abstracts of papers presented at the 1976 annual meeting of the AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

806193 Allen, Harry E. & Nick Catz (Ohio State U, ASC 1976) OFFICER AIDES: AN OUTCOME STUDY. 0147 † The use of professional staff in social service delivery systems — ie, corrections — has a long history, but little empirical evidence exists as to its effectiveness. The use of oxoffenders as parole officer aides in Ohio began in 1972 as a 3-year innovative project. The project’s major goals were to use former parolees to: (1) assist current parolees with pre-release adjustment problems, (2) reduce caseload size, & (3) develop a career ladder for indigenous paraprofessionals. Only 2 of the 6 effectiveness indicators are discussed here, although aides were remarkably similar to (or some parameters more effective than) parole officers. Measured by educational achievement & promotion in rank, an effective career ladder was constructed for aides. In terms of recidivism (defined as failure, possible failure, & success), the aides supervised by aides were significantly more successful than those under supervision by parole officers, despite the more problematic caseload nature of the former. The recidivism differential may have in part resulted from aides’ smaller caseloads, degree of supervision of aides exercised at the unit level, more intensive interactions between aides & parolees, & absence of functional role conflicts (“helper” vs “supervisor”).

806187 Anderson, Etta A. & Merry A. Morash (U Maryland, College Park MD 20742), LIBERAL THINKING ON REHABILITATION: A WORKABLE SOLUTION OR TION TO CRIME? 0149 † An examination of one aspect of liberal ideology which has significantly influenced correctional programs & policy — ie, the liberals’ ideas about the role of work as a rehabilitative measure. The nature of the relationships between criminality & unemployment & between rehabilitation & work, as espoused by the liberals in their theories, policies & programs, are discussed & criticized. The conclusion is that the emphasis which has been placed upon preparing individuals for work has diverted attention away from efforts to produce changes in the social structure — eg, in economic & political institutions. Structural changes in these areas would make it possible to more adequately meet the needs of a larger portion of society’s members, including exoffenders.

806188 Anton, Anatole B. & Richard Ayre (U Colorado, ASC 1976) CRIMINOLOGY. 0149 † In a characterization of what a Marxist criminology would be & what advantages Marxist theories have over other theories, it is posited that Marxist theories — in contrast to others — seek to explain the specific form that crime assumes in different kinds of societies at specific points in their history. The progress that has been made so far in the construction of such a theory is evaluated. The classical & contemporary criminologists who are important in this regard are discussed, but focus is on the defects of Taylor, Walton & Young’s book, THE NEW CRIMINOLOGY. This book is seen as making little progress in the direction of its stated aim, ie, soundly criticizing non-Marxist criminologies, & as making less progress in the positive direction of constructing a Marxist criminology. Conclusions are that the preliminary obstacle of achieving an adequate concept of crime must be overcome before either a Marxist critique of criminology or a Marxist criminology can be achieved. This problem requires understanding of the concept of crime as an institutionalized philosophy.

806189 Arcaya, Jose M. (U Cincinnati, OH 45221) A PHENOMENOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE FEAR OF CRIME. 0150 † Concerns here is with the application of the phenomenological method to the public’s perception of crime. Using this descriptive, qualitative approach, the everyday lived meanings related to the fear of crime are analyzed. The study is based upon in-depth, open-ended written descriptions & interviews with 75 S’s from the greater Pittsburgh & Cincinnati metropolitan areas. Included is a brief exposition of the phenomenological method, background literature on the public’s perception of crime, a structural description of the fear of crime, & implications for societal responses to this problem. A main conclusion is that the fear of crime reciprocally results in a fear of strangers. This finding has consequences for the notions of community & the experience of interpersonal isolation.

806190 Aultman, Madeline G. (Lamar U, Beaumont TX ASC 1977), A TYPOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF THEORETICAL EXPLANATIONS. 0151 † The data for this study were collected by the Youth Needs Survey in Tallahassee, Fl during Mar, 1975. A stratified cluster sampling technique was used to select homerooms from grades 6 through 12. A self-report instrument was used which contained multiple choice questions used in generating Likert scales. The sample included approximately 1,500 students in Leon County. Factor analysis was employed in an attempt to construct offense types, but failed to reveal any differences of significance. Specifically, only 1 factor clustering was located. Nevertheless, a typology based on legal categories of criminal acts was developed in order to see whether there is a difference in the abilities of theories to explain various types of criminal behaviors. Utilizing regression analysis, it appears that property offenses & violent offenses are best predicted by the variable reflecting social alienation than by the normative pressures variable which is most useful in predicting status, petty, & drug offenses. Additionally, these offense types are compared as to how well they are explained by existing models of delinquency causation. In this later task, path analysis is employed.

806191 Aultman, Madeline G. & Charles F. Wellford (Lamar U, Beaumont TX 77710 & Westhinghouse ASC 1976) CRIMINOLOGY. 0152 † In a study of the processes involved in delinquency causation, several dominant sociological theories are tested through path analysis. The tested model includes variables reflecting propositions of anomie theory, labeling theory, & a variety of control theory. Also in this model are variables measuring alienation & self-esteem to assess the importance of these supplementary concepts in the theoretical explanation. Suggestions are that a model which contains many of the current theories available on delinquency causation can provide us with an indication of our ability to statistically explain the variance in crime & delinquency. Data were collected by the Youth Needs Survey in Tallahassee, Fl during Mar, 1975. A stratified cluster sampling technique was used to select homerooms from grades 6 through 12, a self-report instrument was used which contained multiple choice questions used in generating Likert scales. The sample included
approximately 1,500 students in Leon County. Analysis of the data suggests that the variable reflecting labeling by parents & teachers & the variable reflecting controls from peers are much more able to explain processes of delinquency causation than is the anomie variable. Conclusions are that anomie theory is more suited for explanation at a different level & that at the individual level focus should be on the importance of interpersonal controls.

S86192 Austin, Roy L. (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802) UNCONVENTIONAL COMMITMENT, 1976 NEUTRALIZATION, AND DELINQUENCY. 0155 ❖ Contrary to the position he regards as evident in the works of Cohen (1955), Miller (1958), & Cloward & Ohlin (1960), Matza claims that "the subculture of delinquency . . . does not commit adherents to their misdeeds" (1964: 50). As in his earlier publications with Sykes (1957; 1961), he proposed instead that delinquents are attached to conventional values but periodically neutralize these values to commit illegal offenses. These propositions on commitment & neutralization have remained influential in part because of reported empirical support (Matza, 1964; Bell, 1966; Buffalo & Rodgers, 1971). However, these findings that supposedly support Matza's position allow alternative nonsupportive interpretations. Moreover, analysis of data based on 1,588 white boys from the Richmond Study shows that indicator of unconventional beliefs (used as measures of moral commitment) are more strongly related to indicators of theft & vandalism than are indicators of neutralization. This finding is contrary to Matza's emphasis on the importance of neutralization in explaining delinquency. In addition, boys who hold unconventional beliefs are more likely to agree with statements suggesting that they use neutralizations. Since neutralization should not be necessary for these boys, rejection or revision of Matza's thesis is suggested.

S86193 Bajjal, Christine Wolf (Lake County Juvenile ASC Court, Palatine OH 44077, A SOCIO- 1976 ECONOMIC STUDY OF THE ILLINOIS JUVENILE COURT ACT OF 1899. 0154 ❖ This study traces the development of the Illinois Juvenile Court Act of 1899. The SE setting was seen as a contributing factor in the enactment of this legal change. Suggestions are that a conglomerate group of varying interest rather than a single vested interest group may have been influential in the development of this act. Based on this study, a triangular model of variables has been proposed with SE setting, juvenile court act, & a conglomerate group of varying interest linked as independent, dependent, & modified intervening variables respectively.

S86194 Bailey, William C. (Cleveland State U, OH 44118), ASC 1976 A MULTIVARIATE CROSS SECTIONAL & LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF THE DETERRENT EFFECT OF THE DEATH PENALTY. 0155 ❖ While most sociologists seem committed to the notion that the death penalty does not deter, careful examination shows that available evidence is far from conclusive, with most investigations suffering from serious theoretical & methodological difficulties. To meet the objections raised by Gibbs (1968), van den Haag (1966), Bedau (1971), Justices of the US Supreme Court (Furman vs Georgia, 1972) & others that: (1) most investigations have solely focused upon capital offense rates for states which differ in the statutory provision for capital punishment & not upon its actual use (certainty), (2) the few analyses that have examined the effect of certainty have only focused upon a few years that may or may not be representative of other years, & (3) levels of execution for the years that have been examined are so low as to seriously bias (distort) the results. Examined here is the relationship between execution rates & homicide rates cross-sectionally for each retentionist state for the period 1910 to 1967 & longitudinally for each state for this period. With the exception of but a few states & years, a z analysis utilizing both a rectilinear regression model & a power function showed executions — as practiced over the last 6 decades — & levels of homicide to be generally unrelated. This relationship remained basically unaltered when a N of SE & demographic factors associated with homicide were introduced as control variables. Some caution is suggested in interpreting these negative findings, however, due to some theoretical & methodological limitations of the present investigation.

S86195 Ball, Richard A. & J. Robert Lilly (West ASC Virginia U, Morgantown 26506), EMERGENT 1976 DELINQUENCY IN A RURAL AREA. 0156 ❖ This study reports behavioral & attitudinal data obtained through self-reports completed by 398 boys & 407 girls, all of whom were white, 6th graders residing in an ecological context with both R & U characteristics. The data show a relatively low incidence of basic norm violation accompanied by pronounced levels of norm neutralization & anomie. Data suggest that neutralized delinquency may be a significant factor in the delinquency of boys in such a context, but an insignificant factor in the delinquency of girls in the same area. Several forms of anomia appear to be salient factors, & there is some suggestion of differences in the patterns for boys & girls. Self-concept appears to affect the impact of neutralization & anomia on emergent delinquency among both the boys & girls.

S86196 Barker, Thomas (Mississippi State U, Mississi- ppi State 39769), POLICE DEVIANOE OTHER 1978 THAN CORRUPTION. 0157 ❖ Focus is on forms of police deviance not directly related to police corruption, viz: police perjury, sex, sleeping & drinking on duty, & police brutality. Police deviance is examined as a form of occupational or work related deviance with its accompanying opportunity structure, socialization through occupation experiences & group support & reinforcement. Data gathered in a medium size police organization reveals that the perceived extent of each deviant pattern varies inversely with the perceived "wrongness" & risk which existed in the police agency.

S86197 Bartol, Curt R. (Carleton State Coll, VT 05735), ASC 1976 PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. 0158 ❖ This correlational & exploratory study tested the hypothesis that R policemen & deputy sheriffs differ significantly from a control group in certain psychological characteristics measured by psychological inventories. 80 were 48 policemen from small Depts & 46 deputy sheriffs representing a wide geographical distribution throughout the state of Vermont. The control group was 100 M Coll students of comparable age & background. Data were collected from the MMPI, EPI, EPO, Hanman-Nelson Intelligence Scale, Strong-Campbell Interest Inventory, & a structured interview. Differences between the means of the groups were submitted to a t-test. Results indicated significant differences in extraversion, neuroticism, interest patterns, exhibitionism, heterosexuality, dominance, & suspicion. Most outstanding were the highly significant personality differences, with R policemen exhibiting significantly more stable-extraverted behavior than the control group. The possible reasons for these differences are discussed.
In attempts at scaling self-reported delinquency that have been explored by Short, Nye, et al, each of the studies essentially was questioning the representativeness of the official figures & the discreteness of the categories of delinquent vs non-delinquent. In so doing they were probably inadvertently providing information as to the variables involved in becoming labeled an official delinquent. Interest here is also in the representativeness & discreteness problem, as well as perhaps the more important problem regarding the measurability of delinquency cross-culturally—ie, does the Nye & Short scale apply equally as well to cultural groups other than US samples? 2 random samples were selected to explore this problem: 300 Western Kentucky U students & 300 American U Delinquent students (non-American). Each sample was administered a [2] including the sample 29 items developed by Nye & Short. Scores were computed for each of the RS utilizing the Nye & Short scale based upon the Guttman scaling technique. Several results differing from the original scale were noted. The following hypotheses were investigated: (1) Generally the Coll samples would conform to the patterns of conduct reported by the training school & high school samples. However, the Coll samples of US students will tend to report a greater amount of delinquent acts than high school students, but less than training school students. The lowest scores & 2 amounts of delinquency will be reported by the Middle East Coll students. (2) For all samples boys will exceed girls in 2 amounts of delinquency & scale scores. For all items except ungovernable behavior & runaways Ms will exceed Fs in the N of reported offenses. (3) The Nye & Short scale will be found to apply to the US sample, but greatly modified in the Middle Eastern sample. All of the foregoing hypotheses were supported. Implications are that: (A) The applicability of the Nye & delinquency scale must be reconsidered when using foreign samples; (B) those kids who later go on to Coll may be a very select group of youngsters; (C) because Coll students are from predominantly Me backgrounds, they may be permitted to commit more serious delinquent acts more frequently than high school students; (D) because Coll M's are all more permissiveness in their behavior, they are much more seriously & more frequently involved in delinquent behavior than girls; (E) training school M's while more frequently & seriously involved in delinquency than Coll students, entered the institution not simply because of the & seriousness of their acts but also because of their Me background which made them more likely targets by the police than the Me Coll M's; & (F) for training school girls, both their sex & class background as well as the seriousness & of their acts have something to do with their admission into training school.

Although there is ample empirical evidence of value system differences between the police & those that they police, the origins of these differences have not, to date, been adequately investigated. A review of the current literature revealed that these differences could be attributed to the unique factors found within the police occupation. Based on these factors, a situational model, specifying causality, was developed. & such situational factors were identified & subsequently analyzed. In concurrence with previous research, the findings indicated there was a significant difference between police & non-police value systems. In addition to previous findings, there was evidence that 6 of 8 identified situational factors were directly & positively related to this terminal value difference. The findings concerning the effect of situational variables on social, personal, marital, or community value system emphasis were inconclusive. Policy implications, based on these findings, are presented & discussed.

Although the many & varied attempts to control juvenile delinquency the resulting reduction in delinquency rates has not been impressive. While there is a question but that the standards for evaluating results have become increasingly systematized & orderly. As was the case in the development of the scientific method before it, the use of formal evaluation results from the desire to control errors & biases in human judgment. But that goal has been only partly realized. 2 very recent summaries of evaluations of programs aimed at delinquency prevention & control are considered. Lunin, McFarlane, Scarrattt, Dixon, & Wright are cited. Essentially the same data were available to these 2 sets of evaluators of evaluations. Similar discrepancies are found throughout the evaluation literature on diversion, adult as well as juvenile. The biases & motivations of evaluators must be considered in addition to the data available to them. Many academic-type evaluators, for example, have become famous for being critical of everyone else's work. The future in evaluation-research calls for Bayesian analyses, to focus on changes in outlook as a result of data, rather than on the finding of truth.

Both legal & extralegal methods for controlling prostitution in 4 countries are examined. The primary legal methods are: (1) laws prohibiting specific behaviors, ie, soliciting, (2) laws regulating establishments connected with prostitution, (3) laws regulating specific aspects of prostitution, lives or nonwork behaviors, & (4) laws regulating the activities of prostitutes associates. Extralegal methods of regulation include police harassment & the use of laws other than vice laws to arrest & detain prostitutes & their associates. All these methods have been largely unsuccessful. The practice of prostitution changes as rapidly as do the laws which are created to curb it. If citizens & their governments sincerely desire to regulate prostitution, decisions must be made about what aspects of prostitution should be regulated, then laws & enforcement procedures can be directed toward those aspects.
approaches has been ubiquitous in the study of delinquency. However, most of the prior typologies in delinquency research were nonquantitative, intuitive, and often simply gave impressionistic ordering schemes. The use of numerical methods for typological analysis requires, however, that the researcher make a series of explicit methodological choices. Taxometric methods vary enormously in their implicit logic and numerical processes. This study reviews the major classes of classification methods and examines the basic research uses of typological methods in the study of delinquency. These are: (1) description & data-compression, (2) hypothesis testing, (3) hypotheses generation, (4) prediction, & (5) experimentation. Methodological examples from the extant delinquency literature are used to illustrate each of these basic research purposes. Guidelines for the use of the new taxometric methods are offered.

Broussard, William J., Timothy G. Sadler & Roy Meffred (Birkman-Meffred Research Foundation, 3631 W. Alabama Houston TX 77027), THE BIRKMAN METHOD: AN INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOMETRIC TOOL APPLIED TO VOCATIONAL COUNSELING AND CAREER PLANNING FOR AN EX-OFFENDER POPULATION.

Community-based rehabilitation centers have become increasingly more popular over the past few years even though methodological problems concerning replicable procedures & evaluation of effectiveness have been raised (Clarke, 1976). One such center, Upift, was designed & implemented in Houston, Tex, to utilize: (1) Replicable procedures built around the Birkman Method [2] -- a personality assessment & training procedure used extensively in industrial placement & training, (2) a treatment vs control group design, & (3) evaluation of rehabilitative effect, based on follow-up data compiled on both the treatment & control groups. 16-25 year-old M offenders (N=50) were enrolled in the Upift program between Jan & Nov of 1975. Most were counseled for 30 to 60 days, then placed in vocational training or work. Counseling was centered around the Birkman Method Report which describes various behavioral styles & vocational potentials. Follow-up information indicated a significant increase in job stability & decrease in rearrest for the treatment group compared to the control population. An age effect for both groups was observed indicating higher success rates for older clients.

Broun, Tim S. & Charles Massey (Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306), IMPLEMENTATION OF 1976 COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS FROM AN ORGANIZATIONAL PERSPECTIVE: AN EXPLORATION OF COMPETING GOALS OF EQUALITY AND EFFICIENCY.

In recent years numerous strategies of community-based corrections have been proposed with the dual goals of assuring an equality of treatment of the criminal offender & the coordination of correctional services. In this study the feasibility of the equal existence of these goals of justice & efficiency is explored. Quantitative data collected during a 36-month observation of the implementation of a community-based correctional system in a midwestern & western city are used in addition to information obtained from Likert scale organizational [2] & formal interviews with justice officials to demonstrate the incompatibility of goals of justice & efficiency. The data base includes complete information on the processing & disposition of 3,000 cases in the midwestern city & 7,000 in the western site. In addition SE data (income, occupation, employment, age, race, sex, etc.) were collected on a majority of these cases. In the explanation of the emerging dominance of concerns of efficiency, organizational cooperation & exchange are
prior offense record, F juveniles referred for criminal of-
fenses receive more lenient treatment than their M counter-
parts. This pattern holds for both black & whites. The court,
however, tends to give more similar dispositions to black M &
F's than to white M & F's when the offense is criminal.
Among status offenders, black M's receive the most lenient
treatment while white F's who are repeat offenders receive
the most severe treatment. However, whether juvenile court
dispositions work to the advantage or disadvantage of F's &
juvenile offenders in the short-term, the long-term effect is the
same — to reinforce crotmled sex roles.

SOE215 Dicker, Scott H. (Indiana U, Fort Wayne 46805),
ASC THE JUDICIAL PROCESS IN A RURAL CONTEXT.
1976 $ 2 hypotheses were examined in the context of
0176 a Ru circuit court. The 1st related to the extent
of plea bargaining. The data for this analysis
came from a 3-month period of courtroom observation. Dur-
ing this time detailed observations of the proceedings were
recorded. In spite of small caseloads, a large % of cases
(63%) were pled out. This was held to be inconsistent with
the argument that blames plea-bargaining on an overloaded
criminal justice system. The 2nd hypothesis was formulated
to test whether more favorable judicial treatment of local
offenders occurred when legal seriousness of offense was con-
trolled. The records of the County Sheriff provided an N of
590. Tabular analysis showed that "outsiders" were more likely
to be incarcerated or serve more time than locals when
offense seriousness was controlled. Conclusions are that
both analyses depicted Ru courts in a fashion similar to com-
parable examinations of Ur courts.

SOE216 Durig, K. Robert (U Louisville, KY 40208), NEW
ASC LIGHT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOME
1976 ATMOSPHERE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
0177 $ A project is conducted to determine if there is a
difference in the perception of the father &
mother relationship, the home atmosphere, & of punishment
between delinquent & nondelinquent youth. A sample of delin-
quent boys & girls was selected from a community treatment
agency in southern Ind & was compared with a sample of non-
delinquent teenagers from the same geographical area by
means of 4 [P's consisting of questions answered by yes & no.
The t test was used for the statistical analysis. A highly sig-
nificant difference between the groups was found with regard
to the perception of the home atmosphere & the father. There
was no statistically significant difference with regard to the
perception of the mother & punishment.

SOE217 Eissler, Victor C., Jr., Timothy Sadler, Don E.
ASC KIRKPATRICK, & Roy B. Mefferd, Jr. (Birmingham,
1976 MEFFERD RESEARCH FOUNDATION, 3037 W. ALABAMA,
0178 HOUSTON, TX 77003), VOCATIONAL POTENTIAL:
A COMPARISON OF INMATES AND FREE WORLD
WORKERS VIA THE BIRKMAN METHOD.
$ This investigation examines a possible reason for the com-
mon finding that offenders trained in vocational trades fail to
exhibit stable employment in these trades. The hypothesis is
that inmates would have personality characteristics more
similar to office workers & persons not hired for production,
operations-oriented work than to persons hired for production
jobs. Vocational potential is defined as possessing a constel-
ation of personality & interest characteristics in common with
persons who are successful in a given vocation & not having
the characteristics of those who fail in the same vocation.
Personality was measured by the Birkman Method (2), a 28-item
true-false & multiple choice instrument measuring self-
perception, social perception, & occupational interests, uti-
lized for employee selection, counseling & training in business &
industry. Discriminant function analyses were utilized to
compare prison inmates (N=130) with free world office workers
(N=337), production workers (N=53), & persons applying for
production jobs who were not hired (N=349). Samples were
matched for racial composition & were composed of M's.
The demographic characteristics of education, race, marital
status, age, & a measure of verbal ability are reported for
each of the samples. Inmates appeared to show more voca-
tional potential for office & other highly-structured work sit-
suations than for production, operations-oriented work. Inmates
also showed more similarity in personality to the office &
production nonhire samples than to the sample of workers actu-
al hired for production type jobs. Free world workers
appeared to show more vocational potential toward production
jobs. The findings appear to have implications for training
& job development for inmates & ex-offenders & possible ex-
planations are discussed.

SOE218 Erickson, Patricia G. (Addiction Research Found-
ASC, 31 Bassell St, Toronto Ontario MSS 2B1),
1976 DECriminalization of DRUG OFFENSES.
0179 SOCIAL EFFECTS.
$ For any particular offense, criminalization
may be viewed as a function of the N of criminals produced &
the types of sentences imposed on offenders. Focus here is
on decriminalization in the 2nd instance when less severe
sanctions are made available. A legal change in 1972 allowed
the Canadian criminal courts to make a finding of guilt with-
out the registering of a conviction. This new sentencing pro-
vision, called a discharge, was intended to reduce the stigma
associated with criminal conviction. It is important to deter-
mine whether what appeared to be a decriminalizing measure
in law had that effect in practice, in order to know whether
any degree of decriminalization has been achieved. The
social consequences of a discharge, either absolute or with
probation, are compared to the impact of conventional con-
viction with a fine penalty. A sample (N=96) of cannabis of-
fenders with no prior convictions was contacted at court im-
mediately after their trial. After 1 year, 90% were reinter-
viewed. In the follow-up interview, which contained opened
-ended & multiple choice questions, the purposes were to doc-
ument any ensuing social, economic, interpersonal, & legal
consequences & to record the offender's perception of their
importance to his/her life. It was found that type of sentence
did not appear to be a major determinant of the severity of
consequences experienced post-trial. Many of the economic
difficulties described by the offenders seemed to be related
more to their age, lack of marketable skills & lifestyle rather
than criminalization per se, at least in the fairly short
interval studied. However, family reactions resulting from,
or likely to follow, awareness of the offense were perceived
as problematic, particularly by the younger sample members.

SOE219 Fattah, Ezat A. (Simon Fraser U, Burnaby,
ASC British Columbia), FEAR OF VICTIMIZATION,
1976 CONCERN ABOUT CRIME, AND ATTITUDES
0180 TO THE DEATH PENALTY.
$ Though the fear of victimization & concern
about crime have really been used interchangeably, there is
a subtle distinction that shows that the 2 concepts are not at
all equivalent. PO polls of recent years, both in the US &
Canada, provide evidence of increasing fear of victimization
& of heightened concern about crime. Because this coincided
with a hardening of attitude towards criminals, with an
increasing demand for harsher penalties, & with a stronger
support for the death penalty, it is logical to hypothesize that
both phenomenon are linked. In fact, some authors claim to
have found evidence linking the fear of personal victimization
to attitudes about crime & punishment, & correlating anxiety
about crime with support for the death penalty. However,
most empirical findings do not seem to corroborate the as-
sumption that concern with crime, fear of victimization, or
even actual victimization are major determinants of
attitudes to the death penalty or to punishment in general. Experiences of victimization are not remembered for any length of time by most people, indicating that most such incidents do not constitute very important events in a person's life experience. On the other hand, most people are not victimized sufficiently often for those experiences to make a major impact on their lives. If actual victimization is not a major determinant of attitudes to crime & punishment, then the fear of it is likely to have even less impact on such attitudes.

Flaherty, Seymour (Hunter Coll, New York NY ASC 10629), THE MYTH OF A DYING CULTURE. 1976 0181 * An investment of the sociocultural elements in the following paradox: despite immense amounts of money & manpower, drug addiction—heroin addiction in particular—continues to thrive, in varying degrees, in the large urban centers of the US. Enumerated are such processes as: microcomanization, isotheticalization, vamcocephalization, structure, temporalization, randomization, & embeddedness of the drug culture. Concerning the last, its embeddedness in the problems of the Third World, in various international criminal organizations, & in megalopolis is discussed. Also discussed are survival rationality, addiction & its adaptive mechanisms, the corruptibility of the law & "investors," & historical developments reinvigorating the drug culture.

Finckenhauer, James O. (Rutgers U, Newark NJ ASC 07102), CRIME AS A NATIONAL POLITICAL ISSUE, 1976 0162 DOMESTIC TRANQUILLITY. * A longitudinal review of a major political issue over 4 national campaigns is outlined. The nature of the "crime" issue, which has broad & far reaching ramifications for public policy & for American society is examined. The meaning of this issue has generally extended far beyond crime itself to include riots, demonstrations, sexual freedom, obscenity & pornography, campus unrest, racial problems, & the general "future shock" of rapid social change. Certain presidential candidates' assessments of the "crime" issue & the factors bearing on those assessments are described, comparing liberal vs conservative treatment of the issue. Some of the answers & solutions proposed by the various candidates are analyzed. An attempt is made to answer 2 overriding questions: (1) how did the campaign treatment of the crime issue & the solutions proposed influence the implementation of public policy, if at all? & (2) what were & are the implications of these solutions for the democratic system of government based upon the Constitution? The conclusion is that the delicate balance between crime control & due process, between retributive & distributive justice, may have tipped dangerously in the direction of increased power for the state at the cost of decreased individual freedoms.

Fisher, Sethard (U California, Santa Barbara ASC 03106), STATE AGENTS AS THERAPIST. 1976 0183 The failure of a therapeutic community-type treatment effort designed to rehabilitate parolees (former) addicts is noted, along with failure of other similar programs. Explanation of this failure rests on 2 essential features which are absent from such programs. The most cogent & widely accepted explanation of treatment failure in correctional institutions suggests that treatment efforts lead to a corruption of authority, & thus to the breakdown of social control. In fact, authority has never been a significant ingredient in relations between staff & inmates in correctional institutions. Treatment efforts in correctional establishments are seen as initiating a new circuit of communication that provides new opportunities for self-expression by staff & inmates. Traditional patterns of staff-inmate relationships which rest on power rather than authority, thus attempt to acquire the kind of legitimacy implied in the concept of authority. At issue, then, is the absence of authority rather than its corruption. Failure of these attempts reflects built-in limits of tolerance of custodial establishments for the kind of staff-inmate relations implied in the concept of authority.

Foley, Linda A. & Christine E. Rasche (U North ASC Florida, Jacksonville 32216), A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF SENTENCING PATTERNS FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS. 0184 * Apparent changes in F involvement in crime have led to speculation that judges who have been lenient to F offenders in the past are now giving longer sentences. An attempt is made to discover whether any significant changes in sentencing patterns have in fact occurred in 1 midwestern state over a 16-year period. Focus is on admittance & release data collected on all F offenders (N=974) incarcerated in the Missouri State Correctional Center for Women between Jan 1959 & Dec 1974. The results are primarily f & correlational data. Focus is on the relationship between the length of sentences received in each offense category & variables such as the offenders' age, race, county of disposition, & year of conviction. Each of these variables affects the sentencing of F offenders. The data support the original hypothesis that sentences are increasing for F offenders, particularly in the last 4 years. Longer sentences were received by younger women for murder although more older women were imprisoned for this most serious crime. Harscher sentences were received by whites, although blacks were incarcerated for more serious crimes. More severe sentences were received by women in St Louis counties who were convicted of crimes against the person although the large majority of cases were committed in Ur areas. This trend would suggest that women are penalized for being different.

Foerster, Michael (NY Inst for Advanced Studies, ASC 13106 81st St, complaints, WHITE SLAVE 0185 TRAFFIC ISSUES & PERSPECTIVES OF TODAY. * International traffic in women for purposes of prostitution is still flourishing. It is found to be organized in networks linking "exporting" & "importing" countries. Though sometimes referred to as "the world's oldest profession," its operation is found to be thoroughly contemporary, based on an examination of reports generated by UN bodies & affiliates, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), & judicial & private agencies. Traffic in women has evolved modes for rigorous growth, while efforts at future control over the exploitation of prostitution have had their effectiveness limited by controversies & contradictions as to aims, standards, values in socially acceptable or socially responsible behavior. Among the issues are those of human rights & personal freedom in relation to criminal opportunism.

Ford, Robert E. & David Wachtel (State U New ASC York, Buffalo 14225 & 4424 Ridge Ln, Amherst, 1976 0166 YORK STATE'S 1973 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE ACT. * Late in 1976, NY State, reacting to spiraling increases in drug use, passed a strict new drug law. This law calls for severe & mandatory penalties, both for possession & sale of controlled substances. The passage of these new severe penalties provides an opportunity for a natural experiment. Using data from a Metropolitan Drug Task Force, patterns & N of drug arrests before & after the institution of these new penalties are analyzed. This analysis reveals significant changes in both patterns & N of arrests by this drug enforcement unit. The data, while highly tentative, suggest that new drug
laws have realized considerable alteration in both drug use by offenders & drug enforcement by police.

Fry, Lincoln J., & Jon P. Miller (VRQJFB, 290 ASC, 1976, Mapleton Court, Ventura CA & U Southern California, Los Angeles 90007), A USE FOR COMMUNITY POWER TECHNIQUES FOR AFFECTING THE IMPACT OF EVALUATION ON PUBLIC POLICY. Evaluation has become a major emphasis in the criminal justice system, but the extent to which evaluation results effect public policy output is, at best, problematic. A major contributing factor is that project-level personnel are the primary audience for evaluation results. Major system decision-makers are rarely apprised of findings, & if they are informed, the results are often received after the decisions they might have applied have already been made. The decision-making hierarchy is usually not visible to evaluation personnel, obscuring the identity of those who should be the target group for evaluation findings. Here use is made of reputational community power techniques to identify the crucial decision-makers in an 88 member county criminal justice planning board in Calif. The relationship between influence on the board & access to crucial information is discussed as well as the informational concerns & priorities that were expressed by the Board. Several recommendations from the study are discussed & a comment is made about how they were acted upon. The most important implication is that community power techniques offer those concerned with the impact of evaluation on public policy a means to comprehend the intervening decision-making apparatus.

Galbraith, Richard R. (Arizona Dept Corrections, 1601 W. Jefferson Phoenix 85007), 1976, SUBCULTURAL DELINQUENCY AS A FORCE FIELD. The theories of Cohen, Miller, Glaser & Ohlin & Matza are viewed as unnecessarily fragmented. It is proposed that these various subcultural theories can be reconciled by using a general model of behavior as the product of social & psychological variables interacting to create a force field. The dynamics of the force field assume that the social forces are continuous variables of varying strength & each component force contributes to determination of the behavior. The standard theories of subcultural delinquency are synthesized by relating them to the 5 dominant components of a behavioral force field: environmental opportunity, social pressure, attitudinal predispositions, personal needs, & personal capacities.

Carofalo, James (Criminal Justice Research Center, 1 Albion Rd Albany NY 12203), 1976, A NEGLECTED DIMENSION IN TESTS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES. The testing of theories in criminology has been a predominantly static exercise in 2 senses. 1st, most of the prominent theories in criminology (e.g., cultural transmission, interactionist, drift, labeling, conflict) are stated in processual terms, yet most testing of these theories have used cross-sectional data. 2nd, the theories have been developed within & are directed toward answering questions that exist within a specific historical-cultural context, but evaluations of their validity proceed as if the theories are independent of any historical setting. Both aspects of the problem are addressed. Some of the methodological difficulties of using cross-sectional data to test processual theories are discussed. Reasons for the relative absence of longitudinal data are presented & alternative ways of efficiently using data to test processes are examined. The necessity for developing a sensitivity to historical context is discussed, primarily from a Marxian perspective.

Georges, Daniel E. (U Texas, Arlington 76019), 1976, THE STUDY OF BOMBINGS, INCENDIARIES, AND BOMB THREATS IN THE CITY OF DALLAS FOR THE YEAR 1976. The relationship among a wide variety of variables & the occurrence of bombings, bomb threats, & incendiaries in Dallas for the year 1976 is examined. Included among the findings were the following: (1) only 5.6% of the reported incidents (N=306) actually resulted in a bomb &/or incendiary, with very few casualties resulting, (2) revenge is the most common motive, (3) public buildings, business, & residential structures were the primary locations for the incidents, (4) the ethnic/racial characteristics of 43.6% of the suspects could not be determined, (5) suspects tend to be underrepresented in the suspect category when the sex of the suspect can be determined, & (6) bombings & bomb threats are the actions of youthful offenders. Additional detailed findings are presented.

Goldsmith-Kasinsky, Renee (Utah State U, Logan 84322), 1976, COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS: DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OR CRIMINALIZATION REVISITED? The functions, direction & effectiveness of community corrections programs in North America are examined in terms of their underlying assumptions & ideology. Community-based corrections are defined as the range of dispositional alternatives to the centralized correctional institutions, including both tradition probation, parole, & halfway houses as well as recent pretrial intervention programs. The treatment model with its underlying ideology of the "rehabilitative ideal" forms the rational for these programs. The forerunner of community alternatives were advocated by reformers of the Progressive Era. The rhetoric & consequences of community corrections is assessed. The need to socially control the behavior of the offender seems to be the major function of these programs. Suggestions are that these programs have negative unintended consequences such as altering the prison population to a more violent, higher risk one with longer sentences. In addition, new pretrial intervention programs increase the Ns & of persons brought within the bounds of the criminal justice system, thus criminalizing more young persons than before. There is a possibility of community alternatives cooping & impeding the deinstitutionalization movement & other moves toward more fundamental overhauling in the criminal justice system.

Greenwood, Peter W. (Rand Corporation, 1700 Main St, Santa Monica CA 90402), 1976, FROM A POLICE INVESTIGATION STUDY: A POTENTIAL ADVERSARY ROLE FOR THE POLICE. The research approach, findings, & recommendations of the Rand police investigation study are summarized. Some of the police reactions to the study are discussed & they are used to illustrate the point that criminal justice officials frequently brush aside criticism of their performance by blaming other parts of the system. It is shown how the police have it in their power to determine more precisely where responsibility lies for various system deficiencies.

Guyot, Dorothy H. (Rutgers U, Newark NJ 07605), 1976, CHANGING THE ORGANIZATION MODEL FOR POLICE DEPARTMENTS: FROM THE ARMY TO THE HOSPITAL. An analysis of the process by which police managers are moving their Dept away from the traditional view of police Depts as little armies in the war on crime, toward the hospital model of service delivery & referral. The metaphor of the hospital model created by G. O'Connor rests on...
the similarity of task structure for NDEs & police officers. The police manager works along 4 dimensions in moving his Dept toward the hospital model: (1) he gains compliance through emphasizing the gatekeeping functions of recruitment & socialization rather than through hierarchical controls, (2) he changes the secondary compliance structure from coercive to normative, developing & meeting needs for self-socialization, (3) the police manager develops channels of communication & cooperation with citizens for crime prevention, which, like preventive medicine, requires the involvement of the client, & (4) the police manager develops accountability through peer pressure & self-esteem, diminishing reliance on chain of command. The conceptual argument is supported by 2 case studies of increased intrinsic motivation—a generalist-specialist role for patrol officers & changing from 2-man to 1-man patrol cars.

S06233 Hallinan, Conn M. (People's World, 1319 10th St, ASC Berkeley CA 94710), IRELAND: HOTHOUSE FOR 1976 IMPERIALISM. 0194 ¶ An examination of the use of codified legal systems, in a colonial situation, to force a fundamental derailing in the normal social, political, & economic development of the colonized state. The development of that policy in England's 1st colony, Ireland, served as a testing ground for colonial policy at a later date in Africa, Latin America, South East Asia, & China. Since England was the 1st major colonial power to link colonial exploitation to industrial expansion, its policies & experiences had an enormous impact on colonial powers that followed. Through a combination of law backed by force, Ireland was transformed from a nation of cattle herders & farmers governed by a multitude of kinship ties, into a nation of dispossessed, landless peasants, locked into a subsistence economy & denied entrance into modernization & industry. The demographic effects of such a colonial policy on the development of Ireland can still be seen, & lies behind its present political & social crisis. Particular attention is paid to the use of racial, cultural, religious, & linguistic differences between the colonizer & the colonized. These were codified into law & used as a criterion to divide oppressed from oppressor.

S06234 Handler, Ellen, Judy Bluestein & Marie Drumm, ASC (U Illinois, Urbana 61801), ECOLOGICAL 1976 DIFFERENCES AMONG DELINQUENT BOYS & GIRLS. 0195 ¶ [2] responses from a sample (N=231) of inmates of Illinois correctional institutions were used to test the ecological hypothesis that youths from major metropolitan communities would show more criminogenic attitudes than youths from other areas of the state. Questions tapped 5 dimensions: (1) knowledge of illegal behaviors, (2) expectation of arrest, (3) expected severity of sanctions, (4) ideal severity of sanctions, & (5) anticipated behavior towards authority figures. Expected ecological differences were found only among white youths in the sample; differences among black youth were contrary to that predicted. A variety of explanations were tentatively suggested to account for the observed interaction of race size of home community.

S06235 Hewitt, John D. (Fall State U, Muncie, IN 47306), ASC A RADICAL CRITIQUE OF ORGANIZED CRIME 1976 THEORY. 0196 ¶ In an analysis of how the conceptions of organized crime have been limited to the narrow view of Italian kinship-dominated crime, focus is on the development & maintenance of a particular "social reality" of organized crime, one that has been created & manipulated by certain segments of society & which has resulted in a necessarily narrow definition of the problem & distorted policies directed at its control. While both traditional & current definitions & images of organized crime are examined, the primary thrust is directed at why those particular definitions & images have been the only ones available & why a radically critical approach is necessary to demystify & more correctly view the problem of organized crime.

S06236 Holman, Nancy Ann (King County Superior Court, Seattle WA 98104), SPECIAL SEVERITIES 1976 IN THE SENTENCING OF THE WHITE COLLAR DEFENDANT. 0197 ¶ From data accumulated over a 5-year period (1970-1975), special attention is given to white-collar offenses & recommended & imposed sentences. While there appears to be a general climate of support for rehabilitation as a sentencing goal, in many cases involving the white collar offender & particularly offenders whose cases acquire public notoriety—pressure by prosecutors, the media, the public & probation services shift to an emphasis upon a specific incarceration as a penalty & as a deterrent effect of removal of such offenders from the community. The sentence then recommended resulted in a severity unknown to many other classes of offenders. Suggestions are that sentencing of this type of offender should be done under legislative standards which would set maximum sentence & provide some guidelines explaining the nature of the penalty & the purpose for it & the relationship of the sentence in relation to that in other cases to avoid the disproportionate punitive impact upon this class of offender.

S06237 Holzman, Harold R. (U Maryland, College Park 20740), VIOLENCE AND DISSENT: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POLICE CONTROL OF 1976 PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN. ¶ Political dissidents have staged mass demonstrations in both the US & Japan. Although the Japanese protests in the last 20 years have been much larger & more violent than relatively-recent demonstrations in the US over the civil rights & the Vietnam War, there has been no use of deadly force. On the other hand, instances of the use of deadly force by US police in the control of demonstrations has occurred with concomitant loss of life among protesters. Using published accounts of political demonstrations & the literature on police control of demonstrations in general for the 2 countries, the reasons why deadly force was not used by Japanese riot police despite extreme provocation are identified. Conversely, the problem of the use of "excessive" & deadly force by American police in protest situations are explored. The analysis compares the US & Japan in terms of statutory limits on public protest, past & present forms of political protest, public attitudes toward dissidents, the involvement of the police in the political process as well as police organization, training & tactics vis-a-vis control of demonstrations. Findings include the fact that the use of excessive b/"deadly force by police in both countries to quell political demonstrations was closely related to how their respective politicians & police officials perceived public attitudes in this regard.

S06238 Iwatsuga, David H. & Tim Brennan, (U Colorado, ASC Boulder 80302), SOME ISSUES IN THE METHODOLOGY OF TYPOLOGY CONSTRUCTION. 0199 ¶ In recent years there has been an increased use by social scientists of methodology known as numerical taxonomy or cluster analysis. These methods attempt to locate, within a multivariate data set, relatively homogeneous groups or clusters of objects that can be distinguished from other relatively homogeneous clusters of objects. Several practical methodological issues are raised & some recommendations concerning the application of these methods to social science data are discussed. Examples
are taken from a study attempting to find patterns of delinquent behavior. 2 methodological issues are the major concern. The 1st concerns cluster analysis algorithms which attempt to find an extreme value of some objective function. The location of such an extremum does not imply the identifiability of the derived set of clusters. The 2nd issue raised concerns the adequacy of typologies derived through cluster analysis techniques. A thorough examination of the distinctness of clusters, the stability of clusters across data sets, & the validity of the cluster analysis as measured by an external variable are all necessary parts of a complete cluster analysis, without which erroneous or misleading findings may be obtained & reported. Procedures for examining the overall adequacy of a typology are considered.

S06239  Humphreys, Leil (Pitzer Coll, Claremont, CA ASC 91711), THE CASE OF THE GAY CORPSE: 1976 HOMOSEXUAL VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE. 0200 1 Analysis of preliminary data on homosexual victims of homicide indicates that most have been stabbed repeatedly. Along with knife wounds, these gay corpses are often marred by beating, strangulation, & mutilation. Homosexual victims are 5 times as likely to be stabbed as are American murder victims in general. Not only do these data indicate an extraordinary surge on the part of offenders, but they also help explain why many policing agents & others believe that homosexual men are more apt to be murdered than are M's of heterosexual orientation. The gruesome corpse makes a greater impression on investigators. A 2nd error of perception results from evidence that such crimes are generally linked with sexual acts. Data indicate that this is seldom the case. Lack of systematic examination of crimes of violence against gays thusresults in a double injustice; gays tend to be blamed for crimes committed by the mercilessly homophobic, & resulting publicity is used to substantiate existing prejudice against the gay community.

S06240  Bussey, Frederick A., John H. Kramer, Daniel Katkin & Steven Lagoy (Pennsylvania State U, 1976 University Park 16832), THE ANATOMY OF LAW REFORM: THE EFFECT OF CRIMINAL CODE REVISION ON SENTENCING - THE MAINE EXPERIENCE. 1 The criminal justice system is presently confronting the dilemma of ever increasing crime rates despite its best efforts dictated by the wisdom of the rehabilitative ideal. One attempt to reverse this trend is the revision of criminal codes which are deemed anachronistic, & perhaps contributory to the crime problem. Maine, the 1st state to adopt a "Justice Model" code provides a source of hope for those who see Code changes as a valid tool in addressing the problem of crime. Several of the substantive changes in the Maine Code which bear most directly on sentencing & the correctional treatment of offenders are examined. The code changes are assessed to determine the degree to which sentencing disparity will be mitigated, & the degree to which they conform to reform measures publicized by Fogel, van Hirsch, et al. Highlights of the analysis include the following: (1) although indeterminate sentences are replaced by flat time sentences, it appears that judicial discretion is enhanced, (2) although parole is eliminated the sentence reduction function of parole appears to be present under a new rubric, (3) while probation may be the disposition of 1st choice, prison time can still accrue to a probationer, & although an attempt was made to bring plea bargaining into the open court, it will continue to operate relatively covertly. In essence, while the Code falls short of dramatoo reform, it does represent a meaningful 1st step in what may prove to be on the horizon of criminal justice.

S06241  Inciardi, James A. & Kyle A. Hallowell (U Delaware, Newark 19711), HISTORY, FOLKLORE, 1976 AND THE STUDY OF CRIME. 0202 1 For the historical criminologist interested in banditry, the question of the authenticity & meaning of folklore materials (legends, ballads) is a crucial one. Prevailing accounts of banditry often rest heavily on these materials & are the crux of disputes over the timeworn but persistent idealization of bandits as heroic & "Robin Hood-like" figures. In preparation for the assessment of folklore & banditry, the following questions are addressed: (1) the definition of folklore, (2) the historical validity of folklore materials, (3) threats to the validity of these materials, (4) methodological efforts toward surmounting these threats, & (5) the utility of folklore as a historical source despite shortcomings. Folkloristic & historical studies of banditry are assessed to illustrate the foregoing & suggestions are offered delineating the prospects & limitations of folklore materials for the historical study of banditry.

S06242  Jayewardene, Cleobis H.S. & Avtar Singh ASC (U Ottawa, Ont K1N 6N5), PUBLIC OPINION ON THE DEATH PENALTY: 2000 1 In the recent attempt of the Canadian government to abolish the penalty of death, the Canadian police have contended that members of Parliament should vote according to the wishes of the people they represent. If PO has its base in emotion, as studies of psychological variables indicate, the fashioning of social policy on PO can be dangerous. To ascertain the logical consistency of the PO on the death penalty, the beliefs regarding the effect of capital punishment of a sample of residents of Ottawa were canvassed. These beliefs dealt with the deterrent effect both at an abstract & a concrete level. Analysis of the responses permitted the division of the sample into 3 groups - those with no evidence to support the deterrent hypothesis, those with evidence to reject it, & those with evidence to neither accept or reject it. The largest group was the 3rd. Their opinion regarding the desirability of capital punishment was then analyzed & it was found that only 9.6% of abolitionists & 9.5% of retentionists had any justification for the views they held.

S06243  Jeswail, Paul D. (U California, Irvine 92664), ASC A CASE STUDY OF CORPORATE VIOLENCE. 1976 1 An example of corporate violence is presented. Evidence presented to a Santa Ana, Calif. jury in 1975 showed the Beech Aircraft had produced thousands of airplanes with defective fuel tanks that were responsible for numerous crash deaths - despite continued warnings that the fuel system would not work reliably under certain flight conditions. The civil jury awarded the plaintiffs in the case $21.7 million. An appeals court later reduced the amount to $1.9 million. Despite the evidence presented in this case & others, no criminal charges have been brought against Beech or its officials. Concomitantly, the FAA has failed to take any punitive action. The evidence suggests that officials of Beech Aircraft might have committed "corporate manslaughter." Possible explanations as to why there were no criminal prosecutions are discussed.

S06244  Johnson, Thomas A., PO Box 413, Milwaukee, ASC WI 53209, THE ROLE OF THE BEHAVIORAL 1976 SCIENTIST IN HOSTAGE NEGOTIATION INCIDENTS. 0205 1 The sociology of conflict & the theory of communication in articulating a role for the behavioral scientist in hostage-taking incidents are examined. A classification of hostage takers is presented with a corresponding analysis of the hostages' needs & concerns. Perhaps one of the foremost roles of the behavioral scientist is in the area of
preparing the police negotiator to assume the role of advocacy on behalf of the hostage taker, so as to render a greater likelihood of a negotiated & peaceful surrender. The phenomena of the “Stockholm Syndrome” or the closeness that develops between the hostage taker & the hostage is also analyzed. Strategies of negotiation & a tactical response to a hostage situation are also explored with particular emphasis toward the behavioral scientist’s role. Critical areas for further research are discussed in reference to the needs of the police organization as well as the potential contribution that the behavioral scientist can contribute to this problem.

Junger-Tas, Josine (Ministry of Justice, Plain ASC 2b The Hague, Holland), BASIC POLICE TRAINING IN THE NETHERLANDS: SOME EARLY FINDINGS OF AN EVALUATION STUDY ON POLICE TRAINING.

Role definitions of the police differ among & within countries as to priorities of tasks, depending on which group defines the authorities, the police themselves, the general public. In Holland, 3 essential police functions are generally accepted: (1) to combat & prevent criminality, (2) to maintain public order & (3) to render assistance. The police emphasize the 1st task, the public the last. Holland has a basic police-training program of 1 year. Official guidelines stress the necessity of gaining instructions to developments in actual police work, however training is very much theoretical. The research undertaken is a large-scale study which attempts to determine whether this basic police-training program prepares the uniformed police-officer adequately for his job. Presented here are the results of the 1st stage of the research - the observation study - which was designed to get a better insight in the realities of actual police work, & thus to achieve a 1st evaluation of the training-curriculum.

Some of the more general findings & conclusions are: (A) most of the work of the uniformed police has to do with traffic-control, (B) most of it has very little to do with crime-fighting, (C) considerable differences in police behavior & performance were found between city police & rural police, (D) some of the problems in police performance find their origin in police organization rather than in police training inadequacy; & (E) there is hardly any training with respect to responding to calls for assistance in the field of human relations problems.

Katz, Michael S. (Criminal Justice Planning Committee of Washoe County, PO Box 11250, Reno NV 89510), CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING: PREDICTION OR PROJECTION.

With the inception of the Omnibus Crime Bill & Safe Streets Act in 1968, a function called Criminal Justice Planning came into existence. But because its goals were not identified, many jurisdictions developed their planning agencies & capabilities based upon largely undefined goals & priorities. Many state planning agencies have become nothing more than grant-processing administrators. After years of criminal justice planning efforts, there is emerging the start of a consensus toward what kinds of things need to be done. New guidelines manuals spell out, in detail, the kinds of data that a comprehensive plan must contain. There is an increasing awareness of community around the Criminal Justice System & attempts to impact that community setting. Focus here is on the realization that the community must be an integral part of the planning process. Procedural clarification to be considered by those who are doing the planning is offered.

Kinney, Jack A. (PO Box Drawer Q, Santa Barbara CA 93102), URBAN TERRORISM AS A FUNCTION OF COMMITMENT.

Following a discussion of the concept of terrorism & a review of a variety of definitions found in the literature, a working definition of terrorism is presented. A list of essential attributes for classifying terrorist activities is set forth & the requirements for meeting terrorist objectives are described. Discussing terrorism as a function of commitment, a model is developed consisting of 2 major components - labeled commitment/risk, & organization/readiness. It is graphically described in terms of (1) commitment level & risk levels & (2) the relationship between the required action levels of the organization & the controlling conditions which may limit the level of activity at any given time. The commitment levels range from issue endorsement to the willingness to sacrifice one's own life in order to meet the objectives of the terrorist organization. Risk, the 2nd fundamental parameter of the model, increases as a function of commitment. Organization readiness is described in terms of activity levels ranging from rhetoric to "all out action." With the organizational objectives defined, the required action level identified, & the commitment level determined on the part of individuals to bring the required action about, the activity level becomes a function of controlling conditions. The commitment model is discussed as a potential aid to academicians for developing typologies of terrorist activities & as an aid to practitioners in the criminal organizations in dealing with real criminal acts while preserving personal freedoms.

Klein, Dorle (Lewis & Clark Coll, Portland OR ASC 97214), THE RISE OF METHADONE MAINTENANCE: NANCE: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON DRUG TREATMENT.

The rise of methadone maintenance, as the most widely adopted program for heroin users in the early 1970's is located in its historical context. While methadone maintenance (MM) has often been viewed as a benign form of medical treatment in contrast to more repressive criminal justice approaches, it has in fact been well integrated into the criminal justice system (CJS) rather than becoming a real alternative to it. MM's success in winning official support can be traced to 2 factors: (1) the control of heroin users from racial minorities during a period of social unrest in the late 1960's & early 1970's, & (2) the medicalization of criminal justice, which can alternatively be described as the "correctionalization" of medicine. Medical, political, corporate, & law enforcement interests, rather than scientific breakthrough, are seen as explaining the national methadone maintenance phenomenon of the last decade.

Klein, Lawrence R., Brian Forst & Victor Flintzov (Institut for Legal & Social Research, 1125 15th St. NW, Washington DC 20005 & U Pennsyl- vania, Philadelphia 19174), THE DETERRENT EFFECT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ESTIMATES.

Some methodological issues behind I. Ehrlich's utility calculus model for a murderer's behavior are analyzed. Evaluated in time series analysis, with US aggregate data, of the deterrent effect of capital punishment, Ehrlich's analysis concludes that each execution during the period 1938-1969 resulted in 7 to 8 fewer murders. Included also is an assessment of the suitability of presenting available estimates from statistical models of structural relationships in the field of criminal behavior as a basis for judicial or legislative action. Ignoring the pitfalls of a utility calculus for explaining criminal behavior, answers are sought & found for the following questions: Can Ehrlich's results be replicated? What gives strength to Ehrlich's statistical findings? What are the implications of "errors in variables" & the presence of a measure for homicides, the key dependent variable in the "muder supply function," on the right hand side of his equation? Is Ehrlich's econometric technique really best? How robust is Ehrlich's analysis with respect to functional form? What are the implications of failure to
incorporate mutual feedback between sociological, criminological, & economic variables? Empirical evidence is presented in support of the view that Khrich has only scratched the surface in serious model building & that the deterrence question is an open matter with no definitive results available.

806250 Knauten, Mary S. (Marquette U, Milwaukee, WI ASC 53323), PROSECUTIONS' ROLE IN PLEA BARGAINING: REASONS RELATED TO ACTIONS, 1976 \$ An analysis of plea bargaining practices was made through use of questions involving like-like responses submitted to prosecutors in Wis & Mich. Factor analysis of the responses of 77 prosecutors (60% response) shows that reasons for negotiating group themselves into patterns. The relationship of such patterns with the actions of prosecutors in plea bargaining are examined, controlling for characteristics of the individual prosecutors as well as the proportion of cases each prosecutor indicates are not charged, who initiates the negotiation & the prosecutor's perspective regarding the Crime Control-Due Process dimension originally described by H. Packer. The findings highlight the variations which occur within different prosecutors offices as well as add to a basic understanding of the plea bargaining process.

806251 Lilly, J. Robert & Richard A. Ball (Northern ASC Kentucky State Coll, Highland Heights 41076), 1976 NORM NEUTRALIZATION, ANOMIA AND SELF-CONCEPT AMONG INSTITUTIONALIZED FEMALE DELINQUENTS.

\$ Data is reported on 226 W institutionalized delinquents. The data show a significant positive relationship between personal norm neutralization & self-reported delinquency. Neutralization scores are significantly higher than personal neutralization scores. While neutralization is more closely related to self-reported delinquency among whites than in personal neutralization the opposite is true for blacks. Some anomia scores, juvenile anomia scores & school anomia scores are significantly related to self-reported delinquency among both whites & blacks, but family anomia while significantly related to self-reported delinquency among whites, is not so related among blacks. Unfavorable self-concepts showed the most striking relationship to self-reported delinquency among both whites & blacks.

806252 Lowe, Jay, (COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES ON ASC VICTIMLESS OFFENSES, 1976 \$ Data on victimless criminal offenses (homosexuality, prostitution, pornography, & marijuana) & serious criminal offenses (murder, robbery, rape, assault, & burglary) are presented from a representative sample of adults from Clarke County Ga. A comparative analysis of the perceptions of both types of offenses is included in the following areas: (1) personal & community tolerance, (2) morality, (3) personal & community problems caused by the offenses, & (4) desired enforcement of the laws against the behaviors. The results demonstrate (A) differences in perceptions according to age, race & sex, (B) wide ranges of perceptions of the victimless offenses, & (C) definitive differences between the crimes with & without victims. Concepts of fixed & emerging community standards for victimless offenses & serious offenses against persons & property are derived.

806253 Lundman, Richard J., Richard E. Sykes & John ASC P. Clark (Ohio State U, Columbus 43288), 1976 POLICE CONTROL OF JUVENILES: A \$ In 1970, C. J. Black & A. J. Reiss, Jr., presented a series of 8 propositions which they suggested provided "the beginning of an empirical portrait of the policing of juveniles (76)." The central aim here is to replicate their research. Based upon comparative data separated by 4 years & many miles, extensive support for their earlier conclusions was found. However also found was that a N of subpropositions, clarifications, & extensions were in order. Several of the theoretical & empirical implications of these researchers are then considered.

806254 Martens, Frederick T. (IN State Police, Box ASC 7068 West Trenton) ORGANIZED CRIME: 1976 A UNION OF MINORITIES.

\$ The rather vague criminological concept known as organized crime is examined in the context of majority/minority relationships in a pluralist society. Relying on conflict analysis of crime control in a capitalist society, focus here is on 3 critical variables that are necessary in order for organized crime to emerge & survive: a free enterprise system, democracy, & arbitrary discretion authority administered by those who have the power to transform political & economic theory into practice. The analytical approach is dialectical in that the policy considerations will examine why it may not be feasible or desirable to eliminate organized crime in our society. The emergence of organized crime & its maintenance is equated with the labor movement in American society; both having offered a means of escape & protection against the arbitrary & discriminatory authority of the so-called "power-brokers." Conclusions are that it may be more realistic to structure the limited discretionary authority of those with the power to allocate the resources rather than engage in simplistic, utopian solutions that favor the abolition of the capitalist & democratic system of government.

806255 McBride, Duane C. & Susan G. Dallon (U Miami, ASC Coral Cables, FL 33146), CRIMINAL JUSTICE 1976 DIVERSION FOR WHOM?

\$ One of the recent innovations in the application of criminal justice has been the institution of diversion programs in which those arrested are given an alternative to being processed through the criminal justice system. A major issue in developing diversion programs is the question of what types of offenders are most appropriate for diversion. A review of diversion programs & analysis of data from a large diversion program in Dade County, Fl. implies that those who are diverted are more likely to be minority group members with few educational or occupational skills. The data imply that diversion may serve those individuals without the skills & resources to deal successfully with the existing criminal justice system.

806256 McCaghy, Charles H., Peggy C. Giordano, ASC & Trudy K. Henson, (Bowling Green State U, 1976 OF 43403), TOWARD A TYPOLOGY OF AUTO \$ For empirical studies describe the social & motivational patterns contributing to auto theft. The most influential & frequently cited research is that by Wattenberg & Ballistri & that found auto theft to be a "favored-group" delinquency; as a consequence, the literature portrays car thieves as predominately nonpredatory joy riders who are white, Me juveniles. The findings of this exploratory study challenge this description. Data were collected from 3 sources: (1) specially designed forms completed by Toledo, Ohio police for each auto theft arrest over an 8-month period (N=103), (2) a random sample from Toledo police records on recovered stolen automobiles over a 18-month period (N=253), & (3) juvenile court records from a Virginia city. (1976). Although the majority of those arrested for auto theft are white, blacks are disproportionately represented; most thieves come from low neighborhoods; & the distribution of juveniles thieves by father's occupational status does
not differ from that of other delinquents, 5 types of auto
theft are suggested; the offender & offense characteristics
are empirically examined. Because joy-riding does not
account for the majority of thefts, it appears that the symbolic
meanings & recreational potential of automobiles are less
important in theft situations than are utilitarian reasons.

SO6257 McDonald, Thomas D., Jori L. Thilmany &
ASC Eldon C. Schriner (North Dakota State U, Fargo
0218 DISPOSITION PATTERNS OF RURAL DELIN-
QUENCY.
† A longitudinal study of court processed nontraffic cases
(N=2,962) based on the 1965-1974 juvenile court records of
8 counties in ND. The primary analytical focus is the pat-
tterns of court disposition as associated with offense type &
the size of the community setting. Using a social control
perspective & the identified empirical patterns, some guarded
propositions about the interface of formal & informal means
of social control are suggested. The data set is used in the
pursuit of the thesis (eg, Conklin, 1975) that formal
control via the criminal justice system may be less impor-
tant in some communities than informal community sanc-
tions.

SO6256 Megargee, Edwin L., James E. Meyer, Martin
ASC Bohn & Brent Dorhout (Florida State U, Tallahas-
see 32306). A NEW TYPOLOGY OF MALE
0219 YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.
† Hierarchical profile analyses were performed on
the MMPI (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory) profiles of 3 samples of Myouthful offenders from the Fed-
eral Correctional Institution, Tallahassee Fl. 9 natural
groupings were found to be reliable across samples. Clin-
cal analysis of the median profiles & Welch codes of the 9
groups resulted in a set of rules for individual profile clas-
sification which enabled independent clinicians to assign in-
dividual MMPI profiles to groups with 96% agreement. These
rules have subsequently been extended & revised & a com-
puter program has been devised which will classify about 66.6%
of the protocols with better than 90% accuracy. In the course
of this research a 10th group was defined. Using a cohort of
1,344 consecutive admissions to the FCI who had been studied
intensively throughout their incarceration, it was determined
that there were highly significant differences among the 10
groups on several social, demographic, familial, & personal-
ity variables. Work is proceeding to determine the groups' ad-
justment to prison & optimal modes of treatment.

SO6254 Meyer, John C., Jr. (American U, Washington
ASC DC 20016). EMPIRICAL CATEGORIZATION OF
1976 STRIKE-FRONE POLICE.
0220 † Using a sample of police officers (N=833) from
a suburban police agency on the East Coast, a
Predictive Attribute Analysis was performed to identify strike-
frone officers. Predictor variables included both background &
attitudinal variables. The process has identified certain
groups of police officers who vary in respect to their propen-
sity to favor the police's right to strike. Implications of the
typology are discussed with special attention given to the pos-
sible role of the militant police officer in affecting the pursuit
of union goals.

SO6260 Michalowski, Raymond (U North Carolina,
ASC Charlotte 28213). PERSPECTIVE AND PARADIGM:
1976 STRUCTURING CRIMINOLOGICAL THOUGHT,
0221 † The social conflicts of the last decade have
brought with them an increased concern among

Have you looked into the 3rd QUINQUENNIAL INDEX: 1963-1967 lately?
itemized; each implies consideration of change. Perspectives are classified as either potential reductions or increments to the contemporary structure of objectives. Discussed also are such areas as: (1) reductions in, (2) increments to role, (3) likely magnitude & direction of change. Which of the potential changes are likely to evolve to any significant extent, & with full knowledge & endorsement of political officials & the public are also considered. The judgment is that police role changes are more likely to be increments to the present role, modest increments, & not elimination of aspects of their contemporary role.

S06266: Pepinsky, Harold (Indiana U, Bloomington 47401), ASC THE ROLES OF DESPISTHIS IN THE QUEST 1976 FOR VỐL.CRIME STATISTICS.

S0627: Based on part in a comparison of Chinese & American history, the thesis is argued that in a polity, the democratization of the finding of crime is inversely related to the democratization of response to interpersonal conflict. The growth of democratization of either phenomenon implies the growth of despistem—of centralized state management—of the other. In the US, the construction of crime rate statistics has been democratized to the point at which private citizens in victim surveys, rather than judges & juries in courts, authoritatively define whether crimes have occurred. This expansion of the crime measurement data base alone accounts for a manifold increase in the rate at which crime is found in American society, Concomitantly & symbiotically as well—American citizens have become much more likely than ever to turn over their conflicts with other people to management by state officials, as in the criminal justice system. By contract, the Chinese have tightly restricted the authority of their citizenry to define matters as crims while empowering citizens, far more than Americans are empowered, to manage the resolution of their own interpersonal conflicts. A political choice confronts us: to decide which form of democratization we wish to enjoy at the expense of growth of the corollary form of despistem.

S0626: Petersella, Joan & Peter W. Greenwood (Rand ASC Corp, 1700 Main St, Santa Monica CA 90406), 1976 POLICY OPTIONS FOR DEALING WITH SERIOUS HABITUAL OFFENDERS.


S0625: Minor, W. William (U Maryland, College Park ASC 1976), A DETERRENCE-CONTROL THEORY OF CRIME.


In Aug 1973, at Yalata Reserve, an aboriginal settlement west of Adelaide, South Australia, George Stewart died. An 18-year-old youth, Harry Gibson, also a member of the Pitjantajara tribe & living in the tribal environment, was charged by the state with murder. Over the course of the next 3 months, Harry was taken from his people & tried in the Supreme Court of South Australia. Ultimately he was acquitted; but the awkward case of Harry Gibson presents a factual situation which strips away the fatly niceties of both the substantive & procedural criminal law. The novel situation forces the student to question the basic assumptions, functions & procedures of the criminal law in a context about which he has few preconceived, judgmental notions. To a lesser or greater degree, the facts highlight difficulties that are present, but perhaps less obvious, in most criminal cases. Examined are such issues as the role of the criminal law in society; the use of objective standards in determining criminal liability; & procedural difficulties inherent in every trial.

S0627: Petersella, Joan & Peter W. Greenwood (Rand ASC Corp, 1700 Main St, Santa Monica CA 90406), 1976 POLICY OPTIONS FOR DEALING WITH SERIOUS HABITUAL OFFENDERS.


S0625: Minor, W. William (U Maryland, College Park ASC 1976), A DETERRENCE-CONTROL THEORY OF CRIME.
experience was the only 1 of 29 variables examined which showed a strong & statistically significant relationship to homosexuality scores. Previous homosexuality explained both individual & institutional variations in levels of homosexuality. A reanalysis of data from a previous study comparing 2 women's prisons also showed that higher rates of homosexuality reported in a treatment-oriented than in a custodial prison could be explained by the higher % of women with homosexual experience entering the treatment prison.

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806269  Price, Barbara R. & Charles L. Newman
ASC (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802),
1976 A MODEL FOR INTERORGANIZATIONAL
0230 ARRANGEMENTS FOR JAIL SERVICE DELIVERY.
☞ A recent national study indicated that there has been a substantial increase in the availability of services for inmates in local jails. This is reflected in organizational change in the form of new delivery systems & new relationships to community systems. Particularly important are drug detoxification & related medical care for addicted inmates. Based on these findings, a model is developed which takes into account the systems of interorganizational arrangements through which inmate services are offered. Systems in the model are: (1) the Internal System in which all services are administered & provided by the jail, (2) the Intersection System where services are provided to inmates by community agencies administratively separate from the jail, (3) the Linkage System in which one or more jail agency operates in the jail in a general case-finding capacity referring inmates upon release to community programs, & (4) the Combination System in which 2 or more of the foregoing systems occur simultaneously. This model conceptualizes a current organizational shift in jail emphasis designed to meet the dual goals of custody & treatment-rehabilitation rather than custody alone. It is suggested that as jails become multipurpose organizations, future research should explore the effect of jail-agency interactions & especially whether the resultant complex structure will, in fact, assist the local jail in fulfilling multiple ends.

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806270  Propper, Alice M. (U Western Ontario, London
ASC N6A2C3), IMPORTATION AND DEPRIVA-
1976 TION PERSPECTIVES ON HOMOSEXUALITY IN
0231 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS: AN EMPIRICAL
TEST OF THEIR RELATIVE EFFICACY.
☞ The relative efficacy of the importation & deprivation models of inmate subculture in explaining homosexuality are evaluated. Self-administered questionnaires were given to youth populations in a representative sample of 4 F & 3 coeducational juvenile correctional institutions in the US. Regression techniques were used to determine which set of variables representing each model & which specific variables within each set had the strongest relationship to homosexuality. Relative to the deprivation model, the importation model is probably more effective in predicting homosexuality because homosexual
066275  Roberts, David J. (Mid-Plains Community Coll., North Platte NE 69101), A PUBLIC VIEW OF SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONS. 0234 1 The criminal justice system mirrors, to a great extent, the values held by the larger society & is inextricably intertwined in the political apparatus of this country. This study randomly selected 300 adult (18 years & older) Rs of Denver, Colo in Jul, 1976. Rs were administered a 2 in which they were requested to: (1) indicate the maximum & minimum sanctions they favored for 10 selected offenses; (2) rate their perception of the general deterrent & rehabilitative effectiveness of current sanctions; & (3) indicate what penal philosophy should govern the penal system in dealing with offenders of each offense. The offenses represented both index & “victimless” crimes. Demographic characteristics of age, sex, race, religion, education, & income were collected on the Rs. Bivariate analyses utilizing both $χ^2$ & Pearson's Product-Moment Correlations showed statistically significant relationships between response categories & all demographic characteristics except religion. Overall, the Rs appear to support rehabilitative ends of the criminal law. Further, they appear to support differential sentencing of offenders with wide ranges of minimum & maximum sentences favored; apparently maintaining the alternative of lengthy incarceration for recidivist offenders. As a whole, Rs favored minor sanctioning of “victimless” offenses, but did not support wholesale legalization. Rs viewed current sanctions as generally ineffective in both their deterrent & rehabilitative functions.

066274  Robinson, Cyrl D. (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802), THE DERADICALIZATION OF THE POLICEMAN: A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS. 0256 1 Throughout the literature the police officer is seen as politically conservative. Yet, this view should not be accepted without further inquiry. Historically, there have been instances of police militancy. The Boston Police Strike of 1919 is just one such example. There have also been times when local police have refused to arrest or local authorities were afraid they would refuse to arrest strikers so that state militia had to be called in. This article re-examines the assumptions underlying the conservative view of the police officer, brings together historical evidence that the officer has not always acted in a conservative way; indicates instances in which police today have taken radical stances; & draws conclusions of the potentiality for a radical police officer in the US & the political consequences of such a development.

066275  Sandler, Georgeff Bennett & Robert J. Digrazia (City U New York, Jamaica 11431 & Boston 02154 Police Dept., Berkley St MA), FROM POLICE FORCE TO POLICE SERVICE: THE MANAGEMENT OF CHANGE IN LARGE URBAN POLICE DEPARTMENTS.
1 The effects of change in 2 large Ur police Dept – Boston & NY – are examined. Both Dept’s represent attempts to bring about comprehensive & coordinated changes focusing on the total police role & police professionalization, particularly with reference to the transition from police force to police service. In both cases, change was induced by reform-oriented top administrators employing civilian advisors. Programs were aimed at producing reinforcement & consistency at all levels of the organization. Discussed are changes that were attempted, changes that were accomplished, & why in 1 Dept the changes have languished & why in the other they are ongoing. The impact of external politics & interorganizational resistances, including labor relations difficulties, are explored & a blueprint for organizational change is de-
scribed. Lessons to be learned are that societal changes are having a direct impact on police organizations, but innovations to embrace these changes are difficult to initiate at all levels. Too many projects without proper focus & without an attempt to involve as many levels of personnel as possible lead to failure. So does lack of continuity. The proper timing of a program can have a great impact on its success.

066276  Savitz, Leonard D. & Stanley R. Turner (Temple ASC U, Philadelphia PA 19122), THE FIRST SCIENTIFIC CRIMINOLOGIST: THE CASE FOR FRANZ JOSEPH GALL. 0237 1 Any serious claimant for the title ‘founder of the field of criminology’ must have enunciated an original, widely-accepted explanation of crime which had direct & major impact in the early phase of the burgeoning field, & this impact must have continued over a significant period of time producing supporting & (likely contradictory) evidence relating to the postulated theory. With this in mind the career of F. J. Gall is examined. He was, without question, the leading brain anatomist of his time & one of the acknowledged discoverers of localized brain functions. The data he, & several disciples collected over the years, represents a more-than-acceptable example of scientific inquiry, as this was understood & practiced in the early 19th century. The evidence secured & the techniques & paraphernalia utilized in data collection were, in their own way, as much a scientific as the much later investigations by Lombroso, who simply adopted tools developed by P. L. Broca for use in physical anthropology. For 50 years, phrenology was acknowledged to be a useful & likely valid explanation of many forms of behavior, including criminal behavior. Further, the demise of phrenology, in England, France, & the US was not a function of any scientific refutation (as Goring applied to Positivism) but to several personality conflicts. An objective, detailed comparison of Lombroso anthropological theories, reveals Gallian phrenology to be equally scientific & persuasive. Indeed, early, ‘serious’ phrenological explanations of crime is far more easily adapted to modern scientific knowledge, in the area of brain mapping & experimental evidence developed from modern brain surgery, than any aspect of Lombroso's stigmatic or atavistic explanations.

066277  Schaffer, Edward (State U New York, Plattsburgh ASC 12901), BUREAUCRATIC RATIONALIZATION OF PRISON ENVIRONMENTS.
0238 1 The planning of a management information & inmate-control program in a unit of a large US prison system is examined. The variant of technocratic planning examined is not found to be directed by a democrati-
decision-making process (i.e., a goal-seeking, norm-seeking process affected by higher level policy formation) but rather by a ‘pure’ technocratic rationality of limited bureaucratic aims & means. Reviewed are: (1) Habermas’ critique of the bureaucratic rationalization of late capital-
istic societies, (2) the central direction of bureaucratic rationalization, (3) bureaucratic rationalization of prison systems, & (4) the use of prescriptive scientism in inmate-control programs. Conclusions are that Habermas’ critique of the ideology of technocracy must serve as a guide for re-
search & social action to counter the tendency to reduce politics to research & administrative management & thereby to depoliticize PO.
papers of a leading reformer of the period. Focus is on the dominant ideologies concerning the causes of & solutions to the problem of delinquency; the social backgrounds of the leaders who helped establish this system & the youths subjected to it; the daily routine of the juvenile justice system; & the historical context within which it emerged. The study was brought up to date with a brief analysis of the juvenile justice system in Memphis today. The central theme that emerged was that the juvenile justice system in Memphis functioned as a system of social control & served to regulate & control youths, especially those from the backgrounds. The findings lend support to the interpretations given by Platt & Liazos in their studies of the historical development of juvenile justice, as well as to the theses of other researchers in the field in its daily operation as a system of control, the juvenile justice system of Memphis was a dual system of justice. In particular, it could seemingly act in a latent fashion but at the same time be extremely repressive. In this sense, it contained elements similar to the "iron fist & velvet glove" approaches used by the police, as described by a recent study by the Berkeley study group.

An analysis of the juvenile justice system in Memphis today revealed that the functions of this system have not changed significantly over the years. Recent "reform" measures concerning juvenile delinquency appear strikingly similar to those proposed around the turn of the century.

In the juvenile court of Memphis today blacks far out-number whites, & youths from the ranks of the We & the very poor dominate court referrals.

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S06230 Schwindinger, Herman & Julia R. Schwindinger
ASC (U Nevada, Las Vegas 89154), THE SPONTANEOUS
1976 NEOUS GENERATION OF IRREGULAR
0240 ADOLESCENT COMMODITY STRUCTURES.
† A theory of adolescent delinquency is presented which refers to economic & political causal factors that lead to the marginalization of segments of youth, & to the "spontaneous generation" of irregular commodity structures among youth. Differences between the adolescent & adult irregular commodity structures are distinguished. Various other properties of the adolescent structures are mentioned, including LF characteristics & the internal stratification of market relationships. Labelling theory is sharply contradicted by these relationships.

S06239 Shames, Carl J. (Park East Comprehensive
ASC Community Mental Health Center, PO Box 36L
1976 Denver CO 80218), DELINQUENCY CONTROL
0241 AND CLASS INTERESTS: A BRIEF HISTORY.
† The question of the definition of criminality & delinquency underlies many of the current controversies in theoretical criminology. Theories of the causation of crime & delinquency frequently are based upon particular epistemological frameworks, whether explicit or implicit. Since the advent of labeling theory, the issues of causality & epistemology have, in fact, been inseparable. A brief history of delinquency control is presented with the aim of shedding light on some of these issues. The societal dynamics that underlie both delinquency control & the conceptualization of delinquency by the social scientist are discussed.

S06233 Sheldon, Randall G. (State U New York, Cortland
ASC 19046), RESCUED FROM EVIL ORIGINS OF
1976 THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN MEMPHIS,
0242 TENNESSEE, 1900-1917.
† A social & historical study of the origins of the juvenile justice system in Memphis, Tenn. The sources of the data include court records, newspaper files, Census Bureau reports, government publications, & the personal

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S06232 Sherman, Arnold K. (Barber–Scatch Coll, ASC
Concord NC 28605), KARL MANNHEIM,
1976 IDEOLOGY, AND A MODEL FOR EVALUATION
0343 RESEARCH IN CRIMINOLOGY.
† Criminology lacks theoretical perspectives which adequately explain current developments in the area of crime. There exists, therefore, no rational basis for crime prevention, crime control, or for the treatment of criminals. This lack of theory is taken as a phenomenon which requires explanation. The theoretical basis for the explanation is derived from K. Mannheim's assumption that knowledge is existentially influenced. As a corollary, it is suggested that the absence of appropriate conditions results in the failure to produce certain kinds of knowledge. Criminology is a form of knowledge & as such is existentially influenced. H. Newman suggested that the process of science protects against mistakes in the testing of ideas. But the methods of science cannot guard against ideas which do not get created & therefore cannot be tested. Criminology is today characterized by a high degree of specialization, without a requisite degree of DoJ or communication. The result is competing paradigms, conflicting ideologies, & limited perspectives. After illustrating & expanding upon the way in which existing conditions result in competing paradigms, conflicting ideologies, & limited perspectives, a suggestion is made for the types of structures which are required if adequate theory is to be produced.

S06233 Stinch, David & Allen E. Harry (California
ASC State Coll, San Bernardino 92407 & Ohio State U,
1976 Columbus 43210), STUDY RELEASE: A COR-
0244 RECTIONAL ALTERNATIVE.
† Some rehabilitative efforts in corrections take into consideration the importance of education in preparing inmates for reintegration into a modern achievement-oriented society. These study-release programs received relatively little attention in professional literature & research. In a nationwide survey, Smith, McKee & Milan summarized some data on the existing study-release programs during 1971. The current survey is a follow up of these programs pertaining to 1974. The advantages of study-release
programs are reviewed & the trends in the direction of increasing number of programs & number of participants are summarized. Some of the formal characteristics of these programs are presented.

Shocher, David & Solomon Koblir (California State College, San Bernardino 62407 & U Southern)
1976 California, Los Angeles 90007, CRIME AMONG THE ELDERLY: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY.
1 There is a constant rise in the proportion of elderly in relation to the 7 population of the US. Today over 10% of the population is 65 years or older. Around the turn of the century this age group will constitute about 20% of the population. Little is known about the involvement in law-breaking among the elderly. With the expected changes in the population's age composition it is worthwhile to get an approximation idea to the amount & types of lawbreaking involvement of the elderly as it is officially known & reported in the USA. The arrest data from the Unified Crime Report was analyzed for the years (1964, 1969, 1974) during a 10-year period. Compared to the 7 population, the elderly tend to be under-represented among the arrestees, however in some charges, i.e., alcohol related offenses, they are grossly overrepresented. These figures are analyzed & some policy related explanations & suggestions are made.

Shingles, Richard D. & Donald J. Shoemaker (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U, Blacksburg 24061), A DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACH TO RURAL CRIME: PREADOLESCENT PERCEPTIONS OF THE LAW, POLICE AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE.
1 A developmental framework for understanding how rural citizens relate to formal agents of social control is presented. 1,213 preadolescent students in grades 3-6 in the school systems of 3 Va areas: economically depressed rural, a central city, & a neighboring affluent suburban county. The 213 were administered by the students' teachers during school hours in the Spring of 1972. Background information on the race & SC of each student was supplied by the teacher. The analysis is based on the responses of 728 white & 213 black. The 213 consisted of a Likert-type response choices to several statements concerning the benevolence of the law & legal compliance. For purposes of analysis, the responses were dichotomized into an agree-disagree format. Additionally, students were asked to rank the position of police relative to other authority figures with regards to both benevolent & punitive traits: trust, helpfulness & severity of punishment. The children's responses to these questions are highly congruent with the developmental theme that informal mechanisms of social control give way to formal mechanisms as communities modernize. Rural children are less impressed by either punitive or benevolent characteristics of the police & the law than are urban & suburban youth. On the other hand, parents & school authorities are more significant agents of control to rural youth than to either urban or suburban youth. The relative salience of informal & formal means of social control is reversed between the depressed & more developed urban communities. These relationships persist while controlling for SC, though they are most pronounced among wall-off kids & youth. The bottom line is that juvenile delinquency is not the result of a single factor but rather the result of a complex of interrelated factors including family, peer group, and school influences. This research suggests that a more comprehensive approach to the problem of juvenile delinquency is necessary.

Smith, Dwight C., Jr. (State U New York, Albany ASC 12222), ORGANIZED CRIME AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP: DOES IT MATER HOW YOU MAKE A BUCK?
1 A critical review is presented of contemporary organized crime theory & its influence over current crime control strategies. Noting that those strategies have failed to control organized crime, & that more recent studies question the assumptions underlying current definitions of organized crime, a new theoretical approach is explored: the concept of illicit enterprise. The concept is based upon the dual assumptions of a spectrum of legitimacy in market behavior, & the application of standard organizational theory across the spectrum from wholly legal to wholly illicit enterprises. Theorems are proposed as the basis for a general theory of illicit enterprise. The application of these theorems to criminal activity is contrasted with the application of conventional organized crime theory, to demonstrate that significantly different behavioral associations are reached from analyses of identical data. 2 market spectra are described in detail — the mediating technology of power brokering & the service technology of enforcement & protection — to illustrate how illicit enterprise analysis can support alternative public policies & crime control strategies.

Spearby, James L. & Jacob J. Kaufman (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802), PARTICIPATION IN THE DELIVERY OF HUMAN SERVICES AS AN ALTERNATIVE SANCTION FOR CORPORATE CRIME OFFENDERS.
1 Recent commentaries on white-collar & corporate criminality have called for an increased use of criminal penalties & prison terms for offenders. These suggestions are based on notions of "noblesse oblige," the magnitude of social harm from such activities, & the responsiveness of white-collar offenders to penalties which attack their self-esteem. A critical analysis is presented of proposals for alternative sanctions for white-collar & corporate crime offenders. Rather than incarceration, the analysis supports...
temporary suspensions from corporate practice & suggests participation in the delivery of human services as required activity during the suspension. This approach is designed to counteract the isolation of such individuals from the human byproducts of the social system which they have worked to perpetuate & to provide a means of utilizing their talents for the benefit of society.

The repetitive violent offender. The use of some type of mechanism requiring a determination of the probability of recurring violence is frequently found in recent models for identifying & responding to the repetitively violent offender. Common features of such mechanisms are: (1) some predictive standard that may be termed dangerousness; (2) the use of psychiatrists as primary estimators of future violent behavior. Such proposals & legislation, however, run contrary to the developing body of empirical literature about psychists' predictive expertise. A recent study is reported of 257 M, Incompetent, Insolvent, Infancy defendants in NY for whom specific psychiatric estimations of dangerousness were made. Based upon these estimations, decisions to house these defendants in correctional or mental hygiene facilities were made. In the absence of any adequate statutory definition of criteria, 3-year prospective data were developed on the psychiatric & judicial determination of dangerousness & the accuracy of these predictions. Overall, these data indicate that the psychiatric predictions of future violent behavior were no more accurate than would be expected purely by chance. The implications of these findings for repetitively violent offenders are considered.

A small community with only one judge, he has the power to deter people from specific crimes. The people in the community are aware of his sentencing policies, & know that these will be appropriately applied. In a large city, this deterrent effect could only be really effective if all the judges agreed to certain policies, & if these were widely publicized. Such an action is considered & compared with legislatively set minimum sentences. The comparison is made with respect to the speed of changes, the strength of the deterrent effect, the equity of resulting sentences, the handling of exceptional cases (which is related to the respect the general public has for the law), & the question of who should be creating policy. Examples of various laws & their effects are given.

Juvenile court processed cases were analyzed regarding the offense patterns as associated with age & community setting. The research paper by Lauts (1975) of demasculinizing Ru-Ur comparisons, analysis focuses upon delinquency in the Ru situation. Thus, attention is given to the characteristics of changing Ru life & its influence upon F roles & F delinquency.

The purpose was to analyze the attitudes & perceptions of the forty NYC police officers (M & F) who were furloughed without pay during that city's fiscal crisis. To measure the affects of these lay-offs, 3 null-hypotheses were tested: (1) There is no significant r between alienation & a desire to leave the police profession. (2) There is a constitutional difference between M & F former police officers in terms of alienation. (3) There is no significant difference between Coll & non-Coll educated former police officers in terms of alienation. The score anoma scale was utilized to measure attitude. A self-administered containing the score scale, as well as other questions in Likert format, was mailed to a randomly-selected sample of the 2, 863 members of the population. Statistical analysis of 100 former police officers responses revealed that there is no significant r between alienation & a desire to leave the police profession. Although they are psychologically alienated, a major % of the group desire to remain in the police occupational role. Hypotheses 2 & 3 were not supported by the data. Both F & non-Coll former officers registered a higher level of alienation than M & Coll Rs. The use of the furlough by municipal administrations as a solution to fiscal crises clearly indicates to the police officer that he is not a professional. The unemploy- ment suffered by these individuals has had adverse effect on their commitment to the ideals instilled in them during their police academy training. The results of the political decision to lay-off police officers will be felt organizationally for many years.

In a small community with only one judge, he has the power to deter people from specific crimes. The people in the community are aware of his sentencing policies, & know that these will be appropriately applied. In a large city, this deterrent effect could only be really effective if all the judges agreed to certain policies, & if these were widely publicized. Such an action is considered & compared with legislatively set minimum sentences. The comparison is made with respect to the speed of changes, the strength of the deterrent effect, the equity of resulting sentences, the handling of exceptional cases (which is related to the respect the general public has for the law), & the question of who should be creating policy. Examples of various laws & their effects are given.

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The relationship between contacts reported by adolescents with the police & the attitudes of these same adolescents toward the police is examined. The contacts were divided into self-reported "positive contacts" & "negative contacts." A "negative contact" is one in which the social situation is negative, such as an arrest incident, the arrest of a friend or relative, or police harassment. "Positive contacts," on the other hand, were defined as self-reported contacts with the police which were generally of a positive nature, such as different situations in which assistance was rendered to the child or his family. A sample of 669 high school students residing in 4 West Coast & Rocky Mountain states was obtained. A path model was constructed in which several predetermined variables, such as race, sex, residence pattern (Ur vs. Ru), & SES were related to the contacts. The path analysis revealed 3 distinct findings: (1) with the exception of sex, the predetermined variables were of little use in predicting either type of self-reported contact with the police; (2) the contacts & the prestige ratings were of considerable utility in the prediction of adolescent attitudes toward the police, however, these same contacts explained very little of the variance in prestige ratings; (3) the negative contacts were roughly twice as important in predicting adolescent attitudes toward the police as were the positive contacts.

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