

abstracts of papers presented at the 1975 annual meeting of the AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

S04398 Abbott, Daniel J. (U New Orleans, Lakefront LA
ASC 70122), A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FELONY
1975 MURDER IN DEVELOPED AND UNDERDEVELOPED
0086 NATIONS.

¶ Data collected from Kampala, Uganda question the assumed lower level of property crime in cities of recently urbanizing countries. The focus is on a comparison of felony-murder in the US & Uganda, with special reference to Kampala & New Orleans. The data consist of trends in reported crime in both nations & cities with a more extensive set of information on the social characteristics of offenders in New Orleans. The Ugandan situation is compared with the period of unbridled violence in the US in the 1890's when the disruption of incipient urbanization & industrialization had not been matched with a developed, somewhat efficient formal control system. A pattern of felony murder had emerged in Uganda & many developing countries prior to its appearance on such a grand scale in the US. The similarities in experiences & circumstances of the post-independent uneducated Ur African & the post-Civil Rights ghetto black American are explored. The colonial model has been applied to the analysis of the black situation in the US & possibly the neo-colonial model presently applied to Third World Countries would be more appropriate for the poor of Ur America. There are several new sources of frustration & embitterment for the post-Freedom Movement "loser" in both the US & developing countries. The capacity to use extreme violence in property crime with emotional detachment may rapidly spread & become generalized in many developing countries with their wholesale incorporation of the prison response so prominent in the US. Finally, there is a description of the data necessary to test the hypothesis of an interaction between the deregulation & promise of an Independence Movement or a Civil Rights Act & the heightened sense of deprivation from continued poverty in the production of criminals more capable of a sociopathic type of felony murder.

S04399 Allen, Harry E., Simon Dinitz, Thomas Foster,
ASC Harold Goldman & Lewis Lindner (Ohio State U,
1975 1314 Kinnear Road Columbus 43212), A TREATMENT
0087 PROGRAM OF SOCIOPATHY BY MEANS OF DRUGS.

¶ It was hypothesized that chronic antisocial offenders, showing exaggerated cardiovascular responsivity to adrenaline & sensorially hypoaroused are amenable to specific amelioration of symptoms & control of antisocial behavior by pharmacologic means. If effective, this treatment could be coupled with rehabilitation & resocialization programs for treatment purposes. 9 sociopathic (& 12 nonsociopathic) S's were identified through an operational definition of sociopathy. After diagnostic screening by a psychiatrist, S's were administered a battery of tests to obtain baseline parameters for comparison with subsequent observations. Utilizing a double-blind experimental design, all S's were placed in a placebo, drug (imipramine pamate) & phase-out placebo condition. Under drug conditions, instantaneous recordings were made of cardiovascular & electrodermal responsivity to a 30-minute audio-visual presentation, the middle section of which contained a variety of emotionally charged scenes. During the 6 month treatment period, with systematic monitoring by project staff, information on S's functioning was also obtained from various institutional sources. Sociopathic S's differed significantly from nonsociopathic S's on a disc test measuring tactile perceptual acuity; sociopathic S's responses approximated nonsociopathics under the drug condition. Favorable weight changes, job assignments (involving greater trust & lesser custody), &

self-reported changes in psychological status (more energetic, less anxious, more restful sleep, less impulsivity, decreased irritability) were found for 8 of the 9 sociopathic S's under drug administration. Under placebo fade-out, favorable change indicators reverted to pre-drug levels. 8 of the 9 sociopathic S's responded beneficially compared to the nonsociopathic control S's on the same drug regimen. At least in prison, some remediation of antisocial behavior by sociopaths can be achieved by the judicious use of drugs which produce nervous system arousal. Chronic treatment studies are indicated with volunteer sociopathic & nonsociopathic S's, supplemented with other treatment programs. Moral, ethical & legal implications & issues of such a treatment modality are enormous & must yet be addressed.

S04400 Anderson, Etta A. (U Maryland, College Park
ASC 20742), THE "CHIVALROUS" TREATMENT OF THE
1975 FEMALE OFFENDER IN THE ARMS OF THE CRIM-
0088 INAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: A REVIEW OF THE
LITERATURE.

¶ While there have been a small number of empirical studies which have specifically concerned themselves with the F offender, the question of how the F offender differs from her M counterpart has seldom been posed in criminological literature. There has been, however, some speculation in the literature with respect to the differential treatment of M & F offenders by agents of social control. The thesis that agents of the criminal justice system (who are predominantly M's) exhibit a "chivalrous" attitude toward F criminals & therefore afford them more lenient treatment than M offenders has been set forth by numerous writers. The relationship between "chivalry" & the F offender in the custody of the justice system is explored. The traditional notion set forth by many criminologists, who suggest that F's have a greater likelihood than M's of being processed out of the system, is contrasted to empirical evidence which suggests that the opposite is true. The thesis that F's are given "chivalrous" treatment by agents of the criminal justice system & are consequently treated less severely than their M counterparts is concluded to be a myth. Instead, the reverse situation appears to exist; particularly in the judicial & correctional processing of F offenders in the system. This conclusion is related to the practice of sexist justice in the US, & several negative consequences that this "chivalrous" treatment has upon the justice system in general & upon the F offender in particular are suggested.

S04401 Arafat, Ibtihaj & Kathleen McCahery (City Coll, 138
ASC St & Convent Ave New York NY 10031), ATTITUDE
1975 TOWARD POLICEWOMEN ON ACTIVE PATROL.
0089

¶ The purpose is to ascertain whether or not F police officers, are seen by the public, by their colleagues, & by themselves, as efficiently capable of performing their duties as their M colleagues. A self-administered [] was used. An unstructured interview was also conducted to elicit information from the policemen & to probe their experience & attitudes. A random cross-sectional sample of M's & F's from the New York metropolitan area was used. 700 []'s were distributed & 598 were completed by the R's. Of the police R's, 268 were men & 44 were women & of the group representing community response, 116 were M's & 170 were F's. In the analysis of the data, age, sex, & group identification (community or police dept) were used as independent variables to typify variations in attitudes. The Analysis of Variance method was used to ascertain the significant relationships

that exist between the independent & dependent variables. In addition, percentages were used in comparing the demographic characteristics of the different groups. Although no significant reason exists for not accepting policewomen as equals, there are psychological reasons which inhibit their acceptance. The underlying rationale for these psychological barriers, namely sex roles, has been perpetuated through tradition so that they have become a form of "reality" on which men can base their reasons for excluding women from police work. Sexual identification is a more powerful factor than age in influencing the R's attitudes toward accepting policewomen on patrol duty. The responses clearly show that stereotyping based on sex roles interferes by not allowing the acceptance of individuals who cross sexually identified occupational roles. In this case, the occupational role is police officer, sexual identification is masculine—the problem is the F police officer who must cross into a basically masculine occupational role & be accepted.

S04402 Baldwin, Roger (Muhlenberg Coll, Allentown PA
ASC 18104), WHY INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS IN FAMILY
1975 CRISIS INTERVENTION TRAINING OF POLICE ARE
0090 PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE.

¶ It is a paradox that in American Society there is the greatest proliferation of educational facilities in the world & an almost universal anti-intellectual attitude. This attitude is greater as one descends the SC ladder. The police, generally recruited from upper lower or LMc (Wc) backgrounds are thus relatively high in their disdain for formal education & anything labelled intellectual. Current administrative pushes toward professionalism require formal training & more police are involved in it. Crisis intervention training programs particularly succeed since most are visual & concrete & call for police participation. The practical application of principles that would have remained abstract in a lecture course become exceedingly clear & accepted in a "participant observation course."

S04403 Block, Richard L., HOMICIDES IN CHICAGO: A
ASC TEN YEAR STUDY 1965-1974.
1975 ¶ A 10 year study of changing patterns of homicide
0091 in Chicago 1965-1974 demonstrates several trends.
The increase in homicides is far above that suggested by demographic shifts in the population. Most of the increase can be accounted for by homicides in which a handgun is the death instrument or robbery the motive. Homicides have become increasingly concentrated both geographically in the poorest neighborhoods & demographically among young black M's. After these trends are considered, policy implications of the findings are discussed.

S04404 Boelter, Deborah, Jerome Mabil, Judy Patrick, &
ASC Jose Ortiz (Federal Correctional Institution, Fort
1975 Worth TX 76119), RISK TAKING, DRUG ABUSE AND
0092 CULTURAL VALUE OF RISK.
¶ The purpose is to examine the utility of the encounter group process as employed in the NARA Drug Abuse Program at the Federal Correctional Institution, Fort Worth, Tex. The encounter group process as a positive training device for residents within the institution is discussed, & the structure & function of the group process is described & analyzed in terms of resident motivation & responsibility development. Also examined is risk-taking behavior & responsibility in relation to a resident's active participation within the encounter group setting. The instrument used is a revised version of Kogan & Walloch's Choice Dilemma Scale—the Drug Risk [?]—that was administered in intervals of 3 months within the unit's level system program. The findings are discussed in terms of the pretest & posttest application of the [?] & in regard to future program development.

S04405 Boles, Jacqueline (Georgia State U, Atlanta 30303),
ASC MINGLING AND LOITERING: FEMALE CRIME
1975 RATES AND THE LAW.
0093 ¶ Recent studies show significant changes in rates & types of offenses committed by women. Misdemeanors, especially those related to sexual conduct, are vulnerable to political considerations; thus, laws regulating vice & police enforcement of those laws, are important determiners of changing arrest rates for women. An ongoing study in one large city will indicate the relationship between existing vice laws, differential police practices & arrest rates for prostitution—commercialized vice. A direct relationship will demonstrate the need for case studies of the interaction between laws (especially municipal ordinances) & F crime rates.

S04406 Brawn, Richard G. & Anne L. Whiting (Center
ASC Human Services, 79 Madison Ave NY 10016),
1975 ANALYZING RETENTION IN TREATMENT FOR
0094 DRUG ABUSE: A STUDY OF GAMESMANSHIP IN
ACTION.

¶ Data gathered to assess the efficacy of a treatment referral system for drug addicts were statistically significant. Since the null hypothesis (fitting program services to client needs would not increase retention) thus was accepted, a search for a new model which would explain the results of the original study was undertaken, utilizing the approach of grounded theory. The concept of "intervention" came to be redefined as one of "interference"; that is, interference in the self-perceived interests of the clients & the agencies. A new model was constructed & a reexamination of the original data demonstrated strong empirical support for the Goffmanian theorem of Strategic Interaction. The specific thesis is suggested that intervention by institutions of social control in the solution of social problems (such as drug abuse) promotes a response of gamesmanship.

S04407 Carte, Gene E. (Coll of Community Services U
ASC Cincinnati, OH 45221), TECHNOLOGY VERSUS
1975 PERSONNEL: NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF
0095 POLICE PROFESSIONALISM.

¶ An historical analysis of some aspects of police professional reform, specifically the competing priorities of technology vs personnel is presented. During the early development of professionalism, the selection of superior candidates for policing was a prominent aspect of the model. Subsequent applications tended to minimize such efforts in favor of technological reform. The writings & work of several police reformers—August Vollmer, Bruce Smith, O. W. Wilson,—are discussed in relation to this issue. Outside developments which had an influence on the structure of police services are also considered, including the political climates in the cities; the burden of enforcing extensive & complex automobile regulations; demoralizing effects of Prohibition; new public administration skills which improved police management; & changes in the job market during the Depression. The term "face validity" is used to describe the old-style relationship of legitimacy between the policeman & the community; this relationship is contrasted with the detachment of the professional model. The issue of personnel reform & of face validity in connection with the move to increase representation of groups which have traditionally been excluded from full access to police work is explored.

S04408 Chappell, Duncan (Battelle Law & Justice Study
ASC Center, P O Box 5395 Seattle WA 98105), CROSS-
1975 CULTURAL RESEARCH ON FORCIBLE RAPE.
0096 ¶ While rape is commonly viewed as one of the most serious of all offenses, large variations exist in the reported incidence of the crime within & between different

societies. Thus, in the US the rate of reported rape is substantially higher on the Pacific Coast than it is in the Northeast or North Central parts of the country, & rape rates in the US at large are much higher than those of major European countries. Such variations raise important questions concerning the factors which affect the incidence of rape in a society. Little attention has, however, been devoted by behavioral scientists to the study of cross-cultural aspects of rape. The current literature on the subject is examined with a view to establishing the benefits, as well as the dilemmas, to be derived from a fresh comparative approach to the study of this crime.

S04409 Dandurand, Yvon (Canadian Assoc Professional
ASC Criminologists, P O Box 4464 STN "E" Ottawa,
1975 Ontario K1S 6N5), THE PROFESSIONAL CRIM-
0097 INOLOGIST IN CANADA.

¶ Criminology is sometimes looked upon as being merely a pretense, & excuse for becoming the do-gooders that many of us want to be. On the other hand, criminologists are also said by many to be either "government-paid obscurantists" or "society's dirty workers." Criminology has nevertheless become a substantial source of income for many researchers, many professors, many clinicians, & it is doubtful that very many of us always have the courage to push our criticisms to their own logical conclusions. An attempt is made to reevaluate critically the contribution of the professional criminologist to the general field of social control. The main question addressed is that of knowing why it seems so difficult for the criminologist to define his own role in concrete & realistic terms.

S04410 Dembo, Richard & Harold Hendler (New York U, c/o
ASC 55 Route 9W Piermont NY 10968), ISSUES IN-
1975 VOLVED IN CONDUCTING DRUG RESEARCH IN
0098 INTRAMURAL SETTINGS.

¶ Drawing upon experience conducting research on "drug abusers" undergoing "treatment" in intramural settings, focus is on: (1) definitions researchers, staff & clients have of these settings, & (2) how the relationships among various actors, including the researcher, affect the kind & extent of information (or knowledge) that is generated about the "treatment experience." Implications of this discussion for pursuing research in these settings are explored by considering the social scientist's orientations to his research, the distinction between the ideal & real world of treatment & client & staff views of care. In this context, it is argued that drug abuse treatment is best regarded as a negotiated understanding (however implicit) between treatee & treator to display certain behavior (or performances) that are mutually acceptable as operationalizing the "success" goals of the program.

S04411 DeZee, Matthew R. (Program in Corrections, 401
ASC Schroeder Hall, Illinois State U Normal 61761),
1975 THE SOCIOLOGY OF CRIMINOLOGY: A STUDY OF
0099 GRADUATE SCHOOLS OF CRIMINOLOGY AND
CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

¶ This analysis focuses upon various relationships peculiar to some of the more traditional aspects associated with academe & the rating of academic dept's. Data obtained from approximately 200 academicians, practitioners & graduate students, 14 graduate institutions & 35 scholarly journals provide the bases for analyzing factors influencing the prestige ratings of institutions offering graduate degrees in Criminology/Criminal Justice. The subjective status rank of the dept's is strongly determined by the publication productivity of its faculty, while certain departmental characteristics account for some of the variance. In addition, there is adequate evidence indicating that a strong sociological bias continues to permeate the discipline of criminology.

S04412 Fishman, Gideon (U Haifa, Israel), CAN LABELING
ASC BE USEFUL?

1975 ¶ The research questions were as follows: (1) Do
0100 all boys adopt a negative self perception after an
official contact with a law enforcement agency? (2)

Does a negative self perception necessarily lead to further delinquency & law breaking behavior? A follow-up study of all graduates (N=137) of a M juvenile delinquent's institution was conducted. A self-administered, close-ended [?] was designed & handed out to all the available S's. The total response rate was 46% (N=63). The [?] included questions as to the S's deviant self perception, the way they thought others perceived them after institutionalization & whether the S's believed that opportunities such as jobs were denied to them because of their incarceration. This constituted an index of perceived labeling effect (with reliability of .80 on the Kuder-Richardson test). The population split about equally between S's who indicated definite labeling effects (33%) & S's who indicated absolutely no labeling effects (36.5%). Using a self reporting schedule which consisted of 30 delinquent & criminal offenses, there were no significant relationships between perceived labeling effect & delinquent or criminal activity. The only significant relationship was between labeling effect & length of recommitment (r of .72) which suggests that S's who score high on the labeling effect index (the higher the score, the lower the effect) were recommitted for longer periods than S's who were more aware of the labeling effect (scored low on the index) of their institutional experience. These findings indicate that the stage of secondary deviance is not universally reached after an encounter with the legal system. The data imply that there may be some positive implications to perceived labeling.

S04413 Gottfredson, Don M. (School Criminal Justice
ASC Rutgers U, Newark NJ 07102), SOME POSITIVE
1975 CHANGES IN THE PAROLE PROCESS.

0101 ¶ Charges of arbitrary & capricious parole decision-
making, an absence of clearly articulated decision
policy, & concern about fairness pose problems for most
paroling authorities. The development & use of specific parol-
ing policy guidelines intended to increase equity are described
from studies done in collaboration with the US Board of
Parole. Subjective assessments by decision makers made at
the time of decision showed that judgements of severity & risk
were important determinants of decisions. Thus, severity
classifications & empirically derived measures of risk were
combined to provide the policy definition desired. Procedures
were defined also for periodic review & revision of the policy.
Related work in progress in collaboration with several state
paroling authorities is discussed.

S04414 Greene, Nancy B. (Coll Redwoods, Eureka CA
ASC 95501), A VIEW OF FAMILY PATHOLOGY IN-
1975 VOLVING CHILD MOLEST - FROM A JUVENILE
0102 PROBATION PERSPECTIVE.

¶ Concern is with the child who is molested by either
her natural father, stepfather, or the common law husband
within the home setting. Primary interest & emphasis has been
on the molester & his psychiatric characteristics & sexual
deviations which have all been well documented in the literature
dealing with incest, cultural taboos, sexual psychopathology &
criminality. There is little literature concerning the wife/
mother in the home who is usually depicted as a secondary
victim or her relationship with the molester. The mother's
interpersonal relationships with the daughter/victim, as well
as the molester, has received relatively little probation atten-
tion or documentation. Often it is found that little psychiatric
intervention or treatment has been afforded to either the molested
victim or her mother with whom she is usually reunited. The
location of this study was a large metropolitan probation

department with a wealth of community resources & services. 14 families were chosen by probation staff as those requesting or amenable to treatment. The court reports were reviewed as to completeness of family background information, psychological factors in the family, & court orders. Emphasis on inquiry was to be placed on the interpersonal relationship of the mother, molester's wife, as a heretofore overlook subject of concern. Consideration was to be given as to what techniques, innovative procedures or treatment of modalities would be endeavored as to better service this type of family. There was indeed paucity of background information on the parents which in turn made it difficult for the reader, be it a judge or supervising probation officer, to ascertain the strengths & weaknesses in the family structure so as to better make a meaningful court recommendation & disposition. It appeared that an interview information guide should be developed to assist the probation officer in soliciting information from the victim, the wife/mother, & the husband/father (molester) which would give a much better picture of the family dynamics & which would be germane for further research. A suggested guide is part of the larger paper.

S04415 Hall Williams, J. E. (London School Economics, ASC Houghton Street England WC2), THOUGHTS ON PAROLE MODELS AND PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE. 1975 0103 ¶ The many different models of parole operating in different common law jurisdictions are described; these are linked with different systems of legislative & judicial control of sentencing. Different aims & concepts of parole exist, & these must be borne in mind when considering the criticisms. An element of discretion is necessary in respect of nearly all prison sentences; the question is whether this power should be vested exclusively in the sentencing court or whether it should be shared with a parole board or the prison administration. A linked question concerns the choice between an indeterminate & a determinate sentence, though English & other experience shows that parole can be operated successfully with definite sentences. Another question concerns whether parole applies to all or nearly all prison sentences or to only some, & what proportion of those eligible for parole are actually granted parole. Parole boards vary enormously in respect of: (a) composition, (b) criteria, information acted upon, (c) procedure, (d) recall, & (e) administration & research. The challenge to parole comes from 2 sources: (A) prisoners, who are no longer content to accept the justice & fairness of the system; & (B) research, which casts doubt on some of the basic assumptions. There are many other aspects which fail to be considered in making a judgment about parole. One must consider what have been termed the latent functions served by parole. These are: (i) sentence modification, (ii) contributing to good behavior in prison, (iii) providing a positive objective for prisoners & staff, & (iv) providing a means of checking up on the prison & release program. It is unlikely that abolition of parole is preferable to its further development.

S04416 Hippchen, Leonard J. (Glassboro State Coll, NJ ASC 08028), A STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS AND NEEDS FOR BILINGUAL COURT INTERPRETERS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF NEW JERSEY. 1975 0104 ¶ The courts of NJ have seen a considerable increase in the appearance of non-English speaking defendants in the criminal courts, & concern exists whether these persons are being protected in their Constitutional rights because of language handicaps. This study was conducted for the Administrative Office of the Courts of NJ by faculty of Glassboro State Coll. Its purpose was to make an objective appraisal of the needs & problems of non-English speaking defendants in the criminal court processes, & to determine the adequacy of defense representation of these persons in the courts. Basic methodology consisted of the use of [?]s & personal interviews with court personnel & non-English speaking defendants. The

findings are used as the basis for recommending a detailed comprehensive plan for recruitment, training, & utilization of bilingual court interpreters throughout the court system, & illustrates how research is being used in the State in an attempt to improve the quality of justice among non-English speaking defendants.

S04417 Junger-Tas, Josine (Centre d'Etude de la Delinquance ASC Juvenile, 44 Avenue Jeanne 1050 Brussels Belgium), 1975 HIDDEN DELINQUENCY AND JUDICIAL SELECTION 0105 IN AN URBAN SETTING.

¶ The 1st objective was to study a representative sample of an Ur youth-population, 15 to 18 years old, including boys & girls, students & working youth's, Belgians & children of immigrant workers. The 2nd objective was to try to discover some of the mechanisms that operate to constitute the officially labeled delinquent population. The 3rd goal was to gain more insight in backgrounds of delinquent behavior. The key-concept in this respect is social integration as defined by: (1) close ties with significant others (parents, teachers, boss, friends); (2) the desire to conform & to commit oneself to conventional subsystems (school & work); (3) functioning well in relevant sub-systems; (4) acceptance of general social values, & of more specific legal norms. The principal hypothesis was that social integration would be negatively related to delinquency. Delinquency was measured by 17 selected offenses, which did not include truancy, sexual relations, & running away from home. 399 juveniles were interviewed. The data showed that 66.6% of the interviewed adolescents reported 1 or more delinquent acts, most of which were acts against property, committed in small groups or alone. Girls did report more offenses, & their delinquency was much more like that of boys than was expected on the basis of official records. Except for aggressive delinquency, no relation between SC & delinquency could be established. Children of guest-workers did report considerably less offenses than Belgian children. Pronounced delinquent behavior was found to be related to weak ties with parents & teachers, low commitment to- & dislike of school & work, poor school-records, truancy, & work-instability. Values appeared to be consistent with behavior. The fact of committing some offenses during adolescence seems rather normal. No differences could be found between those who did not report any delinquent acts & those who did report 1 or 2 acts. It is the repeated & more serious offender that should worry us. As to girls' delinquency, it seems clear that in the future it will resemble more & more boys' delinquency. With respect to the theoretical hypotheses, data confirm the social integration -- & social control -- perspective. With respect to selection processes, it is clear that the relation of pronounced delinquent behavior & police-detection is far from being perfect. Other variables, whose relationship with delinquency is by no means established, do affect the possibility of being selected by judicial authorities.

S04418 Katzenelson, Susan (Institute Law & Social Research, ASC 1125 15th St Washington DC 20005), THE FEMALE OFFENDER IN WASHINGTON D. C. 1975 0106 ¶ The purpose is to describe & analyze F offenders, their crime patterns & their dispositions in the criminal justice system. The empirical analysis is based on all the arrests (N= 15, 460) in Washington DC for 1973. The statistical analysis gives a descriptive picture of F crimes, as well as a comparative framework relating findings on F offenders to those on M offenders. The F offender in DC tended to be young, black & unemployed. Most frequently she was charged with a victimless crime of minor seriousness. About 20% of the F crimes were violent, directed mainly against family & friends. Typically, younger women were involved in prostitution, middle-aged women in larceny, & older women in assault. Black F offenders were charged with a much larger

proportion of violent & property crimes than their white counterparts, & this finding might be used as an indicator for the trend all F crime will follow in the future. In terms, of dispositions, women seemed to fare better than men in terms of their cases being dropped, or being found not guilty. But this held true only for violent & property crimes: in victimless crimes the picture was reversed, with women being treated more harshly than men, which might indicate a possible "double standard" in operation. Finally, the study suggested the possible legalization or decriminalization of some victimless crimes. These crimes, specifically prostitution, which are generally unaffected by prosecution or conviction in terms of later recidivism, use scarce resources of a system already overburdened with crimes which are more serious & socially harmful.

S04419 Kress, Jack M. (School Criminal Justice State U
ASC New York, Albany 12222), SENTENCING: THE
1975 SEARCH FOR RATIONAL CRITERIA.
0107 ¶ The importance of the sentencing decision in
modern criminal law is well recognized. Prior
studies have noted a considerable "disparity" in the sentencing
practices of different judges, but have not addressed them-
selves to establishing a concrete method for reducing the in-
cidence of unjustified sentence variation. The ongoing study
described here is attempting to fully cooperate with state trial
court judges in the development & implementation of a set of
practical tools to help the judiciary achieve its declared goal
of equality in subsequent sentencing decisions. Some of the
early legal & methodology problems encountered are here
described.

S04420 Kuchel, Gaylon L. (U Nebraska, Omaha 68101), A
ASC BRIEF HISTORY OF THE IMPACT OF PROFIT
1975 MAKING INDUSTRIES IN PRISONS.
0108 ¶ The desire to make prison labor both productive &
reformative was adopted by the Quakers following
John Howard's visit to St. Michele & Ghent. Congregate labor
under enforced rules of silence prevented contamination by
communication & allowed meditation & communion with God.
When the desire to make prisons self-supporting entered the
picture, a great deal of inmate exploitation occurred. Organ-
ized labor & private enterprise combined their efforts to
legislatively kill all profit making industries in prisons. How-
ever, there are ways in which this activity could work if
proper safeguards are utilized.

S04421 Lowenberg, David A. & Debby Y. Jacquin (199
ASC North Stone Ave, Suite 706 Tucson AZ 85701), A
1975 PRACTICAL ALTERNATIVE TO PROSECUTING
0109 SELECTED FELONY OFFENDERS: THE PIMA
COUNTY ATTORNEY'S ADULT DIVERSION
PROJECT.
¶ After 21 months of operation, the Pima County Attorney's
Adult Diversion Project continues to address itself to cases in
which the local law enforcement agencies & the county attorney's
office have reasonable grounds to believe, from the evidence
presented, that a person has committed a felony criminal of-
fense within Pima County, but in which the county attorney's
office determines that the traditional criminal prosecution
procedure does not serve the best interest of the local com-
munity, criminal justice system, & defendant. In Aug 1975,
the evaluative researcher requested the criminal division
statistics for the previous 7 months for the purpose of con-
ducting an intensive judicial impact study. The principal find-
ing discloses that the diversion project has a positive impact on
the traditional judicial process by diverting 7.6% (\bar{X} %) of the
justice system's felony caseload for the 7 month research
period. In Sep 1974, the evaluative researcher conducted a
cost comparison of a felony defendant being processed through
the traditional criminal justice system vs a defendant being

processed through the adult diversion system. The cost com-
parison revealed that a felony defendant being diverted in lieu
of going through the traditional judicial process saves the local
taxpayers \$1,262 per case. The July Quarterly Report reveals
that 2 out of every 3 prospective felony defendant referrals
have received diversionary status. Since the genesis of the
project, there have been 140 (41%) felony divertees who have
successfully completed the project; there have been 19 (6%)
felony divertees who have unsuccessfully completed the project;
& there are 182 (53%) felony divertees who are presently par-
ticipating in the project. Of the 19 felony divertees who have
unsuccessfully completed the project, only 5 of them were
revoked because of a rearrest. Moreover, only 2 of the 5
divertees were rearrested for committing another felony
offense. The Adult Diversion Project is designed to rehabilitate
the impulsive, situational, nonviolent, & selected violent of-
fenders before they begin establishing a criminal behavior pat-
tern. The diversion personnel are striving to work with the
diversion participants in their own communities so that they
will have a better chance to be law-abiding, productive citizens
for the rest of their lives instead of being stigmatized with a
criminal conviction.

S04422 Mac Namara, Donal E. J. (John Jay Coll Criminal
ASC Justice City U New York, 444 West 56th Street
1975 10019), POLICE DISCRETION AND CRIMINAL
0110 JUSTICE: IRELAND AND JAPAN -- A COM-
PARATIVE COMMENT.

¶ Neither in Ireland nor in Japan is police discretion alluded to
in the police training curricula, in the rules & regulations, or
in the manuals of procedure. Yet in both countries, as indeed
in the US, police officers, particularly in the lower ranks who
are most in contact with field situations, exercise virtually
unlimited discretion (to arrest & to charge), in Ireland
principally in the Ru areas; in Japan more usually in the Ur
centers. In neither country has research been directed to-
ward identifying the criteria (articulated or hidden) upon which
discretionary judgments are based...yet in neither country is
there any evidence that such discretionary decisions result
from corruption. In Ireland, SC & political affiliation have
been identified as variables; in Japan, family affinity & neigh-
borhood identity seem to be operative factors.

S04423 Mac Namara, Donal E. J. (John Jay Coll Criminal
ASC Justice City U New York, 444 West 56th Street NY
1975 10019), POLITICAL TERRORISM: CRIME OR
0111 TACTIC (THE CASE OF THE IRISH REPUBLICAN
ARMY).

¶ The Provisional Unit of the Irish Republican Army has en-
gaged in terroristic acts (assassination, bombing, kidnapping
& maiming) in Northern Ireland over the past 5 years. The
ethical & moral rationalizations for their tactics must be
found in the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church for most
'Provos' are Catholics & Catholic school alumni. The Roman
Catholic Church approves violence in the following circum-
stances: that it be a just cause; that there be important goals;
that all nonviolent means of attaining these goals have been ex-
hausted; that the violence be proportionate both to the ends to
be achieved & to the level of violence utilized by the enemy;
that the decision to employ terroristic tactics is made by a
legitimate organ; that every effort is made to minimize death
or injury to innocent persons; that there be a reasonable chance
of success; & that there be significant support for the terror
tactics among the population in whose interest the campaign is
being waged. The Irish Republican forces hold that all of
these criteria have been met.

S04424 Manning, Peter K. & Lawrence J. Redlinger
ASC (Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824), WORKING
1975 BASES FOR CORRUPTION: SOME CONSEQUENCES
0112 OF NARCOTIC LAW ENFORCEMENT.

¶ Narcotic Laws are subject to the corruption of their spirit because of the means by which they must be enforced. Corruption has its base in the erosion of formal rules & procedures. Informal rules & procedures, or "working agreements & arrangements" are crucial to the maintenance of any organization, one of the most important is that they help members achieve clarity in ambiguous areas & resolve problematic situations. In areas of police work, like narcotic law enforcement, where many activities are ambiguous & problematic, informal working agreements may be the only way any enforcement is accomplished; yet, it is these informal arrangements which provide the structural base for further erosion & corruption of the law. Utilizing a structural-organizational perspective, the general implications of formal rule erosion is examined; specifically focus is on ambiguities & problems surrounding the activity of case-making for narcotics officers. Analysis of case-making activities by officers in 5 police dept's indicates the manner in which formal rule erosion is accomplished & why erosion is seen as necessary. Analysis reveals how information about informal working rules & their application is controlled & "slips" & "errors" handled so that significant publics do not become knowledgeable of the discrepancies between the law as statue & as action. Finally, analysis indicates how all traditionally defined areas of corruption (eg, bribe taking, using & selling drugs, etc) revolve around, & are conditioned by the activities of case-making. The implications of this pattern are discussed as they relate to the regulation of economic markets in general.

S04425 Meier, Robert F. (U California, Irvine 92664),
ASC CORPORATE CRIME AS ORGANIZATIONAL
1975 BEHAVIOR.
0113 ¶ The distinction between white-collar & corporate crime has been elusive for criminologists. One major point of differentiation would seem to be that the study of white-collar crime & corporate crime involve different units of analysis with individual level variables applicable to white-collar criminals, & group or aggregate level variables more appropriate for the actions of corporate or organizational units. Thus, the literature on formal or complex organizations may contain some important information relevant to corporate crime especially in the effects of organizations on members. The implications of placing corporate crime in an organizational framework are discussed along with some hypotheses derived from this conceptualization.

S04426 Meyer, Peter B. (Pennsylvania State U, University
ASC Park 16802), THE PROFIT-MAKERS BEHIND THE
1975 WALLS: PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS'
0114 EXPERIMENTS ON PRISONERS.
¶ The role that profit-makers acting as inmate employers may be expected to play in the corrections process is examined. The experience of correctional settings in which drug manufacturers' testing on inmates is permitted is employed as the experiential frame of reference on which the predicted outcomes are based. Provision for profit-making firms as inmate employers is examined in terms of the impact of introduction of this new set of actors into the institutional setting on the traditional corrections "outputs." A range of institution types, from fully closed to very open, are considered, as are different conditions which might be imposed on private sector employers of inmates. The distribution of benefits from experiments on prisoners is found to favor the companies almost exclusively. While the evidence of detrimental effects on inmates & institutions is not shown to be of major significance, the provision of all benefits to the manufacturers in the form of implicit subsidies is shown to be a very inefficient use of these cost savings, & more productive distributions, including increased provision of funds to inmate & corrections systems are identified as possible alternatives. 5 critical issues confronting correctional systems planning to

permit profit-makers access to inmate labor are isolated: (1) job security & its relationship to job competition; (2) the process of selection of industries & jobs; (3) the relationship of profit-related jobs to other prison jobs; (4) payments to institutions for services rendered to profit-makers; & (5) the problems presented by the institution's role as monopsonist. The specific resolution of each of these issues in the drug test cases is described & probable resolution in other profit-making contexts extrapolated. Unless the drug test pattern is, "... significantly changed in a wholly novel scheme for the introduction of private employers into prisons, the presence of profit-makers behind the walls may not only boost the profits of US industry, but also the volume of US crime."

S04427 Miller, Jon & Lincoln Fry (U Southern California,
ASC Los Angeles 90007 & Ventura Region Criminal
1975 Justice Planning Board, CA), RE-EXAMINING
0115 ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONALISM IN LAW ENFORCEMENT.

¶ Evidence is reviewed which suggests that the personnel who are already engaged in the practice of law enforcement may react less than enthusiastically to the recent demand for higher education & that this is a factor to be taken into account in estimating how successful this educational movement is likely to be. These informal observations are substantiated by findings from a [?] survey of 136 members of 3 small law enforcement agencies in which education was correlated with 5 dimensions of professionalism (based on factor analysis of 25 Likert-type items), 6 dimensions of work strain (also based on factor analysis of a series of Likert items) & 6 questions dealing with work satisfaction. The prediction that education would have a beneficial effect on these 3 aspects of work was clearly disconfirmed. In contrast, measures of rank, tenure & internal organizational relations were found to be better predictors of professionalism, strain & satisfaction. Based on these findings, caution in adopting Coll requirements for all law enforcement personnel is urged.

S04428 Miller, Martin B. (St. Cloud State U, MN 56301),
ASC THE ECONOMICS OF IMPRISONMENT.
1975 ¶ Studies of inmate social systems have traditionally
0116 characterized argot roles or personological types as adaptive responses to the several deprivations of imprisonment. Prison inmates enter, also, into a relatively closed market economy in which they are urged to buy or barter scarce goods & services out of needs specific to the prison culture, eg, for protection, sexual satisfaction, diet supplementation, etc. This production-distribution-consumption paradigm may be either partly or wholly licit or illicit. A "criminal market" is created & maintained by prison systems which underpay inmates for their services, partly in response to a legacy of anticonvict labor legislation, & partly out of a security/punitive need to limit the economic transactions of the prisoner. Inmates are forced into the illicit economy thus created & maintained by the regulated scarcity of desired goods & risk-maintenance by the staff. It has been verified that both guards & prisoners are active participants in illicit market transactions, antithetical to the rehabilitative model, which tend to perpetuate a cynical value system. The more "secure" or regulated the prison, the greater the probability of criminal market-economy transactions. Systems which pay market wages to prisoners report minimization of illicit contraband & illicit transactions, among other benefits. Focus is on the economic world peculiar to the prison culture, & an attempt is made to construct a rational explanation, in economic & socio-psychological terms, for what appears to be a "stressed" supply-demand relationship.

Have you looked into the DECENNIAL
INDEX: 1953-1962 lately?

- S04429 Montanino, Fred (City Coll, 138th Street & Convent Avenue New York NY 10031), ALTERNATIVES TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: ARBITRATION, AN IDEA AND AN EXPERIMENT.

¶ The work is focused on the concept of community arbitration as an alternative to formal criminal processing. The East Palo Alto Yough Program in Calif & the Neighborhood Youth Diversion Project in the East Bronx of NY employ arbitration & community hearing settlement techniques in handling grievances involving juveniles. The Columbus Ohio Night Prosecutor's Office uses law students as arbiters in bringing about settlement of interpersonal disputes. But perhaps the most uniform & widespread use of arbitration is embodied by projects located in Philadelphia, Rochester & Cleveland. These projects are known as 4-A Projects (Arbitration as an Alternative) & operate under the auspices of the American Arbitration Association in conjunction with the local criminal justice administrations. The projects are designed to provide for the arbitration of petty, but technically criminal disputes. The Philadelphia 4-A Project has existed the longest, since 1969, & is the most extensively documented. A case study of this project, involving an analysis & description of such germane issues as project purpose, eligibility & available remedies, is the basis of this discursive & to some degree heuristic disquisition. One cannot augur with certainty the precise directions, forms or even the eventual success of arbitration as an alternative diversionary method to criminal processing. Yet the arbitration process was found to be flexible & susceptible for integration within the criminal justice system. Arbitration is a voluntary process that is available to the R's right up until the moment of trial. Likewise, in the event of failure of arbitration techniques the R's are returned to formal criminal processing. The object of arbitration is to mete out remedies & not punishment, ergo the reconciliation of perpetrator & victim is crucial & not the determination of innocence or guilt. The suitability of the arbitration process is only limited by the R's willingness to participate. Crimes which are nefarious, those which are victimless & those that occur between transients are not strictly suitable for arbitration. Obvious limitations prevent the development of arbitration as a panacea for the problems associated with the formal administration of criminal justice.

- S04430 Myren, Richard A. (State U New York School Criminal Justice, Albany 12084), IMPACT OF GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

¶ Research on the impact of governmental structure on criminal justice systems is almost nonexistent. A preliminary report is presented on research in the field, a look at the spectrum from unitary to federal governmental structures & their criminal justice systems, & a posing of more specific research topics, particularly in the field of legislation.

- S04431 Newman, Graeme R. (State U New York School Criminal Justice, Albany 12222), PROBLEMS OF COMPARATIVE SURVEY RESEARCH IN CRIMINOLOGY.

¶ 8 major problem areas in conducting comparative survey research in criminology are identified & discussed. These are (1) equivalence of stimulus material, (2) response bias, (3) equivalence of interviews, (4) organizational problems, (5) temporal equivalence, (6) equivalence of meaning, (7) sampling problems, & (8) cultural bias in research design. These problems are discussed in particular reference to the 6 culture UN project on perceptions of deviance conducted by the writer.

- S04432 Ortego, Jim (Dalhousie U, Halifax Nova Scotia), ARE MEN AND WOMEN TREATED EQUALLY IN THE OPERATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE

- 0120 SYSTEM OF CANADA?

¶ Culturally induced sexual biases can significantly affect decisions made in the Criminal Law process without being reflected in criminological data. 2 such attitudes are easily identified. The first is the "motherhood-fallen angel" syndrome when applied to women & the second is the "productive-always accountable" attitude applied to men. These sexual biases can effect every stage of the criminal process including the discretion to outlaw a certain conduct, the discretion to call the police, the discretion to arrest, the discretion to prosecute, the discretion to convict, & the discretion to punish, rehabilitate, or return the individual to the community. The internalization of these sexual biases on the part of decision makers in the criminal process & the failure to recognize the existences of these biases has the undesirable effect of legitimating uneven treatment of the sexes, perpetuating an archaic & indefensible norm, & bringing the operation of the criminal law into disrepute.

- S04433 Pelouin, Anthony R. (Fairfield U, CT 06430), DRUGS AND CRIME: HAS THE BRITISH SYSTEM FAILED?

0121 ¶ There is a continuing concern with the rising crime rate throughout the country. Much of that crime is directly related to the illegal traffic & use of certain drugs that are prohibited by law. The attempt to solve the drug & crime problem in the US has been a proliferation of laws & their enforcement by an ever growing & expanding law enforcement agency. This attempt is an obvious failure. The British have dealt with the problem with more emphasis on the medical rather than the legal & punitive approach. This has been more successful than the US approach. Some, primarily the law enforcement agencies, wish to ignore this or even contest it. After reviewing the available past & present data on the drug situation in Britain it is concluded that their approach is more successful & certainly more rational than that of the US.

- S04434 Pepinsky, Harold E. (State U New York School Criminal Justice, Albany 12222), SCIENTIFIC DISPLACEMENT OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

0122 ¶ As President Ford's recent pardon of Mr. Nixon indicates, if one accepts enough responsibility for another's fate to feel compassion for the other person, it is difficult to decide that the other person shall suffer the penalties of the criminal law. And yet criminal justice officials in the US make such decisions routinely, so much so that the country has one of the highest rates of incarceration in the world. How is it psychologically possible for officials to make a common practice of inflicting suffering on others? Consistently with the results of social psychological experimentation, routine infliction of punishment on others would appear to require that the punisher manage to abdicate personal responsibility for his or her actions. Traditionally at common law, criminal justice were able to rest responsibility for infliction of penalties on the offender. The rise of positivism has placed considerable responsibility for deciding how to dispose of criminal cases back in the hands of the officials, but the application of social science technology to criminal justice management makes it possible for the officials to displace the responsibility & punish offenders routinely. If social scientists are to encourage criminal justice officials to accept responsibility for the decisions they make -- to introduce more compassion into the quality of justice given suspects & convicts -- greater emphasis must be given to presenting research as raising questions about, rather than providing solutions to, criminal justice problems.

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- S04435 Price, Barbara Raffel (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16801), THE POLICE ADMINISTRATOR'S AMBIVALENCE TOWARDS PROFESSIONALISM.

¶ The objective is to examine the role of the police administrator in the professionalization of the police occupation & to argue for the utility of the concept in furthering organizational objectives. Special attention is given to the traditional ambivalence displayed by police management toward professionalism. Since professionalism takes 2 forms, rhetoric & action, the implications of each must be investigated. Professionalism, it is recommended, should be considered a police management strategy, currently under-utilized, but with potential power for organizational self-defense as rhetoric &, when operationalized, with direct consequences for increased productivity.

- S04436 Rich, Robert M. (4463 Forest Glen Court, Annandale VA 22003), THE SOCIOLOGY OF LAW: THEORY AND PRACTICE OF CRIME CONTROL.

¶ A survey is presented of the various theories & practices concerning crime control. A theoretical dichotomy was created so as to compare & analyze the crime-control model with the due-process model. The therapeutic & institutional models were not considered. Crime control mechanisms for all societies are based on the inherent inequalities between power-privilege holders & their depositories. Power-privilege differentials constantly change in society, a fact that will be demonstrated by a comparative examination of the crime-control & due-process models. Crime control theory was divided into theory proper, objectives, policies, & trends. One conclusion is that the crime-control model shows that important decisions about offenders processed through the criminal justice system are made by personnel without a clear cut ideology about how to deal with these individuals. A 2nd conclusion is that crime control techniques have been tested against 2 general standards (the effect of intervention procedures & the suitability of intervention procedures). A number of crime control programs were examined to illustrate typical contemporary crime control practices. Most programs today are alternatives to traditional institutional programs. The problems of these programs were pointed out, such as legislative & administrative difficulties, lack of trained manpower, & lack of community involvement & participation on the grass roots level.

- S04437 Robinson, Cyril D. (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802), A PROPOSAL FOR HEROIN MAINTENANCE IN NEW YORK CITY: POLITICAL REACTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS.

¶ An experimental project for heroin maintenance proposed by the Vera Institute of Justice for New York City as part of the Lindsay administration's attempt to reduce drug addiction & drug-related crime is examined. Public disclosure of the proposal was greeted by a wave of protest that ranged across the political spectrum from black militants on the left to President Nixon on the right, as a result of which the project was abandoned. Data were gathered by open-ended interviews of the major decision-makers & by use of press releases, newspaper accounts, & internal memoranda & evaluations. Analysis proceeds along 2 lines (1) using orthodox concepts of pluralism, & (2) employing radical analysis that examines the proposal in its "larger social, historical, political, & economic contexts." The proposal occasioned prolonged & heated debate long after it was buried because decision-makers operate in a social & economic arena restricted by the capitalist system. Such political leaders deal with political shadows of the problem rather than with the problem itself & it is therefore understandable that the debate is superficial & unreal.

- S04438 Robinson, Cyril D. (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802), POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS -- THAT ENDURING MYTH.

¶ Recent retrospective reviews of police-community relations programs conclude that they are generally ineffective or even counter-productive. Yet this has not led to a reexamination of the assumptions on which these programs are based. One important assumption is that "the police are the agents of the people they serve," & that the people served by the police are, in the case of ghetto residents, those same ghetto residents. On the contrary, radical theory holds that the police are the representatives of a state, controlled by a ruling class, whose particular function is to control the ghetto population for the benefit of that class. Moreover, recent research tends to controvert earlier views of the ghetto as a disorganized community & to see it as rich in social & economic life & organization. Fencing & "organized crime," which from the ghetto standpoint, provides inexpensive goods & employment for ghetto residents, are examples of conflicts between ghetto community & police objectives. Police corruption, in this view, represents a benefit to the ghetto population, because it allows the growth & continuation of "black capitalism," while "efficient" police work, of which police-community relations is a part, represents a threat to black survival.

- S04439 Schochet, Barbara V. & Jack Goldsmith (U California, Los Angeles 90025 & American U, Washington DC 20016), ISSUES IN RESEARCH: LEARNING DISORDERS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

¶ A number of recent studies have examined possible relationships between learning disorders & juvenile delinquency. These studies frequently infer the causation of juvenile delinquency by learning disorders. These inferences may lead to oversimplified perceptions of relations between these 2 complex areas. A number of issues are discussed in relation to this new research: (1) the many ways in which learning disorders may be defined, as well as the difficulties of identifying learning problems & their etiologies; (2) the various ways in which juvenile delinquency may be defined, & impediments in using young people who have been labelled "juvenile delinquents" in this type of research; (3) some issues in the labeling & classifying of children as "pre-delinquent," learning disordered" or "learning disabled." A critical analysis of selected studies is presented in light of the above stated areas of methodological concern. Suggestions for future research & a discussion of practical implications for action within the juvenile justice system are outlined.

- S04440 Scimecca, Joseph A. (State U New York, Albany 12222), LABELING THEORY AND PERSONAL CONSTRUCT THEORY: TOWARD THE MEASUREMENT OF INDIVIDUAL VARIATION.

¶ Labeling theory (LT) has recently come under severe attack. Basically, the major criticisms revolve around (LT's) inability to explain individual variation & hence a subsequent limited applicability. A primary reason for (LT's) low explanatory power results from its dependence upon an inadequate & largely unresearchable notion of personality formation -- George Herbert Mead's conception of the development of "self." In short, LT lacks a viable, empirically verifiable theory of personality development, one that can explain why certain individuals accept a deviant label while others reject it. Only by incorporating a more developed psychological conception of the individual into LT, than that of Mead, can LT adequately answer the major criticisms leveled against it. The psychological model offered here is that of Personal Construct Theory as developed by the late, clinical psychologist, George Kelly. Such a synthesis of LT & Personal Construct Theory can offer an explanation of individual variation in the acceptance

or rejection of deviant labels, something that LT as presently constituted cannot do.

S04441 Sigler, Robert T. & John C. Watkins, Jr. (U
ASC Alabama, P O Box 1935 University 35486),
1975 SENTENCING: ART OR SCIENCE.
0129 ¶ The variations in sentencing philosophies are
noted & the common retribution, deterrence, re-
habilitation classification of treatment philosophies have been
adopted here. The legislative enactments which provide the
legal basis for sentencing are varied with wide discretion for
the sentencing authority. There are 2 basic components to the
present movement to reform sentencing procedures. The 1st
seeks to reduce the wide disparity in sentencing which has been
generated by a need to discriminate in a context where no basis
for discrimination exists other than personal values & public
pressure. The 2nd seeks to urge disparity through the applica-
tion of discretion to make the sentence fit the needs of the of-
fender rather than the nature of the offense. As the present
body of knowledge is inadequate, sentencing today must be
viewed as a complex art rather than a true science. The need
is stressed for the development of the alternatives many ad-
vocated by many for the disposition of the offender. A 2 stage
approach is appropriate. The 1st stage, or the short term
goal, is the reduction of present sentencing disparity based on
public pressure & personal values. The long term goal is the
reintroduction of sentencing disparity based on a firm body of
empirical knowledge & an effective set of sentencing alterna-
tives.

S04442 Silverman, Ira J., Manuel Vega & John Accardi (U
ASC South Florida, Tampa 33620), POLICE PERCEP-
1975 TIONS OF FEMALE CRIMINALITY.
0130 ¶ Little systematic research has been directed to-
ward the examination of F criminality. Police per-
ceptions are examined regarding the following: (1) demographic
characteristics of F offenders ie, age, race, income, marital
status, & employment status; (2) the nature of increased in-
volvement of F's in felonies, misdemeanors, & specific part 1
offenses; (3) treatment of F's as compared to M's by police,
courts, & correction personnel; (4) effect of the traditional F
role on masking criminality; arresting F's as compared to
M's. Data were collected by means of a [?]. The final sample
was 352 state & local law enforcement personnel in the greater
Tampa Bay area. Results indicate that police perceptions were
consistent with the data reported in the Uniform Crime Re-
ports. More specifically, the R's perceived major increases
in aggravated assaults, larceny & shoplifting. There were also
perceived increases in traditionally M dominated crimes of
burglary & robbery. The typical F was seen as being below 21,
black, single & unemployed. R's also indicated that F's were
more leniently treated by all segments of the criminal justice
system, but suffer more adverse effects at the hand of the
system. Also F's were seen as harder to handle than M's in
arrest situations.

S04443 Steadman, Henry J. & Joseph J. Coccozza (Mental
ASC Health Research Unit, 44 Holland Ave Albany NY
1975 12229), DANGEROUSNESS AMONG INCOMPETENT
0131 FELONY DEFENDANTS: A TENTATIVE ASSESS-
MENT OF PREDICTIVE VALIDITY.

¶ The 1971 New York State Criminal Procedure Law mandated
for the first time in that state that indicted felony defendants
who were declared incompetent to stand trial had to receive an
additional determination of dangerousness. Between Sept 1,
1971 & Aug 31, 1972, in the absence of any statutory or em-
pirical guidelines, 2 psychiatrists & the court made such de-
cisions for 256 M defendants. The research reported here are
the 1st analyses of the follow-up data for these 256 cases re-
sulting from a 4 year, prospective study initiated at the outset
of the CPL implementation. The data reported examine the

predictions of dangerousness by psychiatrists & the court in the
light of behavior exhibited by the defendants over a 3 year
period in state mental hospitals & in the community as their
behavior precipitated rearrest or rehospitalization.

S04444 Stockdale, Eric, THE EMERGING SCIENCE OF
ASC SENTENCING — THE ENGLISH SCENE.
1975 ¶ The official report on Young Adult Offenders in
0132 1974 included a recommendation that the courts
should in most cases of such offenders fix only the
maximum term, & that the actual time served should be deter-
mined by bodies other than the courts. This proposal reopened
the question of whether the judges are the most appropriate
people to decide on sentences, & the question was given added
impetus by some controversial sentences. Despite this there
is substantial support for the continuance of judicial sentencing,
subject to adequate training. Improvements in the latter area
are discussed, as is the crucial influence of the appellate
system on judicial education.

S04445 Swigert, Victoria Lynn (Holy Cross Coll, Worcester
ASC MA), DIFFERENTIAL LEGAL TREATMENT AND
1975 CRIME CAUSATION.
0133 ¶ The literature on differential legal treatment has
evidenced contradictory findings concerning the role
of class & race in the disposition of criminal defendants. At
the same time, a growing number of observers have pointed to
the importance of demeanor & appearance of individuals in the
legal process. Given the nature of the American democratic
system & the homogenizing effects of mass culture, it is ar-
gued that legal representatives, in their decision making pro-
cesses, rely upon an informal assessment of the defendant's
conformity to a criminal stereotype. That such a stereotype is
comprised of many class & race characteristics does not imply
that it is restricted to, or includes all members of the Lc or
minority groups. The operation of a criminal stereotype has
implications for the maintenance of the deviant behavior in
question. If it can be demonstrated that the judicial system
acts to differentially dispose of those defendants whose char-
acteristics are said to predispose them to criminality, the
legal system becomes an agent of blocked opportunity for these
groups. The isolation of such individuals from access to the
quality of justice guaranteed by the Constitution to all, acts to
reinforce subcultural commitments among those thus affected.
A series of propositions is developed which integrate a soci-
ology of law & a theory of crime causation.

S04446 Trebach, Arnold S. (Center Administration of
ASC Justice American U, Washington DC 20016), THE
1975 POTENTIAL IMPACT OF "LEGAL" HEROIN IN
0134 AMERICA.
¶ What impact might the British system of medical
dispensation of heroin have on crime & related problems in the
US & Canada? Methods of investigation were: (1) site visits
to English & American addiction treatment centers, & (2)
projections into the future based upon many empirical studies.
Preliminary conclusions were: (A) potential great benefits to
nonaddicts, especially cancer & cardiac patients, since heroin
is the most powerful analgesic known to medical science — ad-
vantages ignored in most criminological research; (B) reduc-
tion of unknown dimensions, but perhaps a minimum of 25%, in
crime committed by addicts in treatment; (C) continued crime,
nevertheless, by many addicts in treatment; (D) a significant
drop over time in black market prices & operations; & (E) no
significant increase in recruitment of new addicts through
"legal" distribution as opposed to present highly efficient
illegal distribution system. A plan is proposed for America
providing for local options & variations in distribution systems,
as allowed in the 21st Amendment regarding alcohol.

- S04447 Vigderhous, Gideon (Bell Canada & Concordia U,
ASC 620 Belmont Montreal P Q), METHODOLOGICAL
1975 PROBLEMS CONFRONTING CROSS-CULTURAL
0135 CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH USING OFFICIAL
DATA.

¶ The aim is 3-fold: (1) To present & discuss some of the methodological problems involved in utilizing cross-cultural criminal statistics, (2) To present the current available sources of international criminal statistics & to examine their reliabilities, (3) To discuss the impact of cross-cultural criminological research on the development & assessment of criminological theories. The major problem criminologists face in comparative research is the problem of comparability. This problem could be examined in light of possible discrepancy which might exist between the operational & nominal definitions of various types of crime. The major source of international crime statistics is compiled & published by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). Interpol compiles information on: (a) murders; (b) sex offences; (c) larcenies; (d) frauds; (e) counterfeiting currency offences; (f) drug offences, & (g) total number of offences. Examination of INTERPOL's data reveals significant amounts of missing data. This is especially salient for developing countries. A second source of international statistics is provided by the World Health Organization (WHO). This source is of limited interest to criminologists since it provides data only on homicide & suicide. Analysis of the reliability & stability of homicide statistics revealed that this criminal offence attains a high level of stability & reliability when examined on a time series basis. Analysis of the comparability of the 2 official sources (INTERPOL & WHO) with regard to homicide revealed a 0 order r of $r = 0.95$ for 33 countries. A longitudinal analysis correlating homicide data from the 2 sources revealed mixed results. The r between the 2 sources varied for different countries between .04 & 0.90. Cross-cultural criminological research is mandatory if we are to develop a more generalized understanding of criminal behavior. At the present time, most of the criminological knowledge stems from the American experience; with the absence of cross-cultural studies, the risk of nongeneralizability is greatly enhanced, & in any case can never be evaluated.

- S04448 Vondracek, Fred W. (Pennsylvania State U, Uni-
ASC versity Park 16802), THE ROLE OF THE COMPUTER
1975 SCIENCES IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF
0136 JUSTICE.

¶ Ultimately, the quality of justice depends upon the competence of the individuals who work within the justice system & upon the effectiveness of the programs they operate. The question of how the computer sciences & computer technology can contribute to the upgrading of personnel working within the justice system, & how they can provide the basic tools necessary for comprehensive & continuous program monitoring & program evaluation is addressed. Cited are examples such as computer-assisted in-service training for probation & police officers as constituting one way of improving the quality of justice through improving the quality of justice personnel. Furthermore, attention is called to automated decision-making aides in police, probation, & court work. The Computer-Assisted Regional Evaluation System for juvenile delinquents, known by the acronym CARES, is cited as one of a series of currently operational examples. Finally, discussion is focused upon the implications of a computerized data base for comprehensive process & outcome evaluation of all justice programs.

- S04449 Ward, Richard (John Jay Coll Criminal Justice,
ASC 444 West 56th Street New York NY 10019), A
1975 HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF POLICE CORRUPTION
0137 INVESTIGATIONS.

¶ The results of corruption investigations & reports

are examined. Focus is on corruption investigations in New York City, beginning with the Lexow Commission Report & concluding with the Knapp Commission Report. Findings indicate that corruption is a recurring phenomenon, at least in New York City; that there has been a corruption expose approximately every 10 to 15 years; & that the nature of police corruption has changed little — although the sources of corrupt activities have shown some change over time. There is also less political involvement in police corruption than there was at the turn of the century.

- S04450 Wickman, Peter M. (State U New York, Potsdam
ASC 13676), MARKET-ORIENTED INDUSTRIAL WAGES
1975 FOR PRISONERS IN THE TWO NORDIC COUNTRIES
0138 OF FINLAND AND SWEDEN.

¶ 2 hypotheses are presented: (1) Market-oriented wages for offenders utilized in these 2 Nordic countries, both as policy & experimentally, are based on an adherence to the "work ethic" pervasive in these societies. (2) Acceptance in these societies of the economic reality of a "mixed" economy makes such market-oriented prison labor programs a part of the long-term developmental goals in crime control, even though both countries have been under pressure to institute "law & order" short-term policies. Data were gathered in the Fall of 1974. At an on-going experiment at Tillberga, an open national prison, about 80 sentenced prisoners manufacture prefabricated houses, which are sold on the open market. Workers apply for assignment to this institution from other prisons, including closed (maximum security) institutions. The \bar{X} time served at Tillberga is slightly over 4 months. The workers here receive a weekend each fortnight. Client response to the program is very positive; however, their highest praise centers around the furlough not the wages they receive. In Finland where commitment to the treatment ideology is much less, market-oriented wages are paid to about 10% of the sentenced offenders. These are assigned to "labor colonies" where they are occupied in building airports, constructing roads, restoring historic monuments, & working in logging & wood-processing industries. The Labor Colonies usually receive those sentenced to drunk driving; but about a 33.3% of the workers come from closed institutions & serve out the last 3 or 4 months of longer sentences in the open labor colonies. Under the new Finnish Penal Code, approximately 50% of the sentenced prisoners will be paid industrial wages by 1976. Preliminary studies of the Swedish experiment & more thorough data on the Finnish program, do not indicate a significant reduction in recidivism. These market-oriented prison wage systems might serve as viable models for lessening both the exploitative & abnormal aspects of prisons & jails in the US. This would necessitate the acceptance of new perspectives *vis-à-vis* both prisons & society.

- S04451 Williams, J. Sherwood & John H. McGrath, III
ASC (Virginia Commonwealth U, Richmond 23220),
1975 SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF GUN
0139 OWNERSHIP.

¶ Gun ownership is viewed as expressive of system pressures which involve fundamental questions about the thrust & direction of our society. By knowing more about the "why" of gun ownership more can be known about the effect of the society on its people. Using data from the 1973 NORC General Social Survey, 5 hypotheses are examined. The findings indicate that victims of crime are more likely to own guns than are nonvictims. A negative relationship was found between gear in one's neighborhood & gun ownership. Statistical support was found for the hypothesis that conservatism is positively related to gun ownership. An index of violence proneness was developed & found to be positively related to owning guns. A negative or pessimistic life outlook tended to lead to not owning guns. Several controls were introduced in order to test for spuriousness (race, religion, age, sex, SC & size of place

reared). Each of the findings are discussed & suggestions for further research are made.

S04452 Williams, Kristen M. (Institute Law & Social Research, 1125 15th St NW Washington DC), **CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — DATA FROM A "NONSYS-TEM."**
ASC
1975
0140

¶ To facilitate criminal justice planning, it is important to have a statistical overview of the functioning of the criminal justice system from the victimization of a citizen through the incarceration of the offender. An attempt is made to provide an overview of one jurisdiction by presenting attrition rates at varying points in the process, for particular types of crime occurring in the District of Columbia during 1973. The data compared are from 3 sources: the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's victimization survey of the District of Columbia, Uniform Crime Reports for reported offenses, & data from PROMIS (Prosecutor's Management Information System) for arrests through convictions. Because data from the victimization survey & Uniform Crime Reports are incompatible, data from PROMIS was compared with both victimization data & data from the Uniform Crime Reports. After adjusting the figures from the victimization survey & PROMIS, victimizations were compared to arrests for assault, rape, personal robbery, household burglary, commercial robbery, & commercial burglary, in order to obtain the % of victimizations in which at least 1 arrest was made. Then, using the % of incidents which victims said they reported to the police, an estimate was obtained of the % of offenses in which at least 1 arrest was made. The crimes of assault & rape were more likely to result in a police arrest, if known to the police, than robbery or burglary. The problem of this finding perhaps being attributable to the victimization survey's underestimation of nonstranger assaults & rapes, was illustrated by comparing the percentage of nonstranger assaults & rapes in the victimization survey to that found using arrest data. However, when Uniform Crime Reports were compared to PROMIS for homicide, rape, robbery & burglary, a similar pattern was found with homicide & rape more likely to result in arrest than robbery or burglary. For 2 crimes, commercial robbery & commercial burglary, rates were computed from victimization through conviction, using data from the victimization survey & PROMIS. Only 4 & 1% of the commercial robberies & burglaries, respectively, resulted in conviction. The point of greatest attrition appears to be between the report of an offense & an arrest.

S04453 Wilson, Nanci Koser (Southern Illinois U, Carbondale 62901), **STYLES OF DOING TIME IN A CO-ED PRISON: MASCULINE AND FEMININE ALTERNATIVES.**
ASC
1975
0141

¶ The literature on F reactions to imprisonment strongly suggests that women respond to the phenomenon of incarceration in much different ways than do men. Giallombardo & Heffernan, among others, have explored these differences through the study of F prisons, which have then been compared to previous studies of all M prisons. Findings are presented on the differences in the reactions of men & women to the experience of imprisonment, based on a sample drawn from cocorrectional prison, which houses both men & women in a single, similar environment. Differences in disciplinary tickets received, treatment programs & institutional work chosen by inmates are among the data considered in an attempt to distinguish various styles of "doing time" engaged in by M & F felons.

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S04454 Hagan, John (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **EXPLAINING WATERGATE: TOWARD A CONTROL THEORY OF UPPERWORLD CRIME.**
ASC
1975
0142

¶ Existing explanations of "upperworld crime" focus on differential responses to strain. The assumption of strain in an upperworld context is unwarranted, with the experience of "Watergate" as a sensitizing example. An alternative explanation, based on control theory, is suggested. This explanation is based on the assumption that the freedom to commit crimes varies by vocation & SC. The policy implications of a control theory of upperworld crime are suggested.

S04455 Shichor, David, & Alan Kirschenbaum (Tel Aviv U & Instit Technology (Technion) Haifa Israel), **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND NEW TOWNS: THE CASE OF ISRAEL.**
ASC
1975
0143

¶ The study focuses on the connections between SE indicators & the extent & depth of juvenile delinquency in the social setting of Israel development (new) towns. Multivariate analysis reveals that there are statistically significant relationships between the extent of unemployment, the quality of elementary schooling, the date of founding of the town, & the rates of juvenile delinquency. Similarly, there were significant relationships between unemployment, the quality of elementary schooling, density per dwelling unit, distance from larger population centers, & the extent of juvenile recidivism. There were some additional relationships discovered which did not reach statistical significance, but which carry certain explanatory value in the understanding of the delinquency problem in this social setting. Some of the findings seem to be useful also for other countries which contemplate the establishment of new towns.

S04456 Kercher, Glen A. (Instit Contemporary Corrections & Behavioral Sciences Sam Houston State U, Huntsville TX 77340), **ISSUES RELATED TO THE ACADEMIA RESPECTABILITY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION.**
ASC
1975
0144

¶ The credibility of criminal justice education has been undermined by not infrequent & flagrant abuses of what are generally thought of as sound academic procedures & by a somewhat pervasive skepticism on the part of academicians toward vocationally oriented & multidisciplinary programs. A number of issues are discussed which, it is suggested, are germane to academic respectability such as program objectives, structural placement, curriculum, faculty qualifications, library facilities, academic credit, & types of degrees awarded. The establishment of an accreditation body specifically for criminal justice programs is proposed.

S04457 Bloch, Harriet, & Harold Hendler (New York U, c/o 788 Columbus Avenue New York NY 10025), **ENTERING THE EMPIRICAL WORLD OF DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT: A METHODOLOGICAL NOTE.**
ASC
1975
0145

¶ The apparent trend in the evaluation of drug treatment programs toward the systems analysis or management research approach stresses cost effectiveness &/or outcome evaluation in terms of rates of recidivism & retention. These

assessments of service efforts depend heavily on quantitative & objective techniques of measurement. Unfortunately, such methods cannot adequately examine the treatment experience in its fullest sense, ie, the "process" of treatment. Thus these techniques produce findings which are limited in sensitivity as indicators of variation in the effectiveness of program & policy, & therefore are limited in the extent to which they can be utilized in suggesting alternative policies. All too often, such research designs are developed in a vacuum, ie, without substantial contact with the empirical world of the program being evaluated. It is contended that such first-hand involvement in the program's social world is critical to designing any evaluation that seeks to uncover the dynamic processes operating within a treatment setting. The position is taken that an extensive period of qualitative exploratory research can help to insure that the issues addressed in a more quantitative evaluation of a program are salient to the empirical world of that program.

S04458 Deren, Sherry, Meni Koslowsky, & Stephen Sofer
ASC (NYS Office Drug Abuse Services, 2 World Trade
1975 Center New York NY 10047), PERSONALITY
0146 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FEMALE ADDICT AS
MEASURED BY THE DRAW-A-PERSON TEST.

¶ Although several studies using the Draw-A-Person Test (DAP) have been conducted on M addicts, no literature exists on the use of this instrument with F addicts. This study compared 55 F narcotic addicts with a sample of 55 M addicts, matched on age, ethnicity, & intelligence. The results, based on objective DAP measures, indicated that F addicts may have greater difficulties in interpersonal relations, & that ethnicity by sex interactions may be important considerations in identifying personality sex differences. The results were discussed in terms of the need for research on the F addict & implications of the findings for treatment.



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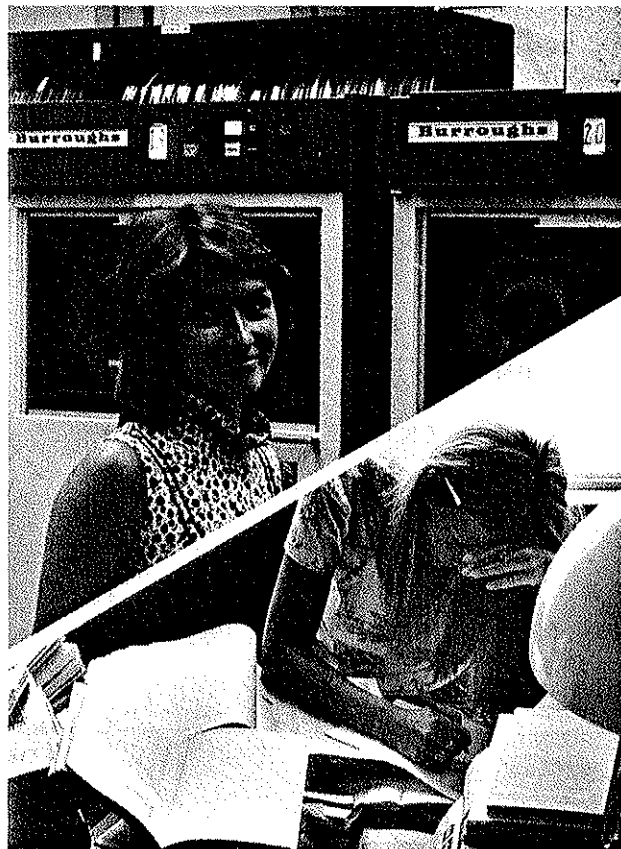
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