Establishment of a Program for Training and Research in Criminology at the Social Science Research Center of the University of Puerto Rico

In the spring of 1964, the Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico, Dr. Jaime Benitez, decided to establish a Program for Training and Research in Criminology at the Social Science Research Center of the Faculty of Social Sciences. A director was appointed and planning for the program, initiated. The following is a report of the proposed scope, structure, and function of the program.

The University of Puerto Rico has offered courses in the fields of criminology and correction, as well as in-service training courses for particular government agencies at the Faculty of Social Sciences and at the School of Law. Since 1956 the Social Science Research Center has conducted research in such areas of criminology as diagnostic techniques in correction, police reporting, intelligence and crime, effectiveness of the classification system, incidence of violent crimes and violent subcultures, incest.

No centralized program exists, however. The Faculty of Social Sciences and the Schools of Law and Medicine have expressed a positive interest in establishing an integrated and unified program. Several of the local agencies concerned with crime prevention and control have expressed dissatisfaction with the present inadequate training facilities. They have also indicated their desire for improved research programs in the field of criminology.

Crime in Puerto Rico has increased spectacularly during the past few years. The most recent figures show that, between 1957 and 1962, the adult conviction population grew 17.3%. Police interventions for crimes committed by juveniles during 1962-1963, increased 13.7% over the preceding year.

Although the known means of preventing crime are far from being effective, the tools at our disposal should be readied and used whenever possible. A modern approach to criminology must be concerned with the roots of criminal behavior and identification of individual and group factors in the social environment that give rise to it. It must also be concerned with applicable measures incorporated into the governing policies to avoid and combat emerging patterns of crime, as well as with the appropriate diagnosis and treatment of offenders.

Preliminary conversations have been held between the University authorities and representatives of the government agencies responsible for crime prevention and control to determine major needs. A program leading to a formal training certificate as well as to graduate and post-graduate degrees in criminology might constitute a possible future development. In the initial stages, however, it will be convenient to concentrate on single courses. Training should take place at two levels, academic and work-shop.

The academic level should offer the following: (a) one general orientation under-graduate course in criminology at the Faculty of Social Sciences; and (b) graduate seminars at the School of Social Work, the School of Law, and as part of the Psychiatric Training Program at the School of Medicine. The work-shop level of training should be directed at the particular needs of the agencies involved.

Research will be another vital function. After completing the studies under way, an extensive research effort is planned for a large cross-cultural study on the etiology of juvenile delinquency to be carried out in Puerto Rico and Rome as a further development of the Glueck studies at Harvard. Other areas of research will be sought and explored in accordance with assessed needs and available resources. Descriptive limited research will be preferred, together with "evaluative" studies of current preventive and treatment programs.

Franco Ferracuti, M.D.
Director

EDUCATOR RECEIVES PROMOTION

Arthur F. Brandstatter, Commander of the 300th Military Police Prisoner of War Command has been promoted to Brigadier General in the U. S. Army Reserve. In civilian life Gen. Brandstatter is director of the School of Police Administration and Public Safety at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

The 300th MP PW Command was developed because of the need shown in World War II and the Korean Conflict for an organization trained to take charge of prisoners of war in the battle area, transport and process them, and supervise their confinement. It was organized in May 1959. Gen. Brandstatter joined the faculty of Michigan State University in September, 1946.
ASCI PRESIDENT RECKLESS REPORTS

As President of the American Society of Criminology, I have the pleasant task of reporting an important statistic from our very efficient Secretary-Treasurer, namely, that the membership of the Society has increased fifty per cent over last year. We hope very much that you will urge your professional colleagues to become members of the Society and to attend its annual meeting.

The suggestion has been made that the Society undertake the publication of the papers presented at its annual meetings, under the cover of Proceedings of the American Society of Criminology. If this is found to be a wise move, undoubtedly the Society would have to increase its dues by two dollars or two and a half. It is hoped that you will express your opinion on the possible publication of an annual Proceedings, either to the Secretary or to the President of the Society.

The members of the Society should be alerted to the fact that forces are at work in several leading organizations to improve the training of persons in direct contact with the control of crime and delinquency and to improve the research projects in delinquency and crime, upon which we must rely for insights. All these matters were given thorough consideration at Arden House Conference on the Manpower and Training Shortage in the Correction Field held at Arden House, New York in the latter part of June this year. It should be noted that the Society will devote two sessions at its Montreal meeting in December to interdisciplinary programs of training for the field of delinquency and crime control. One of the papers will be on Arden House Conference, read by Dr. Charles S. Prigmore, Secretary of Arden House Conference.

I hope that all of you will make a special effort to attend the Montreal meeting. We have an excellent program. Send in your hotel reservations to AAAS Housing Bureau, 2055 Peel St., Montreal as soon as possible. I hope to see you in Montreal.

Walter C. Reckless
President

A PLEA FOR PHYSIOLOGIC CRIMINOLOGY

From time immemorial, man has used drugs and ritual exercises to modify his perception of the world about him and to induce behavioral changes. It was thus known empirically, at an early date, that behavior and perception were mediated by physiologic processes. The ancients' attribution of these effects to the intervention of deities is simply the description of reproducible, controllable events, in terms of the science (magic) of the day.

Research over the past 50 years (and particularly during the past decade) has corroborated that behavior and perception are physiologic events, on a neuroendocrinologic level, mediated biochemically. Evidence is

(Continued on page 15, Column 2)
The Confrontation of Anonymous Letter Writers

Martin Tytell, Pearl Tytell

The confrontation of anonymous denunciatory letter writers is an aspect of interviewing and interrogation which may be of special interest to students in the field. Since, as one authority observes, "The anonymous letter is the vehicle for some of the most astonishing manifestations of human conduct," such confrontation also provides insights into the more bizarre byways of anti-social behavior.

As document examiners who have been present of numerous interviews with the authors of defamatory communications, we have made some observations which may be of value to other workers in the behavioral sciences. But first, perhaps some background on anonymous denunciatory letter writing may be helpful.

The anonymous letter of this type is a frequent problem in document examination. In fact, it has become increasingly prevalent in our time. Prominent public figures are accustomed to being the target of malicious or misguided letter writers; they are usually able to survive such attacks. But anyone in a position to arouse envy or ill will may be the victim of so-called "poison pen" letters, and may indeed be more vulnerable.

Such defamatory missives should not be dismissed as the work of harmless "cranks." An anonymous denunciation can destroy a reputation, a career, a family, or a business enterprise. Endless mischief can result when an individual's conduct, loyalty, honesty, or sanity are called into question by mysterious, unsigned messages.

On the contemporary scene, the anonymous denunciation has figured importantly in recent history. The investigation which led to the Profumo scandal in Great Britain was prompted by the receipt of numerous anonymous letters by the police, according to the report later issued by Lord Denning. "False accusations" were linked by Chief Justice Earl Warren to the assassination of President Kennedy in the jurist's moving eulogy. Justice Warren saw a clear association between those who are willing to assail others in words and those who are ready to pull a trigger. There have been reports that the murder of the President was preceded by the circulation of an unusual amount of anonymous vilification.

The contrast between the responsible citizen and the sick personality which produces anonymous denunciations is aptly revealed in New York City's "Box 100" program. In 1961, Mayor Wagner — alarmed by indications of malfeasance in city government — invited New Yorkers to submit information on civic wrong-doing to the easy-to-remember post-office box. In two and a half years, 50,000 communications were received by Box 100, leading to 5,000 arrests.

Of the fifty thousand, about 1,000 were anonymous letters. Unlike the signed messages, these denunciations rarely had any substance; most were the work of crackpots, even though all which had any element of plausibility were carefully investigated.

The anonymous denunciatory letter should not be confused with common blackmail or threats of harm directed at the recipient. Although defamatory communications may sometimes lead to the writer's material benefit through discrediting another, more often the motives of envy and irrational hatred which prompt such correspondence are most obscure and complex. Behavioral scientists accustomed to dealing with criminals motivated by the desire for immediate material gain find the anonymous letter writer an unusual kind of anti-social character.

In discussing the problems involved in the detection and confrontation of the anonymous letter writer, studies of his personality may be briefly summarized. The writing of denunciatory missives is particularly associated with what psychologists loosely term "paranoid traits." Of this personality difficulty, it is reported:

It is characterized by conceit, extreme suspiciousness, persecutory ideas, egocentricity, and projection of false ideas and purposes on to other persons.

Paradoxically, the egocentricity is accompanied by deep-seated feelings of inadequacy:

Actually, this delusion (paranoia) is a projection of tendencies toward being critical and dissatisfied with oneself which a person unconsciously projects outward and attributes to those about him.

The social status of anonymous letter writers has also been explored. They are frequently men and women in their middle years, socially best described as "gentled." Most often they are white-collar types who have failed to measure up to their own expectations in life. They then ascribe their failure in achieving their aspirations to a widespread plot directed against themselves. They hate and envy those who have gained a position of respect—vocationally or socially—and see esteemed members of the community as part of the conspiracy which has robbed them of their right.

Frequently, they are likable, competent people in their own sphere, but it is a sphere in which they feel discontented. Only by destroying those whom they inwardly admire can they secure some small satisfaction.

That the authorship of anonymous denunciations is a pathological symptom has been recognized:

It is important that in numerous instances the writing of anonymous letters is one of the earliest manifestations of a mild sort of insanity which takes this peculiar form.

* Presented at 1963 ASC Meeting, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Tytell are examiners of questioned documents. Address: 116 Fulton St., New York, N.Y.
Mendelsohn further observes:

One never-ending source of wonder about anonymous letters is the amount of unalleviated lying they may contain... The sheer malignity of a letter from a supposedly gentle and loving elderly aunt or other female relative can hardly be imagined.

Confrontations of anonymous letter writers have led to the identification of a predominant type. Most of these people are of superior educational background and of a relatively high level of intelligence. In fact, their charges may gain credence by their literate presentation and apparently responsible origin. They all appear deficient, however, in the area of interpersonal relationships. They are often people who live alone, or whose home life is apparently lacking in affection and emotional security.

Fortunately, the anonymous letter writer is not usually too clever in concealing his identity, for he is after all an amateur in crime. It may be noted here that writing defamatory missives is usually a practice; seldom is a single communication involved, but a series. While authorship may be carefully masked at first, usually the guard is dropped after a time. In fact, the writer may disdainfully remove much of his disguise, egotistically thinking that he has been too clever to be detected.

In any case, the techniques of modern document examination lead to an identification of the author of anonymous letters in the great majority of cases. To discuss these techniques in detail is beyond the scope of this paper. Let us merely proceed on the assumption that an examination has led to the positive identification of the writer of a series of denunciatory notes.

The next step would be the confrontation of the letter writer with the evidence. This confrontation is an indispensable part of the entire procedure. The erstwhile anonymous author should be presented with the findings leading to his identification for several important reasons:

1. It is only fair to make him aware of the fact that the questioned writings have been traced back to him, and that he is believed to be the anonymous author. Contemptible though the denunciatory letter writer may be, he must still be accorded treatment consistent with our concepts of fair play.

2. He should have the opportunity to affirm or deny his culpability. His statement when confronted with the evidence then becomes part of the record of the case.

3. If the anonymous letter writer is a member of a business organization and management has decided upon his dismissal from the organization, he should be given to understand the reasons for such action. In any case, even if he has acted as a private individual, his detection may impress him so that further adventures into the realm of "poison pen" authorship will be discouraged. The confrontation of the anonymous letter writer is therefore essential if he is to be deterred from continuing his pernicious activities with their consequent social damage.

The confrontation may provide the only opportunity for such deterrence. Legal action against the anonymous letter writer is seldom taken. For one thing, the victim of the denunciatory missives is usually reluctant to make a case of the offense. He tends to feel that there is no point in publicizing the scurrilous charges contained in the anonymous correspondence—particularly when they contain a grain of truth. He is generally relieved to get the letter writer "off his back"—and if the writer is discouraged from pursuing his activities elsewhere as well, so much the better. At the confrontation, anonymous letter writers generally tend to respond in five different ways:

1. The Frank Admission: Many letter writers are greatly relieved when discovered. In fact, in numerous instances the writer, despite his cloak of anonymity, has actually invited discovery. His psychology is a bit like that of the lovesick youth who sends an anonymous St. Valentine's Day note to his adored; he wishes secrecy only initially, but welcomes speculation as to his identity, and eventual discovery. He would be genuinely disappointed if he were never found out.

2. The Flat Denial: Many letter writers—even in the face of overwhelming evidence—deny authorship. Their denials are fervent, and they give the appearance of being self-convincing. Because their personalities are psychopathic, they have the ability to divorce themselves from their acts, until they seem—at least to themselves—to be grossly offended by the suspicion cast upon them.

3. Assuming the Offensive: Some letter writers will evade any consideration of the anonymous correspondence and instead add to it denunciations of those in charge of the investigation. Although they may not admit to writing the letters, the behavior of such suspects is thoroughly consistent with that activity.

4. Refusal to Comment: A certain number of anonymous letter writers have nothing to say when confronted. In fact, they seem singularly unimpressed by the entire procedure. The document examiner who feels he has done an unusually astute job of identification may be slightly nonplussed when the letter writer is, to all outward appearances, unaffected.

5. Evasion of Responsibility: Many anonymous letter writers may admit, when confronted with evidence, to having written the defamatory material. But they will say they wrote the letters at the behest or instigation of others. By casting themselves in the role of mere tools or dupes, they evade—in their own minds at least—moral responsibility for their acts. As a consequence, they feel no guilt.

This is an interesting response for the student of human behavior. Since most anonymous letter writers are people who blame others for their failures and are unable to face their own limitations, they are also incapable of recognizing undesirable behavior on their part. It is always "others" who have led them into difficulty.
Some illustrative cases may be adduced for each of the four categories.

1. The wife of a young executive received a series of anonymous letters informing her that her husband was conducting an affair with a girl in his office. The letters were examined and compared with writings of the office personnel, and found to be the work of a disgruntled co-worker, a spinster who was harboring secret desires that such a relationship could be established with her. In any case, the allegations were later disproved.

When confronted with the anonymous letters and the evidence proving she wrote them, the spinster proudly acknowledged them, saying it was about time something was done about the immoral situation in “this office.” She felt thoroughly justified in having written the letters; there was no sense of guilt at all.

As indicative of the mischief which may be wrought by such misguided moral zealfulness, the executive confided to this writer recently that till this day, his relationship with his wife has been belied by the baseless accusation of years ago.

2. The top executive of a large corporation was perturbed by a series of anonymous typewritten letters he received alleging dishonesty on the part of one of his trusted subordinates. An examination of the typewriter and the paper traced the machine and stationery involved to the home of another member of the company’s staff—himself a highly paid, highly regarded employee. Internal evidence—the style of the letter—also pointed to this individual. The problem of how to confront this employee, and what to do about him, complicated the situation.

When confronted, the suspect indignantly denied the composition of the letters. He offered no explanation for the evidence which led to his confrontation, other than to claim he was “framed.”

The veneration of his denials, combined with his past record, led the company management, perhaps inadvisedly, to continue him in his position; no charges were ever made against him. But significantly, the anonymous notes were no longer received subsequent to the confrontation.

3. Several letters were received by the dean of a small college charging one of the professors with perversion and sexual promiscuity. Enough samples of writing by students in all of the professor’s classes were available to trace the anonymous letters to one of the students. When confronted by the documentary evidence, the young man in question claimed the college administration was “picking on him.” He declared that all of the faculty were incompetent and unbalanced. Furthermore, he said that he would withdraw from the college immediately rather than continue to study in an institution so thoroughly unethical.

4. The sales manager of a large liquor distributor learned that a number of anonymous communications had been sent to customers accusing the company of religious bias in the hiring and promotion of sales personnel. Document examination traced the denunciatory notes to a disgruntled member of the sales force. When confronted, the salesman refused to comment. Since the notes were obviously grave to injurious to the company, the suggestion was made that the man voluntarily submit to a lie detector test to clear himself of suspicion. The suspect refused, charging that lie detectors were unscientific and unreliable. When told that he would forfeit his job unless some explanation were made of the evidence against him, the salesman still had nothing to say. After considerable discussion on the part of management, the salesman was dismissed. He had never taken the opportunity to respond to the charges against him in any way.

5. A clerk in a supermarket—a unit in a nation-wide chain—was identified as the writer of a series of letters to the central office accusing a regional supervisor of promoting incompetent personnel to managerial positions. The supervisor, he contended, played “favorites” and passed over truly qualified employees such as—and here he mentioned his own name. When asked about the letters and confronted with evidence that he was the writer, the clerk reluctantly admitted he had sent them. But, he contended, “the others”—his co-workers—had put him up to penning the denunciations. The letters were not his idea at all; he had merely acted as a kind of mechanism for their writing and transmission. As far as he was concerned, his fellow employees—not he—were guilty.

In other words, the failure to recognize his own inadequacies as a factor blocking his promotion was extended to a failure to recognize his responsibility for maligning the manager.

These cases are each indicative of a behavior pattern—the frank admission, the flat denial, assuming the offensive, the refusal to comment, and the evasion of responsibility.

The document examiner’s role in the confrontation requires careful definition. The examiner has usually been retained by the aggrieved party to identify the anonymous author in the hope of putting a stop to his activities. But the examiner is present at the interview merely to explain his finding and answer pertinent questions. His role is not that of a law enforcement official; his attitude is scientific, detached, objective. Anger or a violent response on the part of the letter writer is not invited by him personally; he has merely assembled the evidence and presented the conclusions stemming from it.

The document examiner is not a judge either. He makes no recommendation on what to do about the anonymous letter writer. He suggests no penalty or punishment. When an examiner does allow himself to fall into a punitive or judicial role, he compromises his position as a scientist.
Still, for the document examiner, the confrontation provides a climax to his investigation. He is very much an interested—though a disinterested—participant. And like all students of human behavior, he is grateful for the glimpse it affords into the aberrant personality.

REFERENCES


THE FORD FOUNDATION GRANTS $500,000.00 TO THE SOUTHERN POLICE INSTITUTE

On July 2, 1964 the Ford Foundation announced a $500,000.00 grant to the Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville. The Institute was established in 1951 to offer advanced training in police science and administration to law enforcement officers of commanding and supervisory ranks. It presents two 12-week terms annually to thirty selected officers. Originally financed by grants from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and General Education Board, a Rockefeller foundation, its principal support has been, since July 1960, from the Ford Foundation.

During the Institute's fourteen years of operation, over 1,800 police officers have graduated from its regular terms and seminars. Departments represented by the graduates are from 38 States, the District of Columbia, and 24 foreign countries.

The new grant of the Ford Foundation will enable the Institute to strengthen its staff and expand its program into broad areas of research. The Institute's present staff of three will be increased by two additional full-time instructors and a graduate student. Annually, four of the full-time members of the staff will remain at the Institute for teaching and administrative duties. The fifth staff member and the graduate student will work in the field on selected research projects. Under an annual plan of rotation, all of the Institute staff will be given an opportunity to participate in the research, which will concentrate in three general areas: 1. Police Administration, 2. Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, and 3. Police Responsibility in Racial Conflict and Tension.

The expanded program also contemplates a series of short-term programs at the Institute for the police, but on occasion, participants will include prosecuting attorneys, judges, State and municipal government representatives, community leaders, and representatives of organized groups.

David McCandless, Director

THE AUDIO-VISUAL CORNER

WHO IS SYLVIA?

30 minutes — 1957
Produced by: National Film Board of Canada
Distributed by: International Film Bureau, Inc.

This is a mediocre film that can be used by a consultant as an adjunctive tool in comparative discussions of delinquent and non-delinquent families. The film's excessive ambition results in a too-superficial treatment of the elements that are introduced. Its major value for the consultant would be as a group stimulus for further discussion. Some of the topics that are touched on in the film are as follows: sibling rivalry, a father's inability to respect his daughter's Oedipal defenses, parents' demands for slavish obedience, the adolescent code (whatever that is), the social aspect of school, a bit of vocational guidance, some classroom techniques, emerging sexual interest, the cost of being different; and some varied interactive patterns between parents and children.

RAW MATERIALS

27 minutes — 1958
Produced by: National Film Board of Canada
Distributed by: National Film Board of Canada

This film reflects the work of the John Howard Society of Canada in the rehabilitation of prisoners.

It is an excellent film depicting necessary steps in the rehabilitation of the adult criminal. It would not be very effective for those concerned with juvenile delinquents. One possible use of this film would be as a frame of reference in communicating many of the outstanding differences between the problems of the juvenile delinquent and the adult, hardened criminal.

The growth of your Society depends on new members. Please recommend and encourage your professional colleagues to become members.

POLICE TRAINING

By Harry W. More

The Northwestern University Traffic will conduct a course from January 11 to February 12, 1965 on The Principles of Police Management.

Southwest Center for Law Enforcement Education, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma will hold the, Second Southwest Seminar on Chemical Tests for Intoxication, December 7-11, 1965 ($40.00).

California State College of Los Angeles has scheduled an, Institute on Arrest, Search, and Seizure during January 1965.

Indiana University, Center for Police Training, Bloomington, Indiana will hold a seminar, December 10-12, 1964 on Great Issues in Law Enforcement.

The Oregon State Advisory Board on Police Standards and Training has developed a new law enforcement curriculum for community colleges. The A.A. degree program reflects a trend in standardization of police science programs.
ANNUAL MEETING

of

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

meeting jointly with

American Society for the Advancement of Science

DECEMBER 28, 29, 30, 1964

Laurentian Room
Sheraton—Mount Royal Hotel
Montreal, Quebec
Canada

GENERAL CHAIRMAN:

WALTER C. RECKLESS, Professor of Sociology
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
President, American Society of Criminology

GENERAL SECRETARY:

CHARLES L. NEWMAN, Coordinator of Correctional Training.
Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville,
Louisville, Kentucky
Secretary-Treasurer, American Society of Criminology

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS:

BRUNO M. CORMIER, Director, Forensic Clinic,
McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

REGISTRATION:

Conference registration for the three days, including reception and luncheon ........................................ $7.50
Individual registration per day (for those not attending the entire conference) ........................................... 2.00
Additional tickets for luncheon ......................................................................................................................... 3.50
Additional tickets to reception .......................................................................................................................... 2.00

SESSION CHAIRMEN:

#1 Father Noel Mailloux, C.P., University of Montreal;
President, Canadian Correctional Association
Montreal, Quebec
#2 Denis Szabo, Director, Department of Criminology,
University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec
#3 Father Noel Mailloux
#4 Donal E. J. MacNamara, Past President,
American Society of Criminology, New York, N. Y.
#5 Bruno M. Cormier, McGill University,
Montreal, Quebec
#6 G. O. W. Mueller, New York University,
New York, N. Y.
#7 Miss Isabel J. Macneill, Superintendent,
Prison for Women, Kingston, Ontario, Canada

PROGRAM

Session #1 Monday, December 28, 1964
9:00 A.M. — Laurentian Room

Chairman: Father NOEL MAILLOUX, University of Montreal

Discussion Leader: RONALD I. CHEFFINS, Faculty of Law,
McGill University, Montreal, Quebec

THEME: Interdisciplinary Programs of Training
1. School of Police Administration and Public Safety at Michigan State University.
   FRANK D. DAY, Michigan State University
2. The Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Correction at Southern Illinois University.
   MYRL ALEXANDER, Director, United States Bureau of Prisons
3. The Training Program in the Department of Criminology at the University of Montreal.
   DENIS SZABO, University of Montreal
4. The Criminology Program at the University of Maryland.
   PETER LEJINS, University of Maryland
5. Research and Training in Criminology at the University of Puerto Rico.
   J. TORO CALDER, University of Puerto Rico
Session #2 Monday, December 23, 1964
2:30 P.M. — Laurentian Room

Chairman: DENIS SZABO, University of Montreal
Discussion Leader: MARCHEL FRECHETTE, University of Montreal

THEME: Research in Criminology
1. An Evaluation of Records in Delinquency Research.
   JON E. SIMPSON, University of Southern California
2. Mental Health Consultation to Street Gang Workers.
   JACOB CHWAST, Mental Health Consultation Service, New York, N. Y.
3. Rate of Success in Institutional Treatment.
   JUSTIN CIALE, University of Montreal
4. Treatment Variables: Nonlinear Prediction.
   TADEUSZ GRYGIER, University of Toronto
5. Patterns of Violence in San Juan.
   SAMUEL A. WALLACE, Columbia University
   FRANK HARTUNG, Southern Illinois University

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
Monday, December 23, 1964
5:00 P.M. — Laurentian Room

Chairman: WALTER C. RECKLESS, President, American Society of Criminology
Rapporteur: CHARLES L. NEWMAN, Secretary-Treasurer, American Society of Criminology

- Report of the President
- Secretary-Treasurer Report
- Report of the Editor of CRIMINOLOGICA
- Election of Officers
- New Business

Session #3 Tuesday, December 24, 1964
9:00 A.M. — Laurentian Room

Chairman: Father NOEL MAILLOUX, University of Montreal
Discussion Leader: RONALD I. CHEFFINS, McGill University

THEME: Interdisciplinary Programs of Training (continued)
1. The School of Criminology at the University of California.
   JOSEPH D. LOHMANN, University of California
2. The Centre of Criminology at the University of Toronto.
   J. L. J. EDWARDS, University of Toronto
3. Criminology and Correctional Administration at Florida State University.
   VERNON B. FOX, Florida State University
4. The Juvenile Judge's Institute at the University of Minnesota.
   JOHN R. ELLINGSTON, University of Minnesota
5. Manpower and Training Problems in the Correctional Field.
   CHARLES S. PRIGMORE, Council on Social Work Education, New York, N. Y.

AWARDS LUNCHEON OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
(Ticket included in registration packet)
Tuesday, December 29, 1964
12:00 Noon — Helen de Champlain Restaurant
St. Helen's Island (Bus transportation will be provided)

Chairman: WALTER C. RECKLESS, President, American Society of Criminology
Presentation: DONALD E. J. MACNAMARA, Immediate Past President, American Society of Criminology

1. The Edwin H. Sutherland Award, to be presented to
   Honorable J. C. McRuer, Chairman, Royal Commission on Civil Rights.
   Toronto, Ontario, Canada
2. The August Vollmer Award, to be presented to
   Honorable J. Adrien Robert, Director
   Montreal Police Department, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Session #4 Tuesday, December 29, 1964
2:00 P.M. — Laurentian Room

Chairman: DONAL E. J. MACNAMARA, New York, N. Y.

Discussion Leader: JACOB CHWAST, Vice-President, American Society of Criminology

THEME: The Police Role in Modern Democratic Society
1. The Attitude of Criminal Defendants toward the Administration of Criminal Justice.
   PAUL B. WESTON, Sacramento State College
2. The Preventive Role of Police in Juvenile Delinquency.
   GUY TARDIF, Montreal Police Department
3. The Personality of the Police Officer.
   PAUL VIGNOLA, Montreal Police Department
4. The Public’s Attitude toward the Police.
   GERHARD J. FALK, State University College, Buffalo, New York

Session #5 Tuesday, December 29, 1964
7:00 P.M. — Laurentian Room

Chairman: BRUNO M. CORMIER, McGill University

THEME: The Abnormal Sex Offender
1. A Spectrum of Sexual Problems found in an Out-Patient Setting.
   R. E. TURNER, University of Toronto
2. Psychosexual Development in Anti-Social Character.
   A. T. GALARDO, McGill University
3. Social Control and Treatment of Sex Offenders; The New Jersey Experiment.
   RALPH BRANCALE, New Jersey State Diagnostic Center

RECEPTION
(Ticket of admission is included in registration packet)
Tuesday, December 29, 1964
9:06 P.M. — Le Centre Sociale
University of Montreal, 2500 Mount Royal Boulevard
(Bus transportation provided)

Session #6 Wednesday, December 30, 1964
8:00 A.M. — Laurentian Room

Chairman: G. O. W. MUELLER, New York University

Discussion Leader: J. L. J. EDWARDS, University of Toronto

THEME: Compensation for Victims of Crime: A Panel Discussion
Panel: STEPHEN SCHAFFER, Florida State University
       MARVIN E. WOLFGANG, University of Pennsylvania
       JAMES E. STARRS, George Washington University

Session #7 Wednesday, December 30, 1964
2:00 P.M. — Laurentian Room

Chairman: MISS ISABEL J. MACNEILL, Kingston, Ontario

Discussion Leader: GEORGE D. SCOTT, Institute of Psychotherapy, Kingston, Ontario

THEME: The Female Offender
1. Father-Daughter Incest: Treatment of the Family.
   MIRIAM KENNEDY, McGill University
   EDGAR W. BUTLER, University of North Carolina and
   STUART N. ADAMS, Los Angeles County Probation Office
3. Some Aspects of Female Criminality in Greater Montreal.
   MARIE A. BERTRAND and THERESE LIMOGES, University of Montreal
4. Attitudes toward Law and Moral Values: A Comparison of Male and Female Prisoners.
   BARBARA A. KAY and CHRISTINE G. SCHULTZ, University of Massachusetts

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 $15.00-$20.00, Double or
Twin $25.00-$45.00.
Book Reviews

John B. Williams, NARCOTICS (Dubuque, Iowa, Wm. C. Brown Co. 1963, 354 pp, paper)

This volume is described in the foreword as a "basic resource manual—a compendium of valuable and current information obtained from those having actual experience in various phases of the problems created by narcotics and dangerous drugs." The concept of this book and its plan are excellent. However, the editor has fallen short of presenting the reader with an integrated, well-written reference work on a professional level.

The book is unevenly written. It is regrettable that the editor has apparently not accomplished his function, that of editing the material submitted. One gets the impression that the material was simply collated with little attempt to eliminate repetition, and check loose definitions. The scientific data is generally accurate but superficial. The medical material is well written and should serve as an introduction to the clinical and psychiatric problems of addiction. The police aspects, as such, are well presented. However, they could have benefitted from judicious editing. Nevertheless, the material will prove useful to a newcomer in the field of narcotic control.

The editor has brought together a mass of useful information, probably not otherwise available, in one volume. There is a real need for a single volume covering the broad aspects of the problems associated with addiction as well as the illegal traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs. This text goes a long way towards meeting this need though it falls short of accomplishing its intended purpose. The book should prove a useful source of general information for the police officer, the social worker, and others interested in narcotics control. The physician, the chemist, and the toxicologist will find that most of the subject matter is superficially treated. It is to be hoped that the second edition of this text will upgrade the material so that it may serve as a general reference for all concerned.

Mark M. Luckens
University of Kentucky


Isidore Zimmerman, PUNISHMENT WITHOUT CRIME (New York, Clarkson N. Potter, Inc., 1964, $5.00).

Add two very interesting and provocative volumes to your "miscarriage of justice" library to join Edwin Borchard's CONVICTING THE INNOCENT, Leslie Hale's HANGED IN ERROR, Erie Stanley Gardner's COURT OF LAST RESORT, Walter Callison's COURTS OF INJUSTICE, Jerome Frank's COURTS ON TRIAL, William Dienstein's ARE YOU GUILTY, and the many monographs of Sacco and Vanzetti, Mooney and Billings, and scores of others, executed or imprisoned in the opinion of the authors for crimes which they did not commit.

Isidore Zimmerman (with professional collaboration by Frank Bond and an introduction to his story by newspaperman, Drew Pearson) tells the story of his twenty-four years in prison for a crime of which he was innocent and of his civil action against the City of New York for recompense. Edward D. Radin, whose TWELVE AGAINST CRIME is as good an introduction to scientific crime detection as any standard textbook in the field, reviews some seventy cases of "innocent victims", many very convincingly. After a thorough discussion of false confessions, frame-ups, over-zealous police and prosecutors, and "SNAFU" in military justice administration, Radin suggests compulsory compensation as a partial remedy.

I have had many opportunities to study the administration of criminal justice in this country and abroad. I know of no system of criminal justice in which the rights of the defendant are so aggressively protected as they are in an American court. The Chessman case is in my opinion an excellent demonstration of the determination of our courts that no man shall be deprived of liberty or life until he shall have exhausted every legal possibility of proving himself innocent (or that he had been denied "due process").

Nevertheless our judges are all too human and all too fallible. The significant number of jury and trial court findings of guilt over-turned by the appellate courts; the all too frequent arrest and detention of persons who are later freed by the Grand Jury (or released by police and prosecution officials); and the many cases of mistaken identifications by "eye-witnesses" (and the great weight given such direct evidence) should give us pause before we cursorily reject claims of innocence as self-serving denials or such books as Radin's and Zimmerman's as sensational fiction. As a long-time opponent of capital punishment, I find in these reported cases an additional argument in favor of substituting life imprisonment for the death penalty — so that error, even when demonstrated years or decades after the conviction, can at long last be set right.

Donal E. J. Mac Namara,
American Society of Criminology.

(Other Reviews appear on page 15)

"There is a story of a judge who sentenced an elderly man to a total of 135 years in jail for various offenses. When the prisoner broke down in tears at the judgement, the judge's heart softened. "There, there," he said, "I don't want to make it hard on you. Just serve as many years as you can" (Congressional Record, March 10, 1964: A1235)."
VALUE ORIENTATION AND AWARENESS OF DIFFERENTIAL OPPORTUNITY OF DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT BOYS IN ISRAEL

( pre-test)

SHLOMO SHOHAM,† RUTH EREZ‡ and WALTER C. RECKLESS §

This paper reports the pre-test replication in Israel of two Likert-type attitude scales constructed in the U. S. to test some major hypotheses as to the formation of delinquent subcultures.\(^1\)

The first is the “Value-orientation-instrument” developed by Landis and Scarpitti at the Department of Sociology, Ohio State University. It is supposed to measure acceptance or rejection of middle class values. This, of course, is related to Albert Cohen’s theory on “Delinquent-gang formation”\(^2\) because it determines whether delinquent more than non-delinquent boys reject middle-class values.

Only 13 of the 32 items in this “Value orientation instrument” are scored (on a 5 point basis). The other 19 were necessary to hide the expected direction of answers. The 13 value items are scored in the unfavourable direction: high score means the direction toward rejecting middle class values; low score means the direction of acceptance of middle class values. Ultimately the delinquents should have higher mean scores than the matched non-delinquents.

The second instrument also developed by Landis and Scarpitti is supposed to measure awareness of limited access to legitimate opportunity. It attempts, therefore, to test empirically one tenet of Cloward and Ohlin’s theory on the differential opportunity structure\(^3\) leaving out the awareness of the availability of illegitimate opportunity which is the other phase of the theory. The Awareness of Limited Opportunity instrument consists of 40 items, only 14 of which are scored. Here again the answers are scored on a five-point basis: High score is high awareness of limited legitimate opportunity. The expectation is that delinquents should have greater awareness of limited opportunity than non-delinquents.

The results of the original study provided, inter-alia, “modest support for Cohen’s value orientation theory and Cloward and Ohlin’s limited opportunity theory... In spite of recent criticism, there are indications in this study to support the contention that class-oriented perceptions have some relation to the veering toward or away from delinquency in adolescent years. The relationship does not appear, from our pilot project, to be of the magnitude assumed by Cohen and by Cloward and Ohlin in their theoretical statements.”\(^4\)

We translated the instruments into Hebrew and administered them to 25 boys aged 15 and 16 in Kfar-Juliana, an institute for juvenile delinquents, and a control group of 25 ninth grade non-delinquents from a school in Ramat-Gan of mixed middle and lower class children. We took special care to ascertain that the boys understood the questions, taking into account the cultural differences between the U. S. and Israel.

We proposed to analyse the responses to each instrument separately.

Value Orientation

The following were the 13 items scored in this instrument:
1. People should only keep promises when it is to their benefit.
2. Good manners are for sissies.
3. The law is always against the ordinary guy.
4. Only creeps go out for after-school activities.
5. It’s mostly luck if one succeeds or fails.
6. Don’t let anybody your size get by with anything.
7. Only squares take part in school clubs and school programs.
8. Money is meant to be spent.
9. It makes no difference whether you work or go on relief just so you can get along.
10. Most police are crooked.
11. I should work hard only if I am paid enough for it.
12. The only thing I ought to be responsible for is myself.
13. It doesn’t make much difference what a person tries to do; some folks are just lucky, others are not...

The basic finding in the present context is that the differences in response between the delinquent and the non-delinquent groups was definitely significant.\(^5\)

This may lead prima facie to an hypothesis which upholds the Cohen theory that delinquent solutions with lower class boys is linked to the discrepancy between middle class norms and the performance level of lower class boys.

It should be stressed, however, that these are pre-test results only, of initial hypothesis value to be subsequently tested in a full scale study. Of greater importance is this finding’s indication of the possible application of the Cohen theory to Israel although the social stratification in this country is very different from the class structure in the U.S. We shall specify later what might be the conditions and modifications of the Cohen Theory when applied to Israel.

Table I displays in per cents the responses of the delinquent boys to the 13 scored items and compares them with the responses of the non-delinquents.

The first overall impression from table I is the very low rate of indecision among the delinquents when compared with the non-delinquents. This is in line with the many theories and findings as to the de-
TABLE I

Value Orientation of delinquents compared with non-delinquents scored in five degrees and expressed in per-cents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Non-Delinquents</th>
<th>Delinquents</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SA</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SA = Strongly Agree = 5
A = Agree = 4
U = Undecided = 3
D = Disagree = 2
SD = Strongly Disagree = 1
N = No response

...linquents' intolerance to ambiguity, or rather that the latter is one of the most potent pressures towards a delinquent solution.

The Process as described by us elsewhere, the hypothesis is centered on the effects of the conflict situations in the socialization process. The higher the intensity and extent of conflict situation in the socialization process, the greater are the chances of creating a normative ambiguity which might enhance the association of the youth to an age mate world and, therefore, raise the probability of a delinquent solution. Conflict situations might stem from many sources, marital maladjustment, value and norm discord between the parents themselves, between the parents and their children, between parents and other socializing agencies and from the covert or overt conflicts in the normative system of society.

A child's inability to integrate in his personality grossly contradictory or confused norms, the causes for which are outside the scope of the present paper, make him intolerant to ambiguity, with a "rigid" personality, raising the probability of emotional derangement but, inter alia, delinquent solutions. This is so because one type of solution of the conflict situation in the norm sending process is to turn to the street corner gangs, or to openly delinquent gangs for clearer norms and clearly defined non-ambiguous values and patterns or behaviour. Newcomb points out this possibility of conflict solution by citing with approval that: "adolescents frequently find relief from puzzling inconsistent and confusing situations by . . . anchoring themselves to an age-mate world." When this age-mate world provides not only a clear outlook on things instead of the confused or almost non-existent value system at home but also the intense adolescent need for the emotional security of belonging to a peer group.

Our finding is also in line with some of Erikson's ideas as to the self concept of adolescents. For Erikson the end product of a socialized and "adjusted" adult is ego-identity, i.e., "a persistent sameness within oneself and a persistent sharing of some kind of essential character with others" whereas the period of adolescence is characterized by "ego-diffusion" which manifests itself inter alia, by a diffused sense of time, preoccupation with looks, being vain and touchy, inability to develop a deep intimacy with other human beings, periods of "work paralysis," continuous experimentation in various roles (by means of actual behaviour, and day dreaming) and uncompromising and belligerently loyal to his ideas.

An adolescent in a state of "ego-diffusion" may be ripe for the various processes leading to gang membership because "gang membership . . . often helps the vacillating youth to act. It reinforces his sense of identity. His assignments in the gang overcome the feeling of work paralysis, and as a gang member he can safely assert his masculinity and his defiance of authority." An empirical proof for this hypothesis may be found in the data brought by Lewin according to which the emotional tension of adolescent youths was greatly diminished when they finally became members of a criminal gang and there they found presumably their coveted ego identity.

This "black or white" intolerance to ambiguity of delinquents is reflected presumably in our present finding and upholds partially our hypotheses as to the delinquent solutions through normative confusion caused by conflict situations.

It should be pointed out that the difference in scoring between the delinquents and non-delinquents has proved to be highly significant for 11 items and on the verge of significance for two items. The latter are presumably linked with a different normative orientation towards luck and work. The highly mobile Israeli society
TABLE II
Awareness of Limited Access to Legitimate Opportunity of delinquents, compared with non-delinquents, scored in five degrees and expressed in per-cents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Delinquents</th>
<th>Non-Delinquents</th>
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<td>40</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>11</td>
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</table>

with its hitherto non-rigid class structure does not enhance, presumably, a too great a reliance on luck. In a mass immigration country like Israel with a large variety of ethnic groups, people might attribute their failure more to discrimination and other barriers to upper mobility than to the hazardous element of luck. As far as work is concerned, there is presumably no differentiation between the various strata of Israeli society. At one time work and manual labour was very close to being the secular religion of the Jewish community in Palestine. Also in a full-employment country like Israel where even manual labour is in great demand, boys are bound to observe the obvious difference, as far as getting along is concerned, between those who work and those who do not. Item No. 30 proved to be highly significant, but in the wrong direction, — contrary to Cohen's theory the delinquents attributed responsibility only to themselves far more than the non-delinquents.

It should be mentioned that the middle-class norm prescribing self reliance is explained presumably by the Weberian thesis as to the protestant ethic of individual self-responsibility. Needless to say that Jews in Israel can hardly be expected to be imbued with the protestant ethic. This is strongly supported by the responses to item 30 where the delinquents thought by 43% more than the non-delinquents that the only thing they ought to be responsible for is themselves.

Awareness of Limited Access to Legitimate Opportunity

The following were the 14 scored items of the Differential Opportunity instrument:

4. I probably won’t be able to do the kind of work that I want to do because I won’t have enough education.
5. A guy like me has a pretty good chance of going to college.
12. Most people are better off than I am.
16. I’ll never have as much opportunity to succeed as guys from other neighborhoods.
18. I am as well off as most people.

Table II displays the responses of the delinquent boys to the 14 scored items and compares them with the responses of the non-delinquents. The total scores of delinquents as compared to the non-delinquents proved to be significantly different but this general result should be reexamined in view of the more detailed comparison of the individual items.

Here again we see a marked tendency of the delinquents to be significantly less undecided than the non-delinquents proving, thus, again the delinquents’ tendency to be intolerant to ambiguity.

Of the significant items, Nos. 4 and 23 (P<0.005) refer, presumably to factual barriers to the delinquent’s legitimate opportunity due to a seemingly objective barrier i.e., insufficient education.

It should be pointed out that the delinquent boy’s awareness of his limited opportunity to acquire a proper education is one of the basic tenets of Ohlin’s and Cloward’s theory. These two items might, therefore, be more important, in the present context than the others.

Items 12, 20 and 38 proved also significant. These are more generalized attitudes, where the first displays the delinquents’ keen sense of failure and barrier to upper mobility. The second shows that delinquents tend more to attribute their failure to unfairness of society (the
world) towards them, causing, thus, non-imputation of legitimacy to the normative system. The last item shows that delinquents believe significantly more than non-delinquents that upper mobility and higher status is not gained by meritorious criteria. The rest of the items proved to be insignificant and this lowers, *prima-facie*, the chances of the application in Israel of the differential opportunity theory as far as the awareness of legitimate opportunity is concerned.

However, a clear-cut conclusion could be reached only when the other side of the coin, i.e., the awareness of the limited *illegitimate* opportunity structure is properly tested in this country. Items like 26, for instance, that specifies the chances of some of the boy’s friends getting rich, might be imbued with a new meaning because getting rich with delinquents might be more related to criminal innovation than to legitimate means.

CONCLUSION

Albert Cohen’s theory as to the pressures towards delinquent sub-culture formation has a *prima-facie* application to delinquency in Israel. The awareness of the limited legitimate opportunity structure of delinquents as compared to non-delinquents has only been partly proved, although a more definite answer could be reached when the awareness of limited *illegitimate* opportunity has also been tested.

DISCUSSION

The initial application of the value orientation instrument to Israel should not necessarily lead to automatic conclusions as to the application of Cohen’s theory to delinquency in Israel.

It may be pointed out that theories centering on the status and norm differences of lower class and middle class boys might be inadequate in relation to societies, the class structure of which is not very rigid. If we consider the case of Israel, classes (in the sense attributed to this concept in England and the U. S.) have not yet been formed; there are, of course, many criteria of social stratification, but these are not very distinct and their effect is not decisive enough to justify a whole theory of criminal sub-culture formation (e.g., Cohen’s theory on the delinquent gang) on the discrepancies between middle class norms and the actual achievement of lower class boys. It might be tentatively suggested that a mass immigration country like Israel, the Jewish population of which has trebled in the last 14 years, could be more fruitfully studied for the purposes of determining the pressures towards juvenile gang formation as an arena of “culture-conflict” between the conduct norms of the various ethnic groups, and the new immigrants holding (mutatis mutandis) the under-privileged position which the lower classes held in Cohen’s causal scheme. This, of course, is the most important premise in the present context to be determined by subsequent research. This might also shed light on the *prima-facie* lower applicability of the awareness of limited (legitimate) opportunity instrument to this country.

REFERENCES

(5) P.< 0.005 The Chi Square test.
(6) S. Sheham: Conflict Situations and Delinquent Solutions, in press, J. of Soc. Psychology.
(11) P= 0.065 The Chi Square test for items: 3, 5, 8, 12, 14, 16, 26, 28, 30, 32.
(12) P= 0.05 The Chi Square test for items 13 and 23.
(14) P< 0.05 The Chi Square test.
(16) P< 0.005.

Bank Robbers

"The ‘average’ bank robber is a lone male. He prefers to strike on Monday or Friday between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. He enters the victim bank without disguise, approaches a teller, makes an oral demand for money, and threatens the employee with a handgun. Eighty-eight percent of the time he obtains loot which averages $6,098.80 per robbery. He flees from the scene in a motor vehicle and chances are 50-50 it is a stolen car. He operates in the highly populated states and is a big spendthrift. His age ranges from 17 to 50.”

(FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin 32: 2-74, June 1963)

This is a work of sound scholarship. It will likely draw the attention of a wide readership interested in the roots of existentialist philosophy. But The Field of Consciousness is not a popular work; it requires a rather extensive technical knowledgability of philosophical thought. The serious student of current trends in academic philosophy should be thoroughly immersed in Husserl, as a pre-requisite to a valid understanding of Gurwitsch. The phenomenological undergirding of existentialist philosophy is not stressed.

In this book, the primary goal of Dr. Gurwitsch is, as the title implies, to establish and validate a field-theory of consciousness. To this end he has employed an attempt to integrate and synthesize psychological theory with that of philosophy. In the psychological sciences, he draws most heavily upon Gestalt theorists, but also upon Henry James and upon Jean Piaget's functionalistic psychology. In so doing, Dr. Gurwitsch effectively clarifies the phenomenological in contradiction to the psychological, approach to consciousness.

In his introduction Dr. Gurwitsch indicates it as his evaluation that in this work:

Among the results achieved, there will be the conclusion that whatever theme engrosses our mental activity, three orders of existence persistently appear to us, at least in marginal form. These orders are: the stream of conscious life, rather a certain segment of that stream; our embodied existence; and a certain section of the perceptual world.

The Field of Consciousness is an important contribution to the philosophical literature of our time.

Kathryn B. Martin
University of Louisville


This 18th volume in the series devoted to contemporary criminology reports on the conclusions of a large scale inquiry into crimes of violence against the person. Preliminary findings were reported in McClintock's ROBBERY IN LONDON (1961). A major contribution of the book is its typology of crimes of violence. The serious advanced student of criminology, sociology, or psychology will find this volume of considerable value in understanding the nature of crimes of violence in England. While dissimilarities with the American system are not presented, the knowledgeable reader will have no difficulty drawing the appropriate comparisons. The style is crisp and lucid, even though a vast amount of statistical data is presented. Case illustrations add to a more realistic appraisal of both detected and undetected violent behavior, its varying nature, and the society in which it exists.

C. L. N.

BOWLING GREEN UNIVERSITY CONSIDERS CRIMINOLOGY PROGRAM

The establishment of a Department of Criminology at Bowling Green State University was the topic of an October meeting, according to Dr. Joseph K. Baloeh, Professor of Sociology and Criminology. The Department, when established, will be within the University's College of Liberal Arts, and will reflect a strong liberal arts orientation. The four-year degree emphasis will be on training of criminologists, penologists, law enforcement personnel, and correctional workers.

Physiologic Criminology . . .

accumulating that mental illness, as well as many types of abnormal behavior, may have a biochemical basis. The learning process itself may be the end product of a series of biochemical-electric phenomena. It is not premature to speculate that in the near future we will arrive at a unified theory of perception, learning, and behavior based on the biochemistry of the nervous system.

The investigation of behavior and behavioral problems has become the concern of many disciplines. Psychology, psychiatry, sociology, social work, linguistics, ethnology, and pharmacology are but a few of the pure and applied sciences with an interest in this area. The criminologist is vitally concerned with a species of aberrant behavior known as crime. From a scientific point of view, it would be of interest to determine whether there are, in fact, a number of biochemical or physiologic correlates of such behavior. In setting himself such a task, the criminologist in no way intimates that criminality is inherited or that certain individuals, because of their biologic constitution, are foredoomed to be criminals. Should it be determined that biochemical lesions or patterns are associated with aberrant or criminal behavior, such data would open the possibility for a rational system of diagnosis and treatment. It would, in fact, lay a biochemical basis for the treatment of other types of social pathology as well.

The writer has chosen to name this area of criminologic research "Physiologic Criminology." Such a title indicates that this area of criminologic research is an experimental biologic science utilizing the tools and techniques common to all experimental sciences.

It is to be hoped that this note will stimulate those who differ, as well as those who agree with the writer to utilize the pages of this journal to make their views known to the scientific community. The writer would also extend an invitation to all investigators to make use of CRIMINOLOGICA as a medium for reporting their findings. Only by the communication of research data and its free criticism can criminology make its full contribution to the well-being of man and society.

Mark M. Luckens, Ph.D.
Institute of Environmental Toxicology
University of Kentucky
PROVOCATIVE AND USEFUL BOOKS FROM ALDINE

POLICE POWER AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM, edited by Claude R. Sowle

A widely-acclaimed international survey of current problems in the administration of criminal justice, centering on the conflicts between society's right to protect itself and the individual's right to be left undisturbed. The author concentrates on four main areas: police detention and arrest privileges, the exclusionary rule regarding illegally seized evidence, police interrogation privileges and limitations, and the privilege against self-incrimination.

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Is capital punishment necessary, or even useful today? Does it effectively deter criminal action? How does the public view the death penalty? What is the thinking of judges? Of the men on "Death Row"? This comprehensive book, just published, surveys both sides of the question of capital punishment and offers solutions. Hugo Adam Bedau, Professor of Philosophy at Reed College, has contributed several illuminating essays on aspects of the problem that have been little discussed in print and has sketched the history of criminal law and punishment in the United States. He has also drawn together the opinions of such distinguished writers as John Bartlow Martin, Sidney Hook, Thorsten Sellin, Jacques Barzun, and J. Edgar Hoover. This book will be the standard reference source for all future discussions of capital punishment. 572 pp., $7.95.

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This authoritative new book permits the first objective evaluation of the fairness of contingent fees to both lawyer and client, and will serve everyone concerned with reforms of the fee system. The author, who is Research Attorney for the American Bar Foundation, describes fully and objectively the historical, professional, and economic contexts within which contingent fees developed. The relevant court decisions, statutes and administrative regulations, an estimate of the proportion of cases presented under contingent fee contracts, and descriptions of fee schedules and practices are all included. 288 pp., $7.50.

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