenure & internal organizational relations were found to be better predictors of professionalism, strain & satisfaction. Based on these findings, caution in adopting Coll requirements for all law enforcement personnel is urged.

S04428 Miller, Martin B. (U. Cloud State U, MN 56091), ASC THE ECONOMICS OF IMPRISONMENT, 1975 ✪ Studies of inmate social systems have traditionally characterized argot roles or personal salinontypes as adaptive responses to the several deprivations of imprisonment. Prison inmates, also, into a relatively closed market economy in which they are urged to buy or barter scarce goods & services out of needs specific to the prison culture, e.g. for protection, sexual satisfaction, diet supplementation, etc. This production-distribution-consumption paradigm may be either partly or wholly illicit or ilicit. A "criminal market" is created & maintained by prison systems which underpay inmates for their services, partly in response to a legacy of anticrime labor legislation, & partly out of a security/punitive need to limit the economic transactions of the prisoner. Inmates are forced into the illicit economy thus created & maintained by the regulated scarcity of desired goods & risk-maintenance by the staff. It has been verified that both guards & prisoners are active participants in illicit market transactions, antithetical to the rehabilitative model, which tend to perpetuate a cynical value system. The more "secure" or regulated the prison, the greater the probability of criminal market-economy transactions. Systems which pay market wages to prisoners report minimalization of illicit contraband & illicit transactions, among other benefits. Focus is on the economic world peculiar to the prison culture, & an attempt is made to construct a rational explanation, in economic & sociopsychological terms, for what appears to be a "stressed" supply-demand relationship.

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The work is focused on the concept of community arbitration as an alternative to formal criminal processing. The East Palo Alto Youth Program in Cali & the Neighborhood Youth Diversion Project in the East Bronx of NY employ arbitration & community bearing settlement techniques in handling grievances involving juveniles. The Columbus Ohio Night Prosecutor’s Office uses law students as arbitrators in bringing about settlement of interpersonal disputes. But perhaps the most uniform & widespread use of arbitration is embodied by projects located in Philadelphia, Rochester & Cleveland. These projects are known as 4-A Projects (Arbitration as an Alternative) & operate under the auspices of the American Arbitration Association in conjunction with the local criminal justice administrations. The projects are designed to provide for the arbitration of petty, but technically criminal disputes. The Philadelphia 4-A Project has existed the longest, since 1966, & is the most extensively documented. A case study of this project, involving an analysis & description of such germane issues as project purpose, eligibility & available remedies, is the basis of this discursive & to some degree heuristic dissertation. One cannot argue with certainty the precise directions, forms or even the eventual success of arbitration as an alternative diversionary method to criminal processing. Yet the arbitration process was found to be flexible & susceptible for integration within the criminal justice system. Arbitration is a voluntary process that is available to the R's right up until the moment of trial. Likewise, in the event of failure of arbitration techniques the R's are returned to formal criminal processing. The object of arbitration is to mete out remedies & not punishment, ergo the reconciliation of perpetrator & victim is crucial & not the determination of innocence or guilt. The suitability of the arbitration process is only limited by the R's willingness to participate. Crimes which are nefarious, those which are victimless & those that occur between transients are not strictly suitable for arbitration. Obvious limitations prevent the development of arbitration as a paradigm for the problems associated with the formal administration of criminal justice.

Research on the impact of governmental structure on criminal justice systems is almost nonexistent. A preliminary report is presented on research in the field, a look at the spectrum from unitary to federal governmental structures & their criminal justice systems, & a posing of more specific research topics, particularly in the field of legislation.

8 major problem areas in conducting comparative survey research in criminology are identified & discussed. These are (1) equivalence of stimulus material, (2) response bias, (3) equivalence of interviews, (4) organizational problems, (5) temporal equivalence, (6) equivalence of meaning, (7) sampling problems, & (6) cultural bias in research design. These problems are discussed in particular reference to the culture UN project on perceptions of deviance conducted by the writer.

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Price, Barbara Raffel (Pennsylvania State U, ASC, University Park 16801), THE POLICE ADMINISTRATOR'S AMBIVALENCE TOWARDS PROFESSIONALISM.

The objective is to examine the role of the police administrator in the professionalization of the police occupation & to argue for the utility of the concept in furthering organizational objectives. Special attention is given to the traditional ambivalence displayed by police management toward professionalism. Since professionalism takes 2 forms, rhetoric & action, the implications of each must be investigated. Professionalism, it is recommended, should be considered a police management strategy, currently under-utilized, but with potential power for organizational self-defense as rhetoric & when operationalized, with direct consequences for increased productivity.

Ritch, Robert M. (4465 Forest Glen Court, Annandale, VA 22003), THE SOCIOLOGY OF LAW: THEORY AND PRACTICE OF CRIME CONTROL.

A survey is presented of the various theories & practices concerning crime control. A theoretical dichotomy was created so as to compare & analyze the crime-control model with the due-process model. The therapeutic & institutional models were not considered. Crime control mechanisms for all societies are based on the inherent inequalities between power-privileged holders & their dependents. Power-privileged differentials constantly change in society, a fact that will be demonstrated by a comparative examination of the crime-control & due-process models. Crime control theory was divided into theory proper, objectives, policies, & trends. One conclusion is that the crime-control model shows that important decisions about offenders processed through the criminal justice system are made by personnel without a clear cut ideology about how to deal with these individuals. A 2nd conclusion is that crime control techniques have been tested against 2 general standards (the effect of intervention procedures & the suitability of intervention procedures). A number of crime control programs were examined to illustrate typical contemporary crime control practices. Most programs today are alternatives to traditional institutional programs. The problems of these programs were pointed out, such as legislative & administrative difficulties, lack of trained manpower, & lack of community involvement & participation on the grass roots level.

Robinson, Cyril D. (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802), A PROPOSAL FOR HERON MAIN- TENANCE IN NEW YORK CITY: POLITICAL REACTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS.

An experimental project for heroin maintenance proposed by the Vera Institute of Justice for New York City as part of the Lindsay administration's attempt to reduce drug addiction & drug-related crime is examined. Public disclosure of the proposal was greeted by a wave of protest that ranged across the political spectrum from black militants on the left to President Nixon on the right, as a result of which the project was abandoned. Data were gathered by open-ended interviews of the major decision-makers & by use of press releases, newspaper accounts, & internal memos & evaluations. Analysis proceeds along 2 lines (1) using orthodox concepts of pluralism, & (2) employing radical analysis that examines the proposal in its larger social, historical, political, & economic contexts. The proposal occasioned prolonged & heated debate long after it was buried because decision-makers operate in a social & economic arena restricted by the capitalist system. Such political leaders deal with political shadows of the problem rather than with the problem itself & it is therefore understandable that the debate is superficial & unreal.

Robinson, Cyril D. (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802), POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS - THAT ENDURING MYTH.

Recent retrospective reviews of police-community relations programs conclude that they are generally ineffective or even counter-productive. Yet this has not led to a reexamination of the assumptions on which these programs are based. One important assumption is that "the police are the agents of the people they serve, & that the people served by the police are, in the case of ghetto residents, those same ghetto residents. On the contrary, radical theory holds that the police are the representatives of a state, controlled by a ruling class, whose particular function is to control the ghetto population for the benefit of that class. Moreover, recent research tends to controvert earlier views of the ghetto as a disorganized community & to see it as rich in social & economic life & organization. Fencing & "organized crime," which from the ghetto standpoint, provides inexpensive goods & employment for ghetto residents, are examples of conflicts between ghetto community & police objectives. Police corruption, in this view, represents a benefit to the ghetto population, because it allows the growth & continuation of "black capitalism," while "efficient" police work, of which police-community relations is a part, represents a threat to black survival.

Schochet, Barbara V., & Jack Goldsmith (U California, Los Angeles 90055 & American U, Washington DC 20016), ISSUES IN RESEARCH: LEARNING DISABILITIES & JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

A number of recent studies have examined possible relationships between learning disorders & juvenile delinquency. These studies frequently infer the causation of juvenile delinquency by learning disorders. These inferences may lead to oversimplified perceptions of relations between these 2 complex areas. A number of issues are discussed in relation to this new research: (1) the many ways in which learning disorders may be defined, as well as the difficulties of identifying learning problems & their etiologies; (2) the various ways in which juvenile delinquency may be defined, & impediments to using young people who have been labelled "juvenile delinquents" in this type of research; (3) some issues in the labeling & classifying of children as "prognostic," "learning disordered" or "learning disabled." A critical analysis of selected studies is presented in light of the above stated areas of methodological concern. Suggestions for future research & a discussion of practical implications for action within the juvenile justice system are outlined.

Sollmece, Joseph A. (State U New York, Albany ASC 12223), LABELING THEORY & PERSONAL CONSTRUCT THEORY; TOWARD THE MEASUREMENT OF INDIVIDUAL VARIATION.

Labeling theory (LT) has recently come under severe attack. Basically, the major criticisms revolve around (LT's) inability to explain individual variation & hence a subsequent limited applicability. A primary reason for (LT's) low explanatory power results from its dependence upon an inadequate & largely unresolvable notion of personality formation—George Herbert Mead's conception of the development of "self," In short, LT lacks a viable, empirically verifiable theory of personality development, one that can explain why certain individuals accept a deviant label while others reject it. Only by incorporating a more developed psycholocial conception of the individual into LT, that of Mead, can LT adequately answer the major criticisms leveled against it. The psychological model offered here is that of Personal Construct Theory as developed by the late, clinical psychologist, George Kelly. Such a synthesis of LT & Personal Construct Theory can offer an explanation of individual variation in the acceptance
or rejection of deviant labels, something that LT as presently constituted cannot do.

804441 Sigler, Robert T. & John C. Watkins, Jr. (U ASC Alabama, P O Box 1935 University 35486).
1975 SENTENCING: ART OR SCIENCE.
0129 ¶ The variations in sentencing philosophies are noted & the common retribution, deterrence, re-habilitation classification of treatment philosophies have been adopted here. The legislative enactments which provide the legal basis for sentencing are varied with wide discretion for the sentencing authority. There are 2 basic components to the present movement to reform sentencing procedures. The 1st seeks to reduce the wide disparity in sentencing which has been generated by a need to discriminate in a context where no basis for discrimination exists other than personal values & public pressure. The 2nd seeks to urge disparity through the application of discretion to make the sentence fit the needs of the offender rather than the nature of the offense. As the present body of knowledge is inadequate, sentencing today must be viewed as a complex art rather than a true science. The need is stressed for the development of the alternatives many advocated by many for the disposal of the offender. A 2 stage approach is appropriate. The 1st stage or the short term goal, is the reduction of present sentencing disparity based on public pressure & personal values. The long term goal is the reintroduction of sentencing disparity based on a firm body of empirical knowledge & an effective set of sentencing alternatives.

804442 Silverman, Ira J., Manuel Vega & John Accardi (U ASC South Florida, Tampa 33620, POLICE PERCEPTIONS OF FEMALE CRIMINIALITY.
1975 0130 ¶ Little systematic research has been directed toward the examination of F criminality. Police perceptions are examined regarding the following: (1) demographic characteristics of F offenders ie, age, race, income, marital status, & employment status; (2) the nature of increased involvement of F's in felonies, misdemeanors, & specific part 1 offenses; (3) treatment of F's as compared to M's by police, courts, & correction personnel; (4) effect of the traditional F role on masking criminality; arresting F's as compared to M's. Data were collected by means of a Z. The final sample was 352 state & local law enforcement personnel in the greater Tampa Bay area. Results indicate that police perceptions were consistent with the data reported in the Uniform Crime Reports. More specifically, the F's perceived major increases in aggravated assaults, larceny & shoplifting. There were also perceived increases in traditionally 3d dominated crimes of burglary & robbery. The typical F was seen as being below 31, black, single & unemployed. It's also indicated that F's were more leniently treated by all segments of the criminal justice system, but suffer more adverse effects at the hand of the system. Also F's were seen as harder to handle than M's in arrest situations.

804443 Steadman, Henry J. & Joseph J. Cocozza (Mental Health Research Unit, 4 Holland Ave Albany NY 1976 12229, DANGEROUSNESS AMONG INCOMPETENT DEFENDANTS: A TENTATIVE ASSESSMENT OF PREDICTIVE VALIDITY.
1975 0131 ¶ The 1971 New York State Criminal Procedure Law mandated in the first time in that state that indicted felony defendants who were declared incompetent to stand trial had to receive an additional determination of dangerousness. Between Sept 1, 1971 & Aug 31, 1972, in the absence of any statutory or empirical guidelines, 2 psychiatrists & the court made such decisions for 256 M defendants. The research reported here are the 1st analyses of the follow-up data for these 256 cases resulting from a 4 year, prospective study initiated at the outset of the CPL implementation. The data reported examine the predictions of dangerousness by psychiatrists & the court in the light of behavior exhibited by the defendants over a 3 year period in state mental hospitals & in the community as their behavior precipitated rearrest or rehospitalization.

804444 Stockdale, Eric, THE EMERGING SCIENCE OF ASC SENTENCING — THE ENGLISH SCENE.
1975 0123 ¶ The official report on Young Adult Offenders in 1974 included a recommendation that the courts should in most cases of such offenders fix only the maximum term, & that the actual time served should be determined by bodies other than the courts. This proposal reopened the question of whether the judges are the most appropriate people to decide on sentences, & the question was given added impetus by some controversial sentences. Despite this there is substantial support for the continuance of judicial sentencing, subject to adequate training. Improvements in the latter area are discussed, as is the crucial influence of the appellate system on judicial education.

804445 Swigert, Victoria Lynn (Holy Cross Coll, Worcester ASC MA), DIFFERENTIAL LEGAL TREATMENT AND CRIME CAUSATION.
1975 0133 ¶ The literature on differential legal treatment has evidenced contradictory findings concerning the role of class & race in the disposition of criminal defendants. At the same time, a growing number of observers have pointed to the importance of gender & appearance of individuals in the legal process. Given the nature of the American democratic system & the homogenizing effects of mass culture, it is argued that legal representatives, in their decision making processes, rely upon an informal assessment of the defendant's conformity to a criminal stereotype. That such a stereotype is comprised of many class & race characteristics does not imply that it is restricted to, or includes all members of the L or minority groups. The operation of a criminal stereotype has implications for the maintenance of the deviant behavior in question. If it can be demonstrated that the judicial system acts to differentially dispose of those defendants whose characteristics are said to predispose them to criminality, the legal system becomes an agent of blocked opportunity for these groups. The isolation of such individuals from access to the quality of justice guaranteed by the Constitution to all, acts to reinforce subcultural commitments among those thus affected. A series of propositions is developed which integrate a sociology of law & a theory of crime causation.

804446 Trebesch, Arnold S. (Center Administration of Justice American U, Washington DC 20016), THE 1975 POTENTIAL IMPACT OF "LEGAL" HERON IN AMERICA.
1975 0134 ¶ What impact might the British system of medical dispensation of heroin have on crime & related problems in the US & Canada? Methods of investigation were: (1) site visits to English & American addiction treatment centers, & (2) projections into the future based upon many empirical studies. Preliminary conclusions were: (A) potential great benefits to nonaddicts, especially cancer & cardiac patients, since heroin is the most powerful analgesic known to medical science—advantages ignored in most criminological research; (B) reduction of unknown dimensions, but perhaps a minimum of 25%, in crime committed by addicts in treatment; (C) continued crime, nevertheless, by many addicts in treatment; (D) a significant drop over time in black market prices & operations; & (E) no significant increase in recruitment of new addicts through "legal" distribution as opposed to present highly efficient illegal distribution system. A plan is proposed for America providing for local options & variations in distribution systems, as allowed in the 21st Amendment regarding alcohol,
are examined. Focus is on corruption investigations in New York City, beginning with the Lacoe Commission Report and concluding with the Knapp Commission Report. Findings indicate that corruption is a recurring phenomenon, at least in New York City; that there has been a corruption exposure approximately every 10 to 15 years; and that the nature of police corruption has changed little—although the sources of corrupt activities have shown some change over time. There is also less political involvement in police corruption than there was at the turn of the century.

Vigdor, Gideon (Bell Canada & Concordia U, ASC 269 Belmont P Q, METHODOLOGICAL 1975 PROBLEMS CONFRONTING CROSS-CULTURAL CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH USING OFFICIAL DATA.

The aim is 3-fold: (1) To present & discuss some of the methodological problems involved in utilizing cross-cultural criminal statistics, (2) To present the current available sources of international criminal statistics & to examine their reliabilities, (3) To discuss the impact of cross-cultural criminological research on the development & assessment of criminological theories. The major problem criminologists face in comparative research is the problem of comparability. This problem could be examined in light of possible discrepancies which might exist between the operational & nominal definitions of various types of crime. The major source of international crime statistics is compiled & published by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). INTERPOL's data reveals significant amounts of missing data. This is especially salient for developing countries. A second source of international statistics is provided by the World Health Organization (WHO). This source is of limited interest to criminologists since it provides data only on homicide & suicide. Analysis of the reliability & validity of homicide statistics revealed that this criminal offense attains a high level of stability & reliability when examined on a time series basis. Analysis of the comparability of the 2 official sources (INTERPOL & WHO) with regard to homicide revealed a 0 order r of 0.95 for 33 countries. A longitudinal analysis correlating homicide data from the 2 sources revealed mixed results. The r between the 2 sources varied for different countries between 0.04 & 0.90. Cross-cultural criminological research is mandatory if we are to develop a more generalized understanding of criminal behavior. At the present time, most of the criminological knowledge stems from the American experience; with the absence of cross-cultural studies, the risk of nongeneralizability is greatly enhanced, & in any case can never be evaluated.

Wondracek, Fred W. (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802), THE ROLE OF THE COMPUTER IN SCIENCE IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF JUSTICE.

Ultimately, the quality of justice depends upon the competence of the individuals who work within the justice system & upon the effectiveness of the programs they operate. The question of how the computer sciences & computer technology can contribute to the upgrading of personnel working within the justice system, & how they can provide the basic tools necessary for comprehensive & continuous program monitoring & program evaluation is addressed. Cited are examples such as computer-assisted in-service training for probation & police officers as constituting one way of improving the quality of justice through improving the quality of justice personnel. Furthermore, attention is called to automated decision-making aides in police, probation, & court work. The Computer-Assisted Regional Evaluation System for juvenile delinquents, known by the acronym CARES, is cited as one of a series of currently operational examples. Finally, discussion is focused upon the implications of a computerized data base for comprehensive process & outcome evaluation of all justice programs.

Ward, Richard (John Jay Coll Criminal Justice, ASC 444 West 56th Street New York NY 10019), A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF POLICE CORRUPTION.

The results of corruption investigations & reports are examined. Focus is on corruption investigations in New York City, beginning with the Lacoe Commission Report & concluding with the Knapp Commission Report. Findings indicate that corruption is a recurring phenomenon, at least in New York City; that there has been a corruption exposure approximately every 10 to 15 years; and that the nature of police corruption has changed little—although the sources of corrupt activities have shown some change over time. There is also less political involvement in police corruption than there was at the turn of the century.
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assessments of service efforts depend heavily on quantitative & objective techniques of measurement. Unfortunately, such methods cannot adequately examine the treatment experience in its fullest sense, i.e., the "process" of treatment. Thus these techniques produce findings which are limited in sensitivity as indicators of variation in the effectiveness of program & policy, & therefore are limited in the extent to which they can be utilized in suggesting alternative policies. All too often, such research designs are developed in a vacuum, i.e., without substantial contact with the empirical world of the program being evaluated. It is contended that such first-hand involvement in the program's social world is critical to designing any evaluation that seeks to uncover the dynamic processes operating within a treatment setting. The position is taken that an extensive period of qualitative exploratory research can help to insure that the issues addressed in a more quantitative evaluation of a program are salient to the empirical world of that program.

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