Proceedings of the 1962 Meetings

Criminology includes the study of offenders, the reasons for crime, penal treatment, and the prevention of crime. All these topics were covered in the four symposia presented by the American Society of Criminology.

The first session dealt with psychiatry, psychology, and criminology. During the past decade a shift in the modal personality of offenders has occurred and has resulted in the evolution of the "new criminal." The typical prototype has changed from the "ethical professional," highly skilled offender to the reckless, unskilled, selfish, reputation-acquiring offender of today (Lewis Yablonsky, University of California, Los Angeles). An origin of delinquency was outlined by Sanford J. Fox (Boston College Law School) in his talk on delinquency and biology. Developing the science of criminology involves the utilization of the many facts of human biological individuality. Glueck's study of delinquency is evidence of the association between body type and proneness to delinquency. One important responsibility of the criminologist, who is trained in the social sciences, is to recognize the possibility that physical characteristics may relate to criminality. In a discussion on why some crimes occur, Michael Foner (Association for Applied Psychoanalysis) cited "The Careless American." The loss of cash by theft may be induced by the victim's offering excessive temptation to the thief. Such a complementarity of roles requires assessment of the victim's responsibility. One should be alerted to and aware of the risky position into which he places himself as a potential victim of theft. One aspect in the prevention of crime was discussed by Hector Ritey (psychiatrist, New York City). We learn about the psychodynamics of criminality not so much by observing the criminal but by concentrating our attention on the repressed criminal tendencies of those who never broke the law. A criminal act is the climax of millions of never acted-out criminal fantasies. In response to the question of what should be done with the mentally ill individual who has committed a criminal act, it is suggested by Henry Weihofen (National Law Institute), that treatment voluntarily requested under a "Psychiatric Offender Proceeding" has merit. Such a procedure involves the voluntary waiving of rights to trial by jury and to any defense of the act.

Barbara A. Kay, Rapporteur

The second symposium considered the sociological approaches to problems in criminology. Marvin Wolfgang (University of Pennsylvania) emphasized the contributions of sociology to the study of crime. Peter Lejins (University of Maryland; president of the American Correctional Association) traced the development of criminological studies, and found that in the United States, in contrast to Europe, criminology is still largely treated as a branch of sociology. However, he predicted its future establishment as an independent science. In the ensuing discussion, a somewhat different opinion was expressed by Thorsten Sellin (University of Pennsylvania) who indicated that while the study of crimeology might be isolated, it was still inextricably dependent on many other disciplines, and the criminologist would have to depend on other scientific experts for many of his conclusions. In a paper entitled "Criminal statistics a century ago," Sellin traced the development of statistical approaches and problems in the study of crime in the last century, and suggested that the statisticians a century ago were not only struggling with the same problems that face us today, but also managed to express the same criticisms but in a clearer and more forceful manner. Thomas G. Eynon and Walter C. Reckless (Ohio State University), in a paper read by Eynon, developed the results of research since 1948 on the delinquent population of a large state detention facility. They concluded that such institutions were not training schools for crime; the inmates themselves feel significant changes in their own points of view. The most effective contacts developed by the boys are with staff members such as the cottage parent or counselor, rather than with the social worker, psychologist, doctor, or the teacher.

(continued on page 5)

Directory Of Members
To Be Published

For several years, the Society has not published a directory of members for a variety of reasons. Assuming that we have the funds to do so, a directory will be compiled from the lists of members in GOOD STANDING on June 1, 1963. If you plan to change your address after June 1st, please let us know as soon as possible so that we can get the proper listing in the Directory.
CRIMINOLOGICA

Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology
Executive Offices located at the University of
Louisville, Kent School of Social Work, Louisville,
Kentucky.
President — Donal E. J. MacNamara
Vice Presidents — Marvin E. Wolfgang, Lewis Yab-
lonsky, Clyde Vedder, Jacob Chwast
Secretary-Treasurer and Editor of the Newsletter —
Charles L. Newman
Published quarterly by the American Society of
Criminology. Subscription five dollars per annum.

Editorial

Over the years, a number of attempts have been
made to make a newsletter a regular part of the activities
of the American Society of Criminology. This first issue
of Criminologica represents another such attempt. Its
success or failure does not lie exclusively in the hands
of its editor. If we are to have a successful newsletter,
each member must feel a personal responsibility to con-
tribute news about his own activities and those of his
professional colleagues from the criminological and re-
lated disciplines.

The national interest in the problem areas of crimi-
nology is growing. More and more, the professional
criminologist is being called upon to counsel with gov-
ernmental agencies on the development of programs of
research and planning for the criminal and juvenile
offender.

We cannot hope to publish, at this time, a complete
summary of every criminological activity. However, by
alerting membership to programs and activities, it can
be hoped that interested persons will contact the prin-
cipal persons involved to get "the whole story."

The PROFESSIONAL CORNER represents a new
activity for the Society, which we hope will provide a
meeting ground for criminologists to locate vacancies
and announce their availability. If you are seeking em-
ployment or have a position which you wish to fill,
Criminologica will list it for you without charge.

We need your help in making Criminologica a regu-
lar and meaningful publication of the American Society
of Criminology. Can we count on you to do your share?

Please notify the secretary promptly on change of
your address, affiliation, position, or title.

If your dues are not in good standing for 1963, you
can send a check in immediately. Then you will be in
good standing.

Display your membership certificate in a prominent
place. It tells everyone that you are a member in good
standing in the AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIM-
INOLOGY.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Canio L. Zarrilli elected President of the Richmond
County (New York City) Bar Association.

Samuel G. Chapman, Police Administration Specialist,
Michigan State University, recently published "The
Police Heritage in England and America." "Gunsight
Dilemma: Police Firearms Policy" appeared in the
March-April of POLICE and will appear also in the May-
June issue dealing with Police and Violence.

Paul B. Weston left Sacramento State College for
a new position with the California State Police, an or-
ganization established primarily for the purpose of pro-
tection. Inspector Weston continues in his interest in
the role of the college in law enforcement. He writes,
"Mary Police Science and Administration curriculums
are heavily oriented toward the occupational areas of
police work." In a recent article in Law & Order Weston
points up the duplication of course material in college
programs and pre-entrance Police Academy Training.
Weston solicits the comments of members in these mat-
ers and promises to send a complete report to all per-
sons who contribute to the collection of data for his
study.

Clyde Vedder, Northern Illinois University, has
been appointed to the Correctional Services Advisory
Board of the Illinois Youth Commission by Governor
A person of diverse interests, Dr. Vedder's recent pub-
llications include two books, JUVENILE OFFENDERS
and GERENTOLOGY: A BOOK OF READINGS.

Barbara Kay, currently with Northern Illinois Uni-
versity, will join the faculty of the University of Mass-
achusetts, as a criminologist, this fall. Recently Dr. Kay
presented a paper on the female offender at the 8th
Annual Florida State Conference on Corrections.

Lewis Yablonsky, ASC Vice President and Associate
Professor at UCLA, continues with his active interest in
the SYNANON group in California, a self-help group
for narcotics addicts.

Martin Wolfgang, University of Pennsylvania crimi-
nologist, author, lecturer, and ASC vice-president, is
serving as president of the Pennsylvania Prison Society,
now in its 175th year of operation. Professor Wolfgang
brings us up-to-date with criminological items elsewhere
in this publication.

In recent correspondence with your editor, Dr.
Shlomo Shoham, Head of the Criminology Department
at BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY, Ramat-Gan, Israel, writes,
"We here in Israel, as far as criminology is concerned, are
somewhat professionally and academically isolated and
every link and connection with the American Society
is very much welcomed and appreciated."

James D. Stinchcomb, formerly with Dr. Vernon
Fox's corrections program at Florida State, now is chair-
man of the Department of Police Administration at St.
Petersburg, Florida Junior College.

(continued on page 6)
Eastern Vice President Dr. Marvin Wolfgang
Reports Developments Of Criminological Interest

Although I do not have the specific reference to the number of the bill, I understand that New York State is passing legislation which will eliminate mandatory death penalty in capital cases and, like Pennsylvania, is instituting the requirement for a double decision to be made by jury in capital crimes; i.e., a jury must first determine whether the defendant is guilty, and secondly determine whether the punishment shall be life or death. If the jury is unable to reach a decision, that is, if one of the jurors is unwilling to vote for the death penalty, then the judge is required to sentence the defendant to something less than death. In effect, this legislation would eliminate the hung jury and would be a potent factor in reducing the death penalty de facto in New York State.

An interesting corollary to this piece of information comes from Pennsylvania, where a bill has been introduced in the Senate to eliminate questions put to prospective jurors regarding their religion or their position on the death penalty. In effect, this means that prospective jurors who are in favor of abolition of the death penalty cannot be eliminated from serving jury duty in a capital crime. I suspect that this legislation also will have a tremendous effect in reducing the use of capital punishment in this Commonwealth.

At Boston University Albert Morris is conducting a survey on research and training in the field of criminology and will report his findings in the next issue of "Correctional Research" of which he is editor, and which is published by the United Prison Association of Massachusetts.

Dr. Franco Ferracuti, Professor of Criminology at the Institute of Criminal Anthropology, University of Rome, Italy, has since January 1963 been serving in the post of the social Affairs Unit of the United Nations in New York. Dr. Ferracuti will be in the position for two years and has already been working with various groups of American criminologists on a consultative and informational level. We are indeed fortunate in having him with us in this country, for his wide experience as a physician, a clinical psychologist, and a criminologist extremely well informed about American criminology makes him an unusual combination of intellectual resources.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency has publication plans for a new research journal for next year.

American criminology is increasingly concerned with the new opportunities for research and training for graduate students to fill positions in administration and research, both in private and in public organizations. We are increasingly interested in the work done by Denis Cabo at Montreal and the publications which appear under his name. Here in Philadelphia at the University of Pennsylvania, our new Master of Arts Degree in Criminology is coming to the end of its first year of operation and we have been particularly supported by several organizations that are sponsoring research in the field of delinquency that also provide an increasing number of opportunities for graduate research assistantships. We have been particularly fortunate at the University of Pennsylvania in having received two one-year fellowships from Mrs. Vincent Astor and the Astor Foundation, which provide full tuition and subsistence to Astor Fellows in Criminology.

For the first time in its 175 years of operation, the Pennsylvania Prison Society is conducting a program of social case work and evaluative research with female offenders. The work is being conducted at the House of Correction and we have been fortunate in being able to enlist the services of an outstanding psychiatric social worker and sociologist, Dr. Regina Flesch, who is undertaking the major work on the program. The Pennsylvania Prison Society has also moved into an extensive action research program and has a large-scale project for application of the bail study in New York City and an evaluative research program of parole in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Board of Parole.

Criminology Research Center Requests Information Exchange

The National Research and Information Center on Crime and Delinquency collects on an international scale information on research, practical projects, demonstrations, programs, experiments, innovations, and developments in the prevention, control, and treatment (and in other related aspects) of crime and juvenile delinquency. The Center exchanges information with research clearing houses in related fields and keeps its data available to agencies, institutions, or individuals professionally interested in crime and delinquency.

In particular, the Center wishes to register ongoing projects and those completed ones which are either unpublished or have been published during the last two years in such a form or place that they usually escape the attention of persons interested in the study of crime and delinquency. We hope that this information will be useful to all concerned and will help to avoid needless duplication of research and wasteful adoption of programs found unproductive elsewhere.

Individuals, organizations, and agencies conducting, initiating, or having information about research—including doctoral dissertations and master's theses—and projects in the field of crime and delinquency are invited to inform us about them. Related areas (i.e., prostitution, vagrancy, and narcotics) are also included.

(continued on page 4)
RESEARCH INFORMATION EXCHANGE, CONTINUED

The Center welcomes opportunities of exchanging information and appreciates hearing from organizations interested in such an exchange, or from individuals who may wish to become our correspondents. In certain foreign areas or countries, the Center may have already made arrangements to receive research information through a local agency. If so we prefer that you send the information to that agency, but if you are not certain about the existence of such an arrangement, please send your report to us. We will communicate it to the organization in question.

We shall be grateful for your cooperation. Obviously, the more projects reported, the more valuable this registry will be for all concerned. Only through your willingness to provide the requested data can we hope to give the best possible service to everyone interested in the study of crime and delinquency.

Kindly bring this invitation also to the attention of colleagues and graduate students. Address: 44 E. 23 St., New York, 10, N. Y.

Maryland Legislative Council Committee Recommends "Principle of Abolition"

A 5-2 majority of the Capital Punishment Committee appointed by the Legislative Council of Maryland (Ralph G. Murdy, Chairman) recommended that "the Legislature accept the principle of abolition as a goal and adopt a plan for the gradual removal of capital punishment in our State." It suggests as a first step restricting its use to these offenses: (1) first degree murder of a law enforcement officer or a prison employee while acting in line of official duty (2) felony murders: that is, murders committed in perpetration of burglary, arson, rape or robbery. Two minority members recommended no change in existing law. There is an exhaustive study included regarding the background of condemned men in Maryland. This 80-page report was issued October 3, 1962. Address inquiries to Legislative Council, 311 City Hall, Baltimore 2, Maryland.

AROUND THE NATION . . .

Massachusetts Governor Endicott Peabody has called for abolition . . . California Governor Pat Brown wants a four-year moratorium, unlikely to be adopted. A quadruple execution is set for May 3, made necessary, officials say, because of limited accommodations in San Quentin's Death Row where 42 men await execution . . . A New York study commission recommended elimination of the mandatory death penalty for first degree murder and an unusual split-verdict idea: if one or more jurors hold out against the death penalty, the judge must impose a sentence less than death . . . Missouri Attorney General Thomas Eagleton has proposed a two-year legislative inquiry . . . Tennessee Governor Frank Clement has asked the legislature to "give me an expression of your feelings" on the issue . . . In Oregon a number of bills have been introduced calling for abolition or limitation of the use of the death penalty. Abolition would require a constitutional amendment voted by the legislature and supported by popular vote. In 1957 the legislature voted for abolition but it was defeated by a popular vote of 276,487 to 264,434. (Oregon story in Christian Science Monitor of March 2, 1963) . . . Summary story in Newsweek of February 11, 1963, "Is The Death Sentence Dying?"

Meetings Of More Than Casual Interest To Criminologists

Illinois Academy of Criminology, 13th Annual Institute at the Northwestern University Law School, April 20, 27. Theme this year is "CORRECTIONS AND THE LAW."

American Sociological Association, Criminology Section, August 26-29 at Los Angeles.

Annual Congress of Corrections, Portland, Oregon, August 25-29.

Canadian Congress of Corrections, Winnipeg, June 2-7.

Second Open Scientific Meeting, Southern California Society for Psychiatry and the Law, Tentatively scheduled November 23 at the Los Angeles Station.


Fourth Annual Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision, University of Louisville, July 14-26th.

The AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY is co-sponsoring two workshops at the National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Americana Hotel, June 11, 1963.

Workshop #1 will discuss IMPROVING THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. Dean MacNamara will preside and participants will include Commissioner of Corrections for New York City, Anna Ross, Hon. George B. McGrath, Commissioner of Corrections, Massachusetts, Cleve Backer, Dean, National Training Center for Lie Detection, Dr. Vernon Fox, Florida State University, and Dr. Jacob Chwast, NYU, and ASC Vice-President.

Workshop #2, under the chairmanship of Professor Charles L. Newman, University of Louisville and ASC Secretary-Treasurer, will be concerned with the PATHOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF VIOLENCE. Panelists will include past ASC president John Kenney, President Los Angeles Police Commission, Daniel Casriel, M.D., New York psychiatrist, Professor James Stinchcomb, St. Petersburg Junior College, and Paul Weston, California State Police.
PROCEEDINGS...

Charles Newman (Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville) appraised the corrective value of the treatment of delinquents in foster homes, rather than in punitive institutions, and considered some of the difficulties of placement and adaptation, particularly of adolescents and delinquent girls. He contended that as a form of treatment foster home care deserved much greater attention than it was presently receiving. Finally, Theodore N. Ferdinand (Northeastern University) presented statistics concerning the offense patterns and family structures of delinquents from urban and rural communities. He analyzed the records of male and female juvenile offenders in rural, village, and urban communities in relation to the marital status of parents, whether mother or father was dead, and type of offenses.

Candid L. Zeller, Rapporteur

Problems in the administration of criminal justice were the subject of the third symposium. Bail problems of indigent defendants were discussed by Herbert Sturz (Vera Foundation). The Manhattan Bail Project is an experimental philanthropic project designed to assist indigent defendants who are unable to post even nominal bail and who are deemed unacceptable risks by the professional bail bondsmen. Certain high-risk categories of offenders are not aided (narcotic addicts and distributors, sex offenders, assailants of police officers, and those charged with homicide). The experimental hypothesis is that selected offenders may be released without risk to the community even though they are unable to post bail. Long-term incarceration prior to trial is condemned by the high percentage of arrested persons found “not guilty.” In some cases, individuals have spent more than a year in jail prior to trial because of their inability to post bail. In his talk on the chronic petty offender, T. Gryger (University of Toronto) described this type of offender as dependent and passive, as compared to the indictable felon. They are often immature, irresponsible, and afraid of life. Unable to compete in society, they frequently welcome confinement, which is often to them emotionally satisfying, and solves their basic needs for security, response, and recognition. One of the problems in the study of criminology, the absence of a criminal research and information center, was pointed up by John Scanlon (National Council on Crime and Delinquency). While the necessity for intensified research into all phases of crime and delinquency is widely acknowledged, the absence of such a center has in the past frustrated scholars and inhibited the most economical and efficient utilization of available data, personnel, and funds. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency, working with the United Nations, U.S. government agencies, 35 foreign countries, and several state and private units has compiled (and will maintain as a current inventory) a tremendous bibliography of crime-delinquency research in progress or projected and is in the process of building a central criminal research and information center which will service the profession. Some observations on the penal system of Israel were noted by Joseph Eaton (University of Pittsburgh). The Israeli system, although much modified in the 14 years of freedom, was inherited from the English mandate authorities and bears the English stamp. Although more than 50,000 offenses are recorded annually, there are fewer than 2000 inmates in the six institutions. Probation, fines, and short sentences are stressed; the “Irish” reformatory system is preferred although it is adjusted to local conditions. Flogging has been abandoned and capital punishment has been abolished.

Clyde Vedder, Rapporteur

Problem areas in contemporary law enforcement was the theme of the fourth symposium. How industrial security programs are effective in the prevention of crime was discussed by Timothy J. Walsh (American Society for Industrial Security). Measures employed by such programs include a combination of physical security devices, loss control systems, and personnel screening. Industry does not close the gates to ex-convicts, but rather attempts to place them in positions which will neither constitute an unnecessary hazard to corporate property nor contribute to the possible recidivism of the employee. Donal E. J. MacNamara (New York Institute of Criminology) spoke about the problem of police brutality throughout the United States. One solution proposed is review boards composed of distinguished private citizens to hear complaints against police officers and units. While such boards may prove helpful, the basic answer to police brutality is a police administrator who will not tolerate it, and a systematized, objective complaint system within the law enforcement agency dedicated to the eradication of objectionable police practices. Jacob Chwast (New York University) feels that a redefinition and reevaluation of the proper role of the police in a twentieth century democracy are vitally needed. No small part of this need is a new self-concept (or self-image), individual and group, to be developed and accepted by the police themselves. A solution to one of the major problems in law enforcement was suggested by Alvin J. T. Zambran (Maryland Crime Commission). The legalization of the most popular forms of gambling would reduce the multi-million dollar annual tribute to the organized crime syndicates; would eliminate much corruption of public officials; and would provide needed revenues for expanding public services. John P. Kenney (University of Southern California) expounded on the role of August Vollmer as the father of modern professional policing, specifically in California, but indirectly throughout the United States. An emphasis on research and evaluation studies of police procedures have combined to win California leadership in the march toward police professionalism.

Jacob Chwast, Rapporteur

(continued on page 6)

The American Society of Criminology will work for you. Support its activities by prompt payment of dues.
Money, Money, Money

The initial response to the 1963 dues notice was most gratifying. Almost one-third of the membership responded with their five dollar checks enclosed. A number of members wrote commenting favorably on the new membership certificate which now is issued instead of the wallet card of prior years.

However, an uncomfortably large number of members have not yet paid their 1963 dues. We hope that the reminder statement if enclosed with this newsletter will encourage you to send your check in today.

With the closing of the organization books for the month of May, all members in good standing for 1963 will be listed in the membership directory which will be published in June. Please get your dues in before then so your name will not be left out.

THE PROFESSIONAL CORNER

The meeting ground for criminologists seeking positions and employers seeking criminologists. There is no fee for this service. Persons seeking professional staff are encouraged to list their personnel needs with the American Society of Criminology. Listings will run "blind," with correspondence forwarded to the prospective employer or employee upon inquiry, unless the person listing the vacancy indicated otherwise. Similarly, persons seeking new professional criminological affiliation are asked to list their availability with the Society.

VACANCIES (Address inquiries to American Society of Criminology, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky., indicating "V" number.)

V-1. Under direction, performs independent professional sociological work; supervises delinquency prevention and treatment activities of a regional office, or participates in an intensive district program; performs sociological research for advancing basic knowledge of delinquent behavior; investigates social and criminal histories of inmates and wards of penal institutions, formulates statistical prognosis of parole and pardon success. Midwestern state, Salary $520-$640 per month. Minimum Masters degree in criminology, penology, group work, plus related experiences.

V-2. Staff member to teach Police Organization and Administration courses, and a section of Criminal Investigation. Degree in Police Administration, Southern area. Salary open.

AVAILABLE (Address inquiries to American Society of Criminology, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky., indicating "AV" number.)

AV-1. Specialist in police administration, seeking stimulating and remunerative position. Experienced teacher and author.