

CRIMINOLOGICA

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Proceedings of the 1962 Meetings

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

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

BARBARA A. KAY, *Rapporteur*

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

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Directory Of Members To Be Published

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

PROCEEDINGS . . .

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

CANIO L. ZARRILLI, Rapporteur

Problems in the administration of criminal justice were the subject of the third symposium. Bail problems of indigent defendants were discussed by Herbert Sturz (Vera Foundation). The Manhattan Bail Project is an experimental philanthropic project designed to assist indigent defendants who are unable to post even nominal bail and who are deemed unacceptable risks by the professional bail bondsmen. Certain high-risk categories of offenders are not aided (narcotic addicts and distributors, sex offenders, assaulters of police officers, and those charged with homicide). The experimental hypothesis is that selected offenders may be released without risk to the community even though they are unable to post bail. Long-term incarceration prior to trial is contraindicated by the high percentage of arrested persons found "not guilty." In some cases, individuals have spent more than a year in jail prior to trial because of their inability to post bail. In his talk on the chronic petty offender, T. Grygier (University of Toronto) described this type of offender as dependent and passive, as compared to the indictable felon. They are often immature, irresponsible, and afraid of life. Unable to compete in society, they frequently welcome confinement, which is often to them emotionally satisfying, and solves their basic needs for security, response, and recognition. One of the problems in the study of criminology, the absence of a criminal research and information center, was pointed up by John Scanlon (National Council on Crime and Delinquency). While the necessity for intensified research into all phases of crime and delinquency is widely acknowledged, the absence of such a center has in the past frustrated scholars and inhibited the most economical and efficient utilization of available data, personnel, and funds. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency, working with the United Nations, U.S. government agencies, 35 foreign countries, and several state and private units has compiled (and will maintain as a current inventory) a tremendous bibliography of crime-delinquency research in progress or projected and is in the process of building a central criminal research and information center which will service the profession. Some observations on the penal

system of Israel were noted by Joseph Eaton (University of Pittsburgh). The Israeli system, although much modified in the 14 years of freedom, was inherited from the English mandate authorities and bears the English stamp. Although more than 50,000 offenses are recorded annually, there are fewer than 2000 inmates in the six institutions. Probation, fines, and short sentences are stressed; the "Irish" reformatory system is preferred although it is adjusted to local conditions. Flogging has been abandoned and capital punishment has been abolished.

CLYDE VEDDER, Rapporteur

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

JACOB CHWAST, Rapporteur

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

PROCEEDINGS . . .

The awards and memorial session of this program was concerned with the roles played by workers in the field of criminology. Rev. Andrew Marinak (Federal Correctional Institute, Lewisburg, Penna.) noted that the role of the prison chaplain as an integral member of the rehabilitation team has neither been clearly defined nor scientifically evaluated. The problems of the practical penologist were discussed by James V. Bennett (U. S. Bureau of Prisons); in developing practical rehabilitative facilities and techniques, the penologist frequently incurs both the wrath of theoretical criminologists and the opposition of legislators.

Negley K. Teeters (Temple University) noted in his paper that the academic criminologist has all too often shirked his responsibility to inform and lead social action in correcting abuses in criminal justice administration and in righting miscarriages of justice. Also cited for being lax in its responsibility was the legal profession (Justice Haim Cohn, Supreme Court of Israel). Too frequently lawyers and jurists have neither recognized the necessity of nor taken leadership in the campaign for the reform of the criminal law.

The following officers were chosen for 1963: president and AAAS representative, Donal E. J. MacNamara; vice presidents, Marvin Wolfgang, Lewis Yablonsky, Clyde Vedder and Jacob Chwast; secretary-treasurer, Charles Newman; executive council members, John P. Kenney and Marcel Frym.

CHARLES NEWMAN, *Rapporteur*

NAMES . . .

Gordon H. Barker, Professor of Sociology at the University of Colorado has been appointed to the Regional Advisory Committee of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. The Commission, which serves 13 states, has a regional program to combat juvenile delinquency.

Samuel H. Jameson, University of Southern California at Los Angeles, has been named to the Directorship of the DELINQUENCY CONTROL INSTITUTE as of February 1. The institute is now in its 36th session.

Walter A. Lunden, Professor of Sociology at Iowa State University, compared the lapse of time between the imposition of the death sentence and the execution in the U.S. as that in Canada. He found that Canadian justice is significantly faster than ours, as he reports in the American Bar Association Journal for Nov. 1962.

Donal E. J. MacNamara, our much travelled ASC president, can be found in three widely separated states during the first half of May. On the third, he will lecture to the Spring Class of the SOUTHERN POLICE INSTITUTE at the University of Louisville. Several days later, he will deliver the principal address at the 33rd Annual Governor's Conference on Youth in Illinois. Then on to Florida where Dean MacNamara will deliver a series of six lectures on Homicide Investigation at the NATIONAL POLICE LAW ENFORCEMENT INSTITUTE.

Money, Money, Money

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

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

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

THE PROFESSIONAL CORNER

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

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

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

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

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

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

AV-2 Ph.D., foreign, but with fluent English seeks teaching or research position in criminology, juvenile delinquency, social problems. Available June, Sept., 1963.