NYC YOUTH BOARD OFFERS TRAINING

The Training Dept. of the New York City Youth Board reports that a record number of individuals, 680, completed training preparatory to the Department's offering of various summer programs within high hazard areas of the City. The training sessions covered four general areas—Understanding Teenage Behavior—Effective Programming—Dynamics of Group Behavior—Recreational Volunteer Assistant.

Course Level, Content

The level and content of the respective courses had been geared and individualized to develop the competency of full-time professionals such as caseworkers, supervisors, field administrators, teachers, seminars and to the development of knowledgeable informed citizens, parents and teenagers interested in acting as allies to professional programs.

Objectives

The objectives of each of the courses had been focused on countering five major community problems through the implementation of qualitative-coordinated programs and services based on a total approach to the total needs of individuals, families, and teenagers. These cover the physical, social, emotional, intellectual, occupational and spiritual ingredients which constitute the human make-up. The five major concerns emphasized had been:

Poverty: Helping people to help themselves toward a satisfactory healthy adjustment.

Summer Employment: Teenagers unable to secure summer employment were given the stimulation and knowledge through which they might work as volunteers.

Moral and Spiritual Values: Training seminarians in an attempt to help them act as members of a professional team with their unique contribution to the spiritual side of man.

Juvenile Delinquency: The training of teenagers to work under professional supervision so they might reach peer groups in efforts to rechannel destructive energy into positive areas of activity.

Shortage of Caseworkers: An attempt to alleviate the critical shortage of professionally trained caseworkers through training in the group approach to families and teenagers. (Youth Board News, June, 1964.)

Scholarly articles, reports of research in progress, and research findings, as well as program announcements are solicited for future issues of CRIMINOLÓGICA. Manuscripts should be submitted in duplicate.

PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

The November issue of CRIMINOLÓGICA will contain the complete program for the 1964 Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology. Organized as a three day conference (December 28, 29, 30), the first day's program will be concerned with interdisciplinary programs of training (9:00 A.M.) and research in criminology (2:00 P.M.); concluding with the annual business meeting (5:30 P.M.) The second day's (Tuesday, Dec. 29) program will open with a continuation of papers on interdisciplinary training (9:00 A.M.). The annual awards of the Society will be presented at a luncheon meeting to be held at the Helen de Champlain Restaurant located at historic and picturesque St. Helen's Island. The role of the police in modern democratic society will be the theme of the Tuesday afternoon session. An evening program will be directed to a consideration of the abnormal sex offenders (7:00 P.M.) The second day's sessions will be concluded with a reception at the University of Montreal. (9:00 P.M.)

On Wednesday morning, the program will open with a panel consideration of the question: compensation for the victims of crime. (9:00 A.M.); and concluding with a consideration of the female offender (2:00 P.M.) Dr Bruno Cormier, McGill University is in charge of local arrangements. A small registration fee, approved by the 1963 business meeting of the Society, will be charged.

Plan now to attend.

RESERVE YOUR HOTEL ROOM

The annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology will be held in Montreal, Canada from December 28-30, 1964. Most of the meetings of the Society will be held at the Sheraton-Mount Royal Hotel. As one of the affiliated groups with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, members and guests are entitled to the special rates which have been established.

Write for reservations to:
AAAS Housing Bureau
2055 Peel Street, Suite 525
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Indicate in your reservation request that you will be attending the ASC meetings.

Rates at the Sheraton-Mt. Royal are as follows:
Single $85.50-$10.00
Double or Twin $15.00
Suite $25.00-$45.00
FROM THE EDITOR’S CORNER

The story is told of the somewhat inebriated gentleman who dropped his house keys on the street one night on his way home from a party. Some moments later, a friend came down the street and finding the gentleman on hands and knees crawling around a light post, asked if he could be of any help. Told what the problem was, the friend joined in the search. After an interminable period of fruitless results, the friend asked the obvious question—"Where did you drop the keys?"—to which our hero replied—"Down the street." Somewhat chagrined, the friend demanded an explanation as to why the search was being conducted under the light post. "Because the light is better here!", was the reply.

A substantial number of man hours are spent in criminological research each year cataloguing the incidence, type, and distribution of offenses, characteristics of offenders, and the like. Yet any freshman student in an introductory course in criminology knows that the statistics of crime reflect only a portion of all crimes, that the convicted offender is frequently not representative of the total offender group, and that contemporary public policy will have an impact on those behaviors considered criminal, or offensive, at any moment in time.

Like finding the house key on the darkened street, studying the non-apprehended and non-adjudicated offender presents problems. But clustering around the light post will give us reflections of ourselves, somewhat distorted by the angle of light. Can we do more than cast shadows? C. L. N.

1965 dues become payable on January 1, 1965. New rates: Active and Associate: $10.00; Students: $5.00.
The Domestic Illness Profile
Seen In A Family Court Setting

William T. Little*

The Juvenile and Family Court of Metropolitan Toronto has been adjudicating domestic cases since 1929. From the beginning of the Family Court the need for special domestic counselling was apparent.

When the advice of well meaning friends, pasters, priests, and lawyers failed to effect reconciliation among marriage partners, recourse to the Court became a means of settling bitter disputes regarding maintenance of wives and children by either reluctant or deserting husbands as well as many other problems.

This service has grown from one or two dedicated personnel with little formal training to a department of fifteen social workers with an intake section handling thousands of cases a year.

Domestic counselling has become an important service to the Family Court, comparing in importance to that of the probation services, both juvenile and adult. Estranged partners overwhelmed by circumstances they cannot cope with are finding the courage and the insight to work out difficult family problems through the skilled and friendly help of professionally educated and qualified social workers.

In the Family Court of Metropolitan Toronto, domestic counsellors, supervised by skilled supervisors with long experience and training, work with as many as 400 new families a month through the year.

These families come to the Court for help in resolving difficult marital problems either directly from the street, by telephone appointment or referral from social agencies throughout the city.

Although many reports have been undertaken by family agencies, planning councils and others, very little reporting has come from the Courts regarding the nature of the cases before them or the profile characteristics of marriage partners undergoing domestic illness, a condition which is most prevalent in our society today.

With these facts in mind, the present investigation was undertaken. This is a study of 1,000 families in which one or more members of the family (more often the wife) has come voluntarily to the Family Court for some court action, or help to relieve the insufferable conditions of their married lives.

The objective of the study has been to identify the profile of a substantial sample of these families whose difficulties present us with the causation of many other social consequences such as juvenile delinquency, criminality, mental illness, alcoholism, transvestism to name only a few.

The material for the profile has been obtained from a questionnaire answered by the family members applying at the intake desks of the Domestic Counselling Department. Material from the case histories of families compiled by domestic counsellors and my own limited case load has also been a source of information. Additional information was gleaned from intake information sheets used in the processing of clients to domestic counsellors from intake.

Any client applying to the Court has the fundamental right of swearing an information and instituting a court action without delay. However, in the majority of cases the complaining marital partner wishes to discuss his or her problem with some court officer prior to the laying of charges. It is at this point that the domestic counsellor comes into the court process, and will in many instances be the determining factor as to whether a court action will ultimately be undertaken or not by the client. The effectiveness of domestic counselling can possibly be estimated when we find that almost 90% of all clients coming to the Court have been able to resolve their differences with the assistance of a counsellor without going before a judge. The remaining 10% are referred to the Family Court judges for disposition of their cases.

It is realized by all counsellors that not every family difference or problem can be resolved outside the courtroom, or indeed should be.

The Age Group

Contrary to the general belief that marital partners in trouble are young, inexperienced teenagers, the truth is that the profile of the 1,000 cases observed between June 1962 and March 1963 indicates that the average age of husband and wife at the time of their marriage was 26.9 years and 23.6 years respectively. The ages of the spouses at the time their marital difficulties attained significance to the extent of being considered a court matter is on the average 7.7 years after marriage. In other words, the husband at the time of family breakdown is 34.6 years of age and his wife 31.3 years. This group can hardly be considered to be made up of young, immature couples.

Although no correlation has been established, it is interesting to note that marital difficulties and the “seven year itch” have something in common.

Teen-Age Marriages

The number of teen-age marriages generally increases during periods of good times and drops when depressions make jobs and income difficult to obtain.

Economic conditions have seldom been better than those experienced during the past twenty years and one
would expect a high incidence of teen-age marriages during this period. The Dominion Bureau of Statistic advises that in 1960 there was a total of 130,338 marriages in Canada. In 1980 31.6% of the total number of brides and 6.8% of all grooms were under the age of twenty years.

In the sample under study only 5.5% of all the men were married under age twenty. Among the women the number is somewhat higher, being 23.5%. These figures compare with the national average and do not appear to indicate any significant relationship with marital disharmony. The average age of the husbands of the sample group was 18.6 years, while their young feminine counterparts averaged 17.8 years.

The youngest marriage noted in this group was a sixteen year old husband and a fourteen year old wife. The reason given for their marital difficulties was that the wife continually left her young husband to go home to her mother, where one might be inclined to believe she belonged.

From this analysis we can hardly consider teen-age marriages as being large contributors to marital discord at the family court level.

**Education**

Of the total sample of men and women studied the average number of years of formal education by the husbands was 8.6 years. The wives on the other hand, averaged 9.7 years or 1.1 years on the average more than their husbands.

The educational differential is more accentuated when we note that 44% of the women averaged 2.48 years more training than the husbands, while only 23% of the husbands averaged 2.02 years more education than their wives.

We can thus conclude that—

(a) 77% of all the women had equivalent or better educations than their husbands.
(b) only 23% of the men had better educations than their wives while an additional 33% had comparable training.

The Carnegie Study* has the following interesting statistics:

35.7% of all male parents of boys and girls enrolled in Grade 9 Secondary schools during 1959-60 did not attend Secondary Schools.

30.8% of all mothers of boys and girls did not attend Secondary Schools.

26.2% of fathers who entered Secondary Schools did not finish their training.

29.2% of the corresponding group of mothers did not finish.

15.6% of the fathers who finished Secondary School did not enter University.

22.4% of the mothers did not enter University.

23% of the fathers attended University but did not receive a degree.

1.5% of the mothers did not receive their degree.

6.7% of the fathers received their degree.

3.1% of the mothers received their degrees.

14.1% of the entire male group did not answer the questionnaire, while thirteen percent of the girls likewise failed to record answers.

The obvious trend noted in this study (Carnegie) is the fact that a higher percentage of girls gain more secondary school education than boys. A larger number of boys completed secondary school and attended University than girls (almost twice as many in the University level).

The findings in the Family Court sample confirm the fact that those men who are limited to public and secondary school education find themselves less formally trained than their feminine counterparts.

The implications of wives being better educated than their husbands can at best be only speculative, but it has not been unusual for some wives to express feelings of frustration at their husband's lack of ability, particularly in the areas of vocational accomplishment and bread-winning. This, I believe, can be partially attributed, in many cases, to the significance differential in respective educational attainments.

The feelings of husbands married to wives who are better educated than themselves, and who are not large income earners, can hardly be secure feelings at best, and in some cases feelings of inferiority with their consequent defensive-ego reactions can be contributory causes of marital incompatibility.

As one wife, who was much better trained than her husband, explained rather blantly, "My husband talks big, but he's not very smart in his job and gets paid accordingly."

The high correlation that exists between educational attainment and subsequent income of those families studied would lead us to believe that it is more difficult for married couples to maintain stability in marriage where low income is a further aggravation to educational inequality between husband and wife.

**Income**

Husband and wives who find their marriages in jeopardy are among the low income earners as a group.

Classified under the following headings, we note that 98.0% of the entire group earn under $5,000.00 per year and that almost 15% earn less than $2,500 per year in a city that has one of the highest cost of living indexes in the country.

**Family Incomes Per Annum**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Amount Per Annum</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>Under $2,500 per annum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>Under $5,000 per annum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>Under $10,000 per annum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.08%</td>
<td>Over 10,000 per annum</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Carnegie Study of Identification and Utilization of Talent in High School and College "A Quick Look at 90,000 People" 1959-60.
It would be a false premise to infer from these figures that almost all of domestic difficulties occur among those families within the low income brackets above or in the same proportions. Such a deduction would quite wrongly lead us to believe that there is little or no domestic disharmony among the affluent or high income groups. Such is just not the case. There is a great deal of domestic illness in this group, but they resolve it differently than those who bring their trouble to the Family Court. Divorce is more easily available to those with high incomes, and any study of this group who resolve their domestic problems in this way will reveal that a much higher percentage of these people earn more than the average person appearing at the Family Court, which has sometimes been called the “poor man’s divorce court.” This is, of course, an ironic misnomer, as our family courts do not handle divorce cases. The wealthier class of citizens solve their marital disputes in other ways than using the family court. Private out of court settlements, legal agreements, higher court settlements with the aid of more experienced legal counsel exclude the low income earners as a group from such alternatives to their problems.

Working Wives

The modern trend of wives working, as well as their husbands, in an endeavor to establish a higher standard of living for themselves and their families, has not in itself given us any clear indication that this is a cause of family breakdown. It is significant, however, that 24.7% of the wives of those families having marriage difficulties are working, and that even with this added income the total family income per annum falls within the pattern outlined above.

According to the Carnegie Report*, which studied 90,000 Grade nine school children in the Province of Ontario, 26.4% of their mothers were working.

This figure compared to the number of working wives observed in our study (24.7% of 1,000 families) shows no evidence that working wives can be considered as a significant cause of marital breakdown.

We do not know, however, what is happening to the children of these families who are, almost all under seven years of age, the majority being “pre-schoolers.” It would seem logical that a long range study should be undertaken to learn more about the children who are being left under the supervision of relatives of the working couples, or with strangers on a day basis for which parents pay a fee. Although we find no significance respecting marital strife from our study we cannot say with accuracy what is happening to children of those families in which both parents work full time.

Welfare

Not unrelated to the foregoing accounts respecting income and wives who work, is the fact that 31.1% of the families observed have been, or are presently, receiving welfare money from municipalities within Metropolitan Toronto.

Many wives appear at the Court on the instructions of Welfare officials advising that in order to receive Welfare payments, they must lay charges against their husbands for non-support. This is a serious handicap to any domestic councillor trying to work out a reconciliation with a problem family. Things that are said and done in Court do not, as a rule, make for amicability between husbands and wives. At the same time, the problem is not easy of solution at the welfare level. Countless families have been known to attempt to obtain welfare payments while their husbands are earning enough money to keep the family. However, there are many needy families that have been eligible to receive welfare that should not have been obliged to prefer charges against a breadwinning husband simply to be eligible for welfare payments.

Children Involved

As serious as marital bitterness between man and wife is, there is no real way of measuring the tragedy in the lives of children caught up in the maelstrom of domestic strife.

An average of 2.01 children per family that comes to the domestic court, gives us some idea of the social magnitude of this problem and the serious impact on little people under seven years of age (possibly the most formative years of their lives).

Although no study has been made as yet by the Court on a follow-up of such children, it is well known to us that many of them become known to our juvenile division and mental health clinics in later years.

Nationality

Marital conflict is not restricted to any particular race or creed; however, as might be expected Canadians are in the greatest number before our Family Courts and provide the largest single nationality representation in domestic counselling sessions — 51.7%. The remaining 18.3% of cases include members from all the immigrant groups admitted to this country with no defined pattern ascribable to any particular nationality. Italian, German, English, Yugoslav, Ukrainian and many others make up the foreign total. There are slightly fewer foreign wives than husbands — 17.9%.

It is worth observing that among the cases under observation there are only 5.6% of cases where the partners are of different nationality, i.e., Canadian-German, Dutch-French, etc.

Mental Health

Many husbands and wives coming to the Court are in real need of psychiatric help and in many cases are referred to out-patient clinics and institutions on a voluntary basis. The real extent of this need, as determined by psychiatric assessment, is not known at this time. Although, we now have two psychiatrists attached to the Diagnostic Clinic of the Court, they have not been able to provide sufficient coverage of adults over a long enough period to provide reliable statistics.
We do know, however, that 53% of all the husbands and 74% of the wives in this sample, have been seen by psychiatrists on their own volition before coming to Court, in an endeavour to improve their mental health. We are aware that a much greater percentage of the total group are in need of such treatment at the time they are seen by the counselling service.

**Domestic Problems**

The reasons given for marital discord are many and varied, but have been listed for purposes of this study under the following headings:

(a) Desertion  
(b) Non-Support  
(c) Assault  
(d) Alcohol  
(e) Infidelity  
(f) General Incompatibility

In most cases the presenting problem that is revealed at the point of intake at the Court is not always the same as that revealed after the completed intake interviews. Quite frequently there is more than one basic problem complicating family life. For example, I recall a case in which a wife who was severely beaten by her husband appeared at the intake desk requesting a charge be laid against her husband for assault. Before the summons could be issued, the wife withdrew the charge and asked for domestic counselling. In the course of one interview it was obvious that this assaultive behaviour of the husband was closely linked with (1) alcoholism, (2) non-support and neglect, (3) the alleged infidelity of the wife.

The following statistics have been compiled with these factors being equated; thus, there will be an overlapping of causes in the several areas under study.

- Desertion by either spouse: 63%
- Assault: 20.1%
- Non-support: 25.7%
- Infidelity by either spouse: 3.6%
- Alcohol: 44.0%
- General incompatibility: 14.8%

When we consider the part that alcohol plays in matrimonial disharmony it is important to understand whether domestic disharmony has brought on the alcoholic problem, or perhaps, the alcoholic problem might be generic to the domestic situation. This could not be determined in this investigation, but would be worthy of a separate study in view of the high incidence of alcohol related to marital discord.

Most wives who believed alcohol was a significant reason for marital strife felt that their husbands had always indulged to some extent, but at the time reported drinking was severe enough to be considered jeopardizing family life.

Whatever the reason for drinking, there is ample evidence to show that alcohol is precipitating an inordinate amount of disharmony and unhappiness in those families coming to the Court for a solution to their domestic ills.

Infidelity of husband or wife does not constitute a large segment of the families in trouble. Husbands are slightly more unfaithful than wives, i.e. 20% husbands and 16% of wives having sought other sexual partners and acts that have been uncondoned by their spouses.

Under the heading of general incompatibility have been included those of the marital unions who have expressed the desire for separation, discontent on sexual grounds, marital problems based on personality differences, those who are already separated by mutual agreement, others wanting domestic counselling service, non-access to children (having been denied by one or other of the married partners).

**Sex**

Sexual incompatibility is seldom given as a basic cause in domestic relations cases. Domestic counsellors, who have observed thousands of families through the years agree that from 30% to as high as 50% of their caseloads consist of married couples who have a serious, unresolved sex problem. This is not to say that the sex difficulty is in itself the primary cause or the presenting problem, but rather it is a natural reaction to marital rift in other areas of domestic relations. For example, one wife stated, "I feel no obligation to get into bed with a man who comes home intoxicated and behaving more like an animal than a man." This is not a singular situation, although the reasons are not always the same.

If respect is lost by a wife for her husband, whatever the reason might be, a sexual coolness often follows and compounds the problem.

Sex problems seldom occur in marriages where no other problems exist. Conversely they frequently form part of a domestic situation that has for its base economic insecurity, alcohol, infidelity, etc.

**Religion**

Out of 1,000 cases studied, not one person mentioned that religion was a cause of marital disharmony or contributed to their problems in the intake interview.

This does not mean that domestic problems were not aggravated by religious differences. It does mean that religious differences were not recognized as causes by many clients.

The following statistics would indicate religion is not entirely unrelated to some domestic problems. For example, one case I recall came to the Court on the complaint of a wife who charged her husband with assault. When we really had a chance to examine the facts behind the assaultive behaviour, it was found that this couple got married in an Anglican Church as a neutral religious position between the Protestant wife's United Church background, and the husband's Roman Catholic upbringing. The problem revolved around the baptism of their first child—the husband felt the child should be brought up in the Catholic faith; the mother felt this was
a breach of pre-marital agreement, although there was nothing in writing to support this claim. The result was severe strain on this marriage, which eventually came to Court on an assault charge that did not reveal in itself the underlying factor of religious difference.

The following chart shows the religious denominations with comparative percentages, which can be compared with the Metropolitan Toronto denominations per capita percentages as of 1960. (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>% of 1,000 Cases</th>
<th>Metro Toronto Population (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protestant</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>63.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under the Protestant faith have been included United Church, Presbyterian, Anglican, Baptist, Lutheran, Salvation Army. Under Roman Catholic has also been included the Greek Catholic.

(2) Population of Metropolitan Toronto, 1,824,481.

Other religion includes Greek Orthodox, Mormon, Jehovah Witnesses, Apostolic and one subscriber of "no faith whatever."

The general conviction that marriages between those couples of mixed religions does not contribute to stable family life has some foundation in the fact that 22% of the total number of families in this study are of mixed religions.

The most common combination of mixed faith in marriage is between Protestant and Roman Catholic (17.5%). In 5.5% of these cases the wife is Roman Catholic and the husband Protestant. In 12% of the same marriages, the husband is Roman Catholic and the wife is Protestant. Jewish mixed marriages are quite rare and make up .15% of all the cases observed.

Social Agencies

Even before a wife or husband appears at Court more than one sixth of our sample (15.5%) have been to the Children's Aid or a family agency for some kind of help in their family matters.

This inability to cope with purely family problems would lead us to believe that there are personality inadequacies on the part of one or both marital partners, knowledge of which would be of great value to the domestic social worker. Thus, research into the areas of personality inadequacy would seem most profitable.

Summary

In reviewing the findings of this paper, I believe we can discern a social profile of 1,000 clients who have come to the Family Court of Metropolitan Toronto for help in solving domestic problems.

This profile indicates that the average husband and wife are about 34 years and 31 years of age respectively, and have been married for seven years before their domestic difference emerged into proportions involving their seeking court assistance. They have two children and earn considerably less than 5,000.00 a year. More than one out of every three families are having difficulty with the use of alcohol by one or both partners (more frequently with the husband), Almost one in every three families has been, or is on some form of public welfare assistance, and one in every six has been to a social agency such as a children's aid society or a family service association seeking help in one form or another.

In this sample 77% of the women had equivalent or better education than their husbands; only 23% of the men had better education than their wives.

The family is most likely to be Canadian born (81.7%) and of Protestant or Roman Catholic religion (57%; 32%). A spouse of one out of every four families will be of different faith than the other in the marriage union. One out of every four wives are working. There is a need for psychiatric and domestic counselling support to a large, but presently unknown, number of unhappy people joined together in a marriage that is truly ill.

This profile leaves us little comfort when we realize that the lives of almost 10,000 wives and husbands are falling into this pattern yearly in the city of Metropolitan Toronto in terms of Family Court domestic figures alone. We recognize that those from families of low income use the court facilities when marriage fails. Those with more financial means utilize other facilities to resolve marital disputes—the divorce court—legal separation—agreements and private settlements, but the results are often remarkably the same—unhappy children, mental illness, and antisocial behaviour.

There are many reasons to believe that a large number of marital problems stem from socially inadequate people joined in marriage. The solution to the dilemma will not be solved until adequate research defines these inadequacies and points the way to their correction.

Implications For Social Policy

From the foregoing statements it would seem that if positive progress is to be made by reducing the number of seriously maladjusted marital unions with their consequent heavy toll on succeeding generations, the following recommendation could be considered:

(1) Extensive research into the causative factors that are breaking down the stability of family life, some of which have been indicated in this paper.
(2) The expanding of family services in a manner that will reach families when they need and can use help in solving marital problems, which is before Court action becomes a necessary step.
(3) Municipal awareness is necessary regarding the damaging effect on family life that accrues from poor welfare practices involving the sending of wives to Family Court to lay charges against husbands before Welfare payments will be granted to...
needy families.

(4) The establishing of the degree and kinds of social inadequacies of people that make up the compliment of our heavily burdened case loads in domestic counselling services.

(5) Recognition of the fact that to date there has not been enough research consistent with the need in this area. One such study should investigate the financial implications of domestic court action with and without professional counselling. In this way a clearer picture of the cost of broken families to Welfare Departments and taxpayers may be revealed and appropriate goals and procedures set for those charged with the responsibility of working with families having serious marital troubles, i.e. judges, court caseworkers and family agencies.

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 indicates otherwise.

VACANCIES

V-64-4 DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH, serves as ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Commission, establishes and implements research policies, plans research for development of coordination for prevention and control of delinquency, consultation service to police, court and other agencies, evaluative analysis and service, official reports to public officials, designs and conducts special projects. Ph.D. preferred, $12,000-$14,500. Metropolitan Youth Commission of St. Louis and St. Louis County, Civil Courts Building, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

V-64-5 DIRECTOR OF PLANNING, serves as ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Commission, designs and develops urban plan for delinquency prevention and control, collaborates with research department on demonstrations in priority areas, provides consultation to agency directors, conducts special investigations, administers coordinating committees and interagency structures; develop, train and supervise district coordinators. Master's degree, preferably with administration, community organization, research or teaching experience. $16,500-$18,150. Metropolitan Youth Commission of St. Louis and St. Louis County, Civil Courts Building, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

American Society of Criminology is supported by its membership dues. Prompt payment of your dues may not solve any international dispute, but it will keep your Society solvent.

Letters (Continued from page 2)

Perhaps the only person who would technically qualify for the title "criminologist" would be the student of crime employing a socio-legalistic approach who identifies delinquency and criminal behavior according to legal definition and who directs his efforts toward research of broad societal phenomena rather than individual behavior. While law is a political expression of societal norms, it may involve lag or survivals and does not necessarily take into consideration subcultural differentials. The study of deviant behavior, on the other hand, is primarily concerned with obtaining knowledge about behavior which deviates from cultural or subcultural norms.

Walter Reckless (The Crime Problem), among others, has said that there is no such thing as a criminologist. Certainly there is no one who is competent in all areas identified with criminology. The crux of the problem is that several professional roles are identified with criminology although the individuals so classified have their feet, so to speak, in two camps—in their parent discipline, as well as within a portion of criminology. As a consequence, the term has become so ambiguous as to become virtually useless. The criminologist may be a psychiatrist, detective, sociologist, or polygraph operator.

The situation is only slightly less confused with regard to the subject matter itself. There is an important division between the etiology and causes of crime and the techniques of crime. Criminology is often a term applied to "police science" or crime detection. Therefore, it appears that although the terms criminology and criminologist might be accurately and justifiably applied to socio-legalistic research and the scientists so involved, the terms carry the possibility, and in fact very great probability, that they will be misinterpreted.

It should, therefore, be noted that crime is studied directly or indirectly on a variety of levels—cultural, psychological, social, and legal. In the United States, research of an academic or clinical orientation has hardly focused directly on crime at all. It has traditionally and characteristically emphasized the individual and criminal behavior.

In summary, it seems to this writer that we might refer to criminology only when qualifying terms are also employed or when we intend to refer to a very broad area of inquiry and practice. Better yet, the term should be avoided, especially when there is a danger of its being used out of context.

Walter E. Drew, Sociologist
Illinois Dept. of Public Safety

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How Can We Change the Social Structure Known As Corrections?

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Gilbert Geis is one of many theoreticians who has criticized the practice of correctional work in our society.1 It is a safe bet that he will not be the last.

As one examines these trenchant, and usually quite justified, criticisms, it becomes pretty obvious that what is involved, at least in part, is a clash of values. The theoreticians, rightly, need and want a laboratory for research, demonstration and experimentation, and they are sometimes caustic about the failings in the correctional structure that make it inadequate as a center for experimentation.

Correctional administrators, on the other hand, as well as most correctional personnel, view the theoreticians and researchers with considerable suspicion. Such questions are apt to occur in their minds as the following: Doesn't their desire for experimentation and research far exceed any interest in or understanding of the day-to-day problems of institutional management and behavioral change in offenders? If they don't like "institutional management" as a goal, why don't they bend their efforts to help constructively in modifying it? How can we count on these people when their primary desire seems to be to write something or discover something that will establish their professional reputation, and when this occurs they move on? Why don't they research the urgent problems like the reasons for public apathy toward corrections and how it can be changed, or the development of manpower for changing institutional climates?

Lloyd Ohlin and many others have long recognized the gap between theory and practice that results from the clash of values. There are many possible strategies for decreasing the gap. This article discusses one of them which has been undertaken by the writer during the last two years.

Having had experiences as correctional administrator, worker, researcher, and theoretician, I would suggest several practical and simple steps that can be taken to bridge the gap.

1. Correctional leaders and criminologists can be brought together to discuss subjects of mutual concern, interest and competence. Simply bringing them together may just as easily exacerbate as it will resolve conflicts. But if the subject matter is vital to both, and understandable to both, the way is paved for real communication.

2. Both groups can be involved appropriately in the same action program, if careful thought is given to their different value orientations and reference group pressures.

3. Gradually the basis for joint undertaking along a wide front can be developed, which is necessary for any kind of national activity. It is the lack of correctional—criminological consensus that has prevented the correctional field from developing the national support and a favorable public image achieved by the fields of mental health, public health, and vocational rehabilitation. The cynic might even say that some interests have a stake in keeping the consensus from developing or key correctional issues resolved. To those who point out that it is really the lack of workable techniques and methods that have delayed the emergence of national support and a favorable public image, the obvious answer is that it is just the development of workable techniques and methods that results inevitably from a consensus of "doers" and "thinkers" in a given field.

Background of The Arden House Conference On Manpower and Training For Corrections

In September, 1962, the author undertook the Corrections Project of the Council on Social Work Education, which had been established in 1960 under a grant from the Ford Foundation to increase the supply of social workers to the correctional field and to infuse more correctional content in the social work curriculum. For the first six months, the pattern was followed of bringing schools of social work and their local and state correctional organizations together. This strategy had been successful for expanding local field placements and bringing the resources of the correctional field to bear on the school curriculum. But it did not do much about correctional systems at a distance, vicernally or geographically or ideologically, from schools of social work. And it seemed to be a slow and ineffectual way of changing the entire social structure of corrections, social work education, and the other professional, graduate and undergraduate educational systems which are also involved in corrections. Gradually, the national correctional organizations were brought more forcefully into the Advisory Committee to the Corrections Project, and a strategy evolved of developing regional and national thrusts that would result in a basic shift of thinking and values.

The regional plans were focused initially on the Western states and under the joint sponsorship of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, the American Correctional Association, the National
Council on Crime and Delinquency, and the Council on Social Work Education, a very successful institute on expansion of correctional field placements and internships was held in March 1964 for seven Mountain states.

The Arden House Conference emerged as a step toward bringing the entire field of corrections together to develop strategies for solution of pressing manpower and training problems. Twelve outstanding theoreticians and practitioners representing a range of disciplines and viewpoints were asked to prepare position papers on various aspects of correctional manpower and training. These papers, which are to be published soon in a book on the Conference, were discussed at a 4-day preparatory meeting in February, 1964. On the basis of the preparatory meeting, a preliminary draft of action proposals were generated.

It should be stressed that there was a careful balance between “thinkers” and “doers” in the preparation of papers and participation in the February meeting. An effort was made to bring in theoreticians whose material would be clear and understandable and practitioners with some degree of sophistication of thought. Efforts were also made to include as many leaders as possible whose influence would be felt on their peers and their reference groups.

It should also be stressed that “manpower and training” is an area of roughly equal interest to correctional personnel and to criminologists, and in this area both groups are about in the same stage of lack of tested knowledge and adherence to value positions.

The preliminary draft of action proposals was worked out almost entirely by seasoned practitioners who were present at the preparatory meeting, as a way of double-checking the carryover of the theoretical content to able practitioners. (Parenthetically, a criminologist who had prepared one of the papers noted that some of the freshness and vigor of the preparatory meeting was lost in the preliminary draft of the action proposals, but he and other theoreticians were at Arden House to reintroduce it. This loss points up the gap that can occur in the most careful planning but also points up the desirability of built-in correctives.)

The preliminary draft of action proposals was sent in advance to the sixty-one national organizations that had agreed to send official delegates or observers to the Arden House Conference in June 1964. The organizations were asked to study the proposals and send their delegates with some knowledge of organizational reaction but with latitude to compromise.

The Arden House Conference

The organization of the conference was based on the use of eight committees of the ninety delegates, one committee for each section of the proposals. The committees were appointed well in advance of the conference, and the committee chairmen were instructed to have their committees revise proposals for presentation to the plenary session. The interdisciplinary nature of the conference structure can be seen from the fact that the eight committee chairmen were, respectively, a psychologist, an educator, a sociologist, an attorney, a social worker, a public administrator, a psychiatrist, and a leading correctional administrator with an interdisciplinary frame of reference. The composition of each committee was roughly comparable in its heterogeneity.

After U. S. Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark charged the delegates with the importance of arriving at a blueprint for national action, each committee met for several hours. The major time of the conference was then devoted to the presentation of the revised proposals by each committee in turn, and the working out by additional revisions from the floor. The plenary sessions were conducted by Mr. William Gaul, Counsel for the Subcommittee on Education in the U. S. House of Representatives. The plenary sessions were conducted in parliamentary procedure to cut down on extraneous discussions and to focus on actual amendments. The flavor of the plenary sessions can perhaps be captured from the necessity to appoint two different committees of the delegates, at consecutive times, to work on a definition of “correctional personnel” that could be accepted by all the delegates. The final wording was as follows:

"... the term correctional personnel refers primarily to those persons, in public or private agencies who work in the field of probation, parole, institutions and related services dealing with offenders, as well as those persons in related occupations, insofar as these responsibilities include efforts to change the behavior of offenders. The term shall also extend to all personnel employed in comparable tasks with potential offenders."

The Decisions

Since the printed decisions will be made widely available in the near future, there is little point to discussing them in detail. The major consideration for purposes of this article is that the ninety delegates, representing a very wide range of interests, agreed on the priority manpower and training needs in the correctional field. They agreed also on the responsibilities of various groups in meeting these needs, including the employing agencies and institutions, the national correctional organizations, the national professional organizations, the national professional education associations, the correctional policy-maker and administrators, and the private foundations.

It might well be asked: Why did these people from such a wide diversity of viewpoints agree? A superficial answer might be that they had previously been involved in the preparatory meeting, but actually only a minority, perhaps 25%, at Arden House had been in the February meeting, and many in the February meeting were not at Arden House. This was because only official delegates were at Arden House, in order to involve the organizational structures interested in corrections. The
agreement stemmed in part from the fact that efforts had been made to incorporate all significant viewpoints in the proposals, insofar as it was practicable. The criminologists were pleased with the final decisions on research and experimentation, the correctional administrators with the decisions on in-service training, the professional education leaders with the decisions on stipends, and so forth.

Yet the total set of proposals made a complete package, involving the combined interests of all the various organizations represented. Perhaps the underlying reason for the consensus was that the proposals were organized clearly enough, by the original drafters and the committees, that the interrelatedness of the proposals became apparent. Each delegate could see that his own particular biases and interests were not the whole. A real merging of ideas and beliefs, in short, resulted from the bringing together of people of roughly equal competence, all considered as leaders by and within their respective organizations and therefore perhaps able to compromise, and able to look thoroughly at each other’s value orientations and reference group pressures.

The Joint Commission On Correctional Manpower and Training

Not the least significant of the Arden House Conference decisions was the agreement to establish a Joint Commission, in recognition that many of the action steps envisioned by the conference could not be undertaken immediately by existing organizations. Many of the decisions require special studies, liaison with many organizations and a concentrated attack on the issues of manpower and training. The Joint Commission was endorsed for a three-year period, to pursue the following tasks:

1. Identify the goals of corrections;
2. Identify the several tasks to be performed to achieve these goals;
3. Identify the knowledge, skills and other qualifications needed to perform the tasks;
4. Identify the preparation necessary to achieve these skills;
5. Identify the disciplines which should contribute to, and the professions which should take responsibility for, the preparation of correctional personnel;
6. Take an inventory of present correctional jobs and project future needs;
7. Inventory and identify existing and needed resources for training;
8. Promote the development of added training resources;
9. Take such other action as in its opinion will further the cause of correctional manpower and training.

The membership of the Joint Commission is to include representatives of the various national and regional organizations related to the correctional field, and members-at-large from the communications media, business, industry, labor, and other key groups in the nation.

The sponsoring organizations, and others, comprise the Interim Committee to implement the formation of the Joint Commission. Funds are being sought for a one-year project to carry out exploratory and preliminary work.

Conclusion

The Arden House Conference, and its various antecedents and follow-up activities,* illustrates the feasibility of lessening the gap between theory and practice in corrections. It is strongly urged, however, that any person or group attempting to bring the “thinkers” and “doers” together should first examine his own value orientations and reference group pressures. If the planners had not been interested throughout the entire process for the entire field of corrections, as well as related fields, the conference would not have been as successful a venture. Perhaps the outstanding characteristic in getting a number of organizations to work together is not to be too completely identified with any one of them. It may be that there is a place in our “organization society” for a few mavericks who are not “good organizational men” to work at the vital task of reconciling various organizational interests and points of view. As various sociologists have pointed out in other connections, the “marginal man” can often have a significant function in modern society.

*A number of these which are being developed or planned by various organizations are not discussed in this article.

CRIME PROGRAM

A seven-point program to reduce crime was proposed by the Governor of New York State in his annual message to the Legislature, January 9, 1964. The program calls for—

1. A statewide information-sharing system to provide information essential to the investigation and prosecution of crime.
2. Further steps to insure that able law enforcement officers are attracted to and retained in the public service.
3. Statutory development of a prearrestment criminal procedure which, while best protecting individual liberties, will assure that law enforcement officials have effective means for investigating and prosecuting a crime.
4. A new post-conviction criminal procedure to protect fully the constitutional rights of prisoners.
5. Restoration of the grand jury power to make proper presentments directed to fraud, corruption and misconduct by public officials.
6. Improvement in the state’s weapons control law by regulating the indiscriminate availability of guns.
7. Funds to establish a school of criminal justice in the State University to study the problems of crime, crime causation and criminal justice.
IN THE NEWS

TV AND THE ACCUSED

As television has reached its maturity it has become more and more clear that its special visual impact requires that the traditional rules governing the publicizing of the arrest of persons accused of crime must be re-examined. The growing number of instances where televised reporting of arrests has clearly jeopardized a fair trial for the accused has aroused the Bench and Bar as well as many responsible segments of the public at large.

The basic problem in meeting television invasions of the rights of accused persons is the balancing of the right to a fair trial with the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press. It is evident that self-restraint within the television industry cannot be relied upon to provide an adequate answer to the problem. Existing legal remedies in the courts have amounted to locking the barn door. ... A wholly new line of attack is required, and such a line should be directed primarily at the conduct of law enforcement and police officials, who control the flow of information to television reporters and who have the prime obligation to insure fairness in the administration of justice.

To this end, a committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association has recommended—

1. The Police Commission should adopt regulations governing the conduct of members of the department which will make it a basis for disciplinary action for any officer to permit, or in any way cooperate in allowing, the interview of an accused person who is not represented by counsel, whether in the station house, on the street, or in any other place. A similar regulation should be adopted with respect to any public statements by police officers referring to any admissions by any accused persons or detailing any facts relating to the commission of a crime which have been obtained through interviews with an accused person.

2. The Code of Criminal Procedure should be amended to provide that no admission by a defendant shall be received in evidence in any trial if the police or prosecuting officials have permitted the accused person to be interviewed by news media while not represented by counsel in relation to that admission, or have themselves supplied public information as to the admission or its contents other than in the course of judicial proceedings.

3. The Canons of Ethics should be amended to prescribe as misconduct any extra-judicial public expression of opinion by a prosecuting attorney as to the guilt of the accused, the weight of the evidence against him, or the likelihood of a conviction.

(James Stinchcomb, formerly chairman of the Department of Police Administration at St. Petersburg Junior College (Florida), has accepted an appointment with the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He will serve as educational consultant to police programs in colleges under a grant from the Ford Foundation.

Sethard Fisher and Gilbert Geis are associated with the Halfway House Research Study in Berkeley, California. Geis is project director of the joint research study of paroled narcotic offenders sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health and the Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency. Research for the project is directed by Dr. Fisher.

Necley K. Teeters, ASC Volmer award winner for his distinguished contributions to the literature of penology, is now associated with Hartwick College, Oneonta, N. Y. His article, "Academic Criminologist and His Responsibility for Social Action," presented after receiving the Volmer award in 1962, was recently published by the All India Crime Prevention Society, in a somewhat expanded version.

Edward V. Maser, Jr. has joined the staff of the Amandale Reformatory (New Jersey) as psychologist.

Charles L. Newman, ASC Secretary, has been appointed to the (Kentucky) Governor's Executive Task Force on Criminal Justice. The commission has the charge to bring in recommendations in regard to bail and representation of the indigent accused, and to the continued use of capital punishment.

Walter A. Lunden has just published a new work, Statistics on Delinquents and Delinquency (Thomas). The book contains primary data from sources in Europe and the United States.

Hillard J. Trubitt has returned to the Department of Police Administration, Indiana University from the University of Wisconsin where he was visiting assistant professor.

The paper presented by Ruth Shonle Cavan at the 1961 ASC meeting “Underworld, Conventional and Ideological Crime” was recently published by the Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science. Dr. Cavan is visiting at Northern Illinois University this year.

Sanford Bates, writing on the Model Penal Code in the April issue of the Notre Dame Lawyer, explores the implications of the code on the treatment and correction of offenders.

ASC President Walter C. Reckless is among a distinguished group who will participate in a conference directed to Cultural Factors in Delinquency. Operated by the World Federation for Mental Health, the meetings will be held at the Menninger Clinic.

Roland D. McCleary (The Mark Twain School, Northlake, Illinois) advises that his paper will be read at the First World Congress of Social Psychiatry in London this August.