

# abstracts of papers presented at the 1976 annual meeting of the AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

- S06186 Allen, Harry E. & Nick Gatz (Ohio State U,  
ASC Columbus 43212), EX-OFFENDERS AS PAROLE  
1976 OFFICER AIDES: AN OUTCOME STUDY.  
0147 ¶ The use of professional aides in social service  
delivery systems — ie, corrections — has a long  
history, but little empirical evidence exists as to its effective-  
ness. The use of exoffenders as parole officer aides in Ohio  
began in 1972 as a 3-year innovative project. The project's  
major goals were to use former parolees to: (1) assist current  
parolees with postrelease adjustment problems, (2) reduce  
caseload size, & (3) develop a career ladder for indigenous  
paraprofessionals. Only 2 of the 9 effectiveness indicators  
are discussed here, although aides were remarkably similar  
to (& on some parameters more effective than) parole officers.  
Measured by educational achievement & promotion in rank,  
an effective career ladder was constructed for aides. In  
terms of recidivism (definite failure, possible failure, &  
success), the cases supervised by aides were significantly  
more successful than those clients under supervision by par-  
ole officers, despite the more problematic caseload nature  
of the former. The recidivism differential may have in part  
resulted from aides' smaller caseloads, degree of supervi-  
sion of aides exercised at the unit level, more intensive inter-  
actions between aides & parolees, & absence of functional  
role conflicts ("helper" vs "supervisor").
- S06187 Anderson, Etta A. & Merry A. Morash (U Mary-  
ASC land, College Park MD 20742), LIBERAL THINK-  
1976 ING ON REHABILITATION: A WORK-ABLE SOLU-  
0148 TION TO CRIME?  
¶ An examination of one aspect of liberal ideology  
which has significantly influenced correctional programs &  
policy — ie, the liberals' ideas about the role of work as a  
rehabilitative measure. The nature of the relationships be-  
tween criminality & unemployment & between rehabilitation &  
work, as espoused by the liberals in their theories, policies  
& programs, are discussed & criticized. The conclusion is  
that the emphasis which has been placed upon preparing indi-  
viduals for work has diverted attention away from efforts to  
produce changes in the social structure — eg, in economic &  
political institutions. Structural changes in these areas would  
make it possible to more adequately meet the needs of a  
larger portion of society's members, including exoffenders.
- S06188 Anton, Anatole B. & Richard Ayre (U Colorado,  
ASC Boulder 80302), CONDITIONS FOR A MARXIST  
1976 CRIMINOLOGY.  
0149 ¶ In a characterization of what a Marxist crim-  
inology would be & what advantages Marxist  
theories have over other theories, it is posited that Marxist  
theories — in contrast to others — seek to explain the speci-  
fic form that crime assumes in different kinds of societies  
at specific points in their history. The progress that has  
been made so far in the construction of such a theory is eval-  
uated. The classical & contemporary criminologists who are  
important in this regard are discussed, but focus is on the  
defects of Taylor, Walton & Young's book, THE NEW CRIM-  
INOLOGY. This book is seen as making little progress in  
the direction of its stated aim, ie, soundly criticizing non-  
Marxist criminologies, & as making less progress in the  
positive direction of constructing a Marxist criminology.  
Conclusions are that the preliminary obstacle of achieving  
an adequate concept of crime must be overcome before either  
a Marxist critique of criminology or a Marxist criminology  
can be achieved. This problem requires understanding of the  
concept of crime as an institutionalized philosophy.
- S06189 Arcaya, Jose M. (U Cincinnati, OH 45221)  
ASC A PHENOMENOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF  
1976 THE FEAR OF CRIME.  
0150 ¶ Concern here is with the application of the  
phenomenological method to the public's percep-  
tion of crime. Using this descriptive, qualitative approach,  
the everyday lived meanings related to the fear of crime are  
analyzed. The study is based upon indepth, open-ended  
written descriptions & interviews with 75 S's from the  
greater Pittsburgh & Cincinnati metropolitan areas. In-  
cluded is a brief exposition of the phenomenological method,  
background literature on the public's perception of crime,  
a structural description of the fear of crime, & implications  
for societal responses to this problem. A main conclusion is  
that the fear of crime reciprocally results in a fear of  
strangers. This finding has consequences for the notions  
of community & the experience of interpersonal isolation.
- S06190 Aultman, Madeline G. (Lamar U, Beaumont TX  
ASC 77710), A TYPOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF  
1976 THEORETICAL EXPLANATIONS.  
0151 ¶ The data for this study were collected by the  
Youth Needs Survey in Tallahassee, Fla during  
Mar, 1975. A stratified cluster sampling technique was  
used to select homerooms from grades 6 through 12. A self-  
report instrument was used which contained multiple choice  
questions used in generating Likert scales. The sample in-  
cluded approximately 1,500 students in Leon County. Factor  
analysis was employed in an attempt to construct offense  
types, but failed to reveal any differences of significance.  
Specifically, only 1 factor clustering was located. Never-  
theless, a typology based on legal categories of criminal  
acts was developed in order to see whether there is a dif-  
ference in the abilities of theories to explain various types  
of criminal behaviors. Utilizing regression analysis, it  
appears that property offenses & violent offenses are best  
predicted by the variable reflecting social alienation than by  
the normative pressures variable which is most useful in  
predicting status, petty, & drug offenses. Additionally, these  
offense types are compared as to how well they are explained  
by entire models of delinquency causation. In this later task,  
path analysis is employed.
- S06191 Aultman, Madeline G. & Charles F. Wellford  
ASC (Lamar U, Beaumont TX 77710 & Westinghouse  
1976 Urban Systems Center, 1911 Jefferson Davis Hwy  
0152 Arlington VA 22202), TESTING OF MAJOR DE-  
LINQUENCY THEORIES THROUGH PATH  
ANALYSIS.  
¶ In a study of the processes involved in delinquency causa-  
tion, several dominant sociological theories are tested through  
path analysis. The tested model includes variables reflect-  
ing propositions of anomie theory, labeling theory, & a vari-  
ety of control theory. Also in this model are variables mea-  
suring alienation & self-esteem to assess the importance of  
these supplementary concepts in the theoretical explanation.  
Suggestions are that a model which contains many of the  
current theories available on delinquency causation can pro-  
vide us with an indication of our ability to statistically explain  
the variance in crime & delinquency. Data were collected by  
the Youth Needs Survey in Tallahassee, Fla during Mar, 1975.  
A stratified cluster sampling technique was used to select  
homerooms from grades 6 through 12. a self-report instru-  
ment was used which contained multiple choice questions  
used in generating Likert scales. The sample included

approximately 1,500 students in Leon County. Analysis of the data suggests that the variable reflecting labeling by parents & teachers & the variable reflecting controls from peers are much more able to explain processes of delinquency causation than is the anomie variable. Conclusions are that anomie theory is more suited for explanation at a different level & that at the individual level focus should be on the importance of interpersonal controls.

S06192 Austin, Roy L. (Pennsylvania State U, University  
ASC Park 16802) UNCONVENTIONAL COMMITMENT,  
1976 NEUTRALIZATION, AND DELINQUENCY.  
0153 ¶ Contrary to the position he regards as evident  
in the works of Cohen (1955), Miller (1958), &  
Cloward & Ohlin (1960), Matza claims that "the subculture  
of delinquency ... does not commit adherents to their mis-  
deeds" (1964: 50). As in his earlier publications with Sykes  
(1957; 1961), he proposed instead that delinquents are at-  
tached to conventional values but periodically neutralize  
these values to commit illegal offenses. These propositions  
on commitment & neutralization have remained influential  
in part because of reported empirical support (Matza, 1964;  
Ball, 1966; Buffalo & Rodgers, 1971). However, these find-  
ings that supposedly support Matza's position allow alterna-  
tive nonsupportive interpretations. Moreover, analysis of  
data based on 1,588 white boys from the Richmond Study  
shows that indicator of unconventional beliefs (used as mea-  
sures of moral commitment) are more strongly related to  
indicators of theft & vandalism than are indicators of neu-  
tralization. This finding is contrary to Matza's emphasis  
on the importance of neutralization in explaining delinquency.  
In addition, boys who hold unconventional beliefs are more  
likely to agree with statements suggesting that they use neu-  
tralizations. Since neutralization should not be necessary  
for these boys, rejection or revision of Matza's thesis is  
suggested.

S06193 Baijal, Christine Wolf (Lake County Juvenile  
ASC Court, Painesville OH 44077, A SOCIO-  
1976 ECONOMIC STUDY OF THE ILLINOIS  
0154 JUVENILE COURT ACT OF 1899.  
¶ This study traces the development of the Ill  
Juvenile Court Act of 1899. The SE setting was seen as a  
contributing factor in the enactment of this legal change.  
Suggestions are that a conglomerate group of varying inter-  
est (rather than a single vested interest group) may have  
been influential in the development of this act. Based on  
this study, a triangular model of variables has been pro-  
posed with SE setting, juvenile court act, & a conglomerate  
group of varying interest linked as independent, dependent,  
& modified intervening variables respectively.

S06194 Bailey, William C. (Cleveland State U, OH 44115),  
ASC A MULTIVARIATE CROSS SECTIONAL AND  
1976 LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF THE DETERRENT  
0155 EFFECT OF THE DEATH PENALTY.  
¶ While most sociologists seem committed to  
the notion that the death penalty does not deter, careful exam-  
ination shows the available evidence to be far from conclusive,  
with most investigations suffering from serious theoretical  
& methodological difficulties. To meet the objections raised  
by Gibbs (1968), van den Haag (1969), Bedau (1971), Justices  
of the US Supreme Court (*Furman vs Georgia*, 1972) & others  
that: (1) most investigations have solely focused upon capi-  
tal offense rates for states which differ in the statutory pro-  
vision for capital punishment & not upon its actual use (cer-  
tainty), (2) the few analyses that have examined the effect of  
certainty have only focused upon a few years that may or may  
not be representative of other years, & (3) levels of execu-  
tion for the years that have been examined are so low as to  
seriously bias (distort) the results. Examined here is the

relationship between execution rates & homicide rates cross-  
sectionally for each retentionist state for the period 1910 to  
1967 & longitudinally for each state for this period. With the  
exception of but a few states & years, a  $r$  analysis utilizing  
both a rectilinear regression model & a power function  
showed executions — as practiced over the last 6 decades —  
& levels of homicide to be generally unrelated. This rela-  
tionship remained basically unaltered when a N of SE &  
demographic factors associated with homicide were intro-  
duced as control variables. Some caution is suggested in  
interpreting these negative findings, however, due to some  
theoretical & methodological limitations of the present in-  
vestigation.

S06195 Ball, Richard A. & J. Robert Lilly (West  
ASC Virginia U, Morgantown 26506), EMERGENT  
1976 DELINQUENCY IN A RURAL AREA.  
0156 ¶ This study reports behavioral & attitudinal  
data obtained through self-reports completed  
by 398 boys & 407 girls, all of whom were white, Wc, 6th  
graders residing in an ecological context with both Ru & Ur  
characteristics. The data show a relatively low incidence  
of basic norm violation accompanied by pronounced levels  
of norm neutralization & anomia. Data suggest that attributed  
neutralization may be a significant factor in the delinquency  
of boys in such a context, but an insignificant factor in the  
delinquency of girls in the same area. Several forms of  
anomia appear to be salient factors, & there is some sug-  
gestion of differences in the patterns for boys & girls. Self-  
concept appears to affect the impact of neutralization &  
anomia on emergent delinquency among both the boys &  
girls.

S06196 Barker, Thomas (Mississippi State U, Mississi-  
ASC ppi State 39762), POLICE DEVIANCE OTHER  
1976 THAN CORRUPTION.  
0157 ¶ Focus is on forms of police deviance not  
directly related to police corruption, viz: police  
perjury, sex, sleeping & drinking on duty, & police brutality.  
Police deviance is examined as a form of occupational or  
work related deviance with its accompanying opportunity  
structure, socialization through occupation experiences &  
group support & reinforcement. Data gathered in a medium  
size police organization reveals that the perceived extent of  
each deviant pattern varies inversely with the perceived  
"wrongness" & risk which existed in the police agency.

S06197 Bartol, Curt R. (Castleton State Coll, VT 05735),  
ASC PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL  
1976 LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.  
0158 ¶ This correlational & exploratory study tested  
the hypothesis that Ru policemen & deputy  
sheriffs differ significantly from a control group in certain  
psychological characteristics measured by psychological  
inventories. S's were 48 policemen from small Depts & 46  
deputy sheriffs representing a wide geographical distribu-  
tion throughout the state of Vermont. The control group was  
100 M Coll students of comparable age & background. Data  
were collected from the MMPI, EPI, EPQ, Henman-Nelson  
Intelligence Scale, Strong-Campbell Interest Inventory, & a  
structured interview. Differences between the means of the  
groups were submitted to a t-test. Results indicated signifi-  
cant differences in extraversion, neuroticism, interest  
patterns, exhibitionism, heterosexuality, dominance, &  
suspicion. Most outstanding were the highly significant per-  
sonality differences, with Ru police personnel exhibiting  
significantly more stable-extraverted behavior than the  
control group. The possible reasons for these differences  
are discussed.

S06198 Beck, Louis M. & Fuad Baali (Western Kentucky  
ASC U, Bowling Green 42101), CAN DEVIANCE BE  
1976 MEASURED CROSS-CULTURALLY? SELF-  
0159 REPORTED DELINQUENCY AMONG MIDDLE  
EASTERN AND US COLLEGE STUDENTS.

¶ In attempts at scaling self-reported delinquency that have been explored by Short, Nye, et al, each of the studies essentially was questioning the representativeness of the official figures & the discreteness of the categories of delinquent vs nondelinquent. In so doing they were probably inadvertently providing information as to the variables involved in becoming labeled an official delinquent. Interest here is also in the representativeness & discreteness problem, as well as perhaps the more important problem regarding the measurability of delinquency cross-culturally — ie, does the Nye & Short scale apply equally as well to cultural groups other than US samples? 2 random samples were selected to explore this problem: 300 Western Kentucky U students & 300 American U Beirut students (non-American). Each sample was administered a [?] including the sample 29 items developed by Nye & Short. Scores were computed for each of the R's utilizing the Nye & Short scale based upon the Guttman scaling technique. Several results differing from the original scale were noted. The following hypotheses were investigated: (1) Generally the Coll samples would conform to the patterns of conduct reported by the training school & high school samples. However, the Coll samples of US students will tend to report a greater amount of delinquent acts than high school students, but less than training school students. The lowest scores &  $\Sigma$  amounts of delinquency will be reported by the Middle East Coll students. (2) For all samples boys will exceed girls in  $\Sigma$  amounts of delinquency & scale scores. For all items except ungovernable behavior & runaways Ms will exceed Fs in the N of reported offenses. (3) The Nye & Short scale will be found to apply to the US sample, but greatly modified in the Middle Eastern sample. All of the foregoing hypotheses were supported. Implications are that: (A) the applicability of the Nye & delinquency scale must be reconsidered when using foreign samples; (B) those kids who later go on to Coll may be a very select group of youngsters; (C) because Coll students come from predominately Mc backgrounds, they may be permitted to commit more serious delinquent acts more frequently than high school students; (D) because Coll M's are allowed more permissiveness in their behavior, they are much more seriously & more frequently involved in delinquent behavior than girls; (E) training school M's while more frequently & seriously involved in delinquency than Coll students, entered the institution not simply because of the  $f$  & seriousness of their acts but also because of their Lc background which made them more likely targets by the police than the Mc Coll M's; & (F) for training school girls, both their sex & class background as well as the seriousness &  $f$  of their acts have something to do with their admission into training school.

S06199 Bennett, Richard R. (Youngstown State U, OH  
ASC 44555), POLICE VALUE SYSTEMS: AN  
1976 ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATIONAL MODEL.  
0160 ¶ Although there is ample empirical evidence  
& those that they police, the origins of these differences have not, to date, been adequately investigated. A review of the current literature revealed that these differences could be attributed to the unique factors found within the police occupation. Based on these factors, a situational model, specifying causality, was developed. 8 such situational factors were identified & subsequently analyzed. In concurrence with previous research, the findings indicated there was a significant difference between police & non-police value systems. In addition to previous findings, there was evidence that 6 of 8 identified situational factors were

directly & positively related to this terminal value difference. The findings concerning the effect of situational variables on social, personal, moral, or competency value system emphasis were inconclusive. Policy implications, based on these findings, are presented & discussed.

S06200 Binder, Arnold (U California, Irvine 92717),  
ASC EVALUATION OF RESULTS AND PREDICTION  
1976 OF FUTURE DIRECTIONS.

0161 ¶ Despite the many & varied attempts to control juvenile delinquency the resulting reduction in delinquency rates has not been impressive. While there is some question whether the most recent approaches to delinquency control via diversion are effective, there is no question but that the standards for evaluating results have become increasingly systematized & orderly. As was the case in the development of the scientific method before it, the use of formal evaluation results from the desire to control errors & biases in human judgment. But that goal has been only partly realized. 2 very recent summaries of evaluations of programs aimed at delinquency prevention & control are considered. Lundman, McFarlane, Scarpitti, Dixon, & Wright are cited. Essentially the same data were available to these 2 sets of evaluators of evaluations. Similar discrepancies are found throughout the evaluation literature on diversion, adult as well as juvenile. The biases & motivations of evaluators must be considered in addition to the data available to them. Many academic-type evaluators, for example, have become famous for being critical of everyone else's work. The future in evaluation-research calls for Bayesian analyses, to focus on changes in outlook as a result of data, rather than on the finding of truth.

S06201 Block, Richard (Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626),  
ASC FATAL AND NONFATAL CRIME: HOW ARE  
1976 THEY DIFFERENT.

0162 ¶ Using large samples of police reports of homicide, robbery, & aggravated assault, 2 hypotheses are tested. 1st that there are significant & important differences between robbery & aggravated assault in characteristics of both victim & offender, environment, & interaction. 2nd that homicide is a subset of all violent crime & can be differentiated from other violent crime only on factors which either directly affect injury or police processing. For Chicago in the mid-1970's, both hypotheses are supported. The implications of these findings for theories of homicide causation are discussed.

S06202 Boles, Jacqueline & Charlotte Tatro (Georgia  
ASC State U, Atlanta 30303), LEGAL AND EXTRA-  
1976 LEGAL METHODS OF CONTROLLING FEMALE  
0163 PROSTITUTION: A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON.

¶ Both legal & extralegal methods for controlling prostitution in 4 countries are examined. The primary legal methods are: (1) laws prohibiting specific behaviors, ie, soliciting, (2) laws regulating establishments connected with prostitution, (3) laws regulating specific aspects of prostitutes' lives or nonwork behaviors, & (4) laws regulating the activities of prostitutes' associates. Extralegal methods of regulation include police harassment & the use of laws other than vice laws to arrest & detain prostitutes and their associates. All these methods have been largely unsuccessful. The practice of prostitution changes as rapidly as do the laws which are created to curb it. If citizens & their governments sincerely desire to regulate prostitution, decisions must be made about what aspects of prostitution should be regulated, then laws & enforcement procedures can be directed toward those aspects.

S06203 Boyanowsky, Ehor O., Ken Brayley & Brian  
ASC Rapsky (Simon Fraser U, Burnaby British  
1976 Columbia V5A 1S6), SOCIAL AND ECOLOGICAL  
0164 FACTORS IN THE FORMATION AND PERCEPTION  
OF A VIOLENT DELINQUENT GANG.

¶ A study to determine whether media coverage of violent behavior by a group of juveniles had instilled unwarranted fears in the populace among whom vigilante groups were being considered. 2 factors are examined: perception of the group as a function of social orientation to them, ie, parents, police, social workers, merchants, & neighbors, & 2nd, as a function of neighbors' physical distance from gang territory. Interviews were conducted using open-ended questions & Likert-type scale opinion items. In addition, an analysis of the physical terrain; housing, & recreational opportunities was made. Contrary to the media-created panic hypothesis, perceptions of the gang were most negative on the part of persons closest to them, ie, parents & closest neighbors. Furthermore, problems of adjustment arising from a high density of similar single parent families rather than a ghetto-like physical environment, appeared to account for the gang's antisocial activities.

S06204 Brady, James Peter (U Massachusetts, Amherst  
ASC 01002), THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF JUSTICE  
1976 IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE'S  
0165 REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

¶ Patterns of crime & state justice policy are decisively influenced by class & class conflict arising from political economy. The expression of class in crime & justice patterns of the US is compared with revolutionary China. The ideological impact of bourgeois individualism vs the role of Maoist thought is also compared in terms of the theory & practice of justice in the 2 countries. The implication of class analysis for justice reforms is that no fundamental change toward a more humane, rational, or egalitarian justice system can be realistically expected from a capitalist state which is tied to the defense of privilege & exploitation. Class consciousness, political education, & mass organization are essential since fundamental change in justice can only come from outside the state, if we are to witness anything but further repetition of the distorted "reforms" & broken hopes that are the history of justice innovation in the US. Social justice is dependent upon the advancement of socialist revolution.

S06205 Brantingham, Paul J., Patricia L. Brantingham  
ASC & Thomas Molumby (Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306), PERCEPTION OF CRIME IN A  
1976 DREADFUL ENCLOSURE.  
0166

¶ Victim perception of crime occurrence location using 2 separate victimization surveys is explored. The 1st survey uses standard victimization survey techniques to build a descriptive model of crime occurrence in a large & heavily victimized married-student housing complex. The 2nd survey uses Lynchian mental mapping procedures to model residents' perceptions of where, within the complex, crimes occur with greatest & what the most dangerous areas within the complex are. Comparison of the 2 models shows that residents' perceptions of crime location differ substantially from the patterns obtained through victimization survey. Implications for research & theory are discussed.

S06206 Brennan, Tim & David H. Huizinga (2305 Canyon  
ASC Blvd, Boulder CO 80302), AN OVERVIEW OF  
1976 TYPOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN DELINQUENCY.  
0167

¶ The development of new powerful quantitative multivariate methods for taxonomic research has opened up many new possibilities for typological & classification research in all of the social sciences. The use of taxonomic

approaches has been ubiquitous in the study of delinquency. However, most of the prior typologies in delinquency research were nonquantitative, intuitive, & often simply gave impressionistic ordering schemes. The use of numerical methods for typological analysis requires, however, that the researcher make a series of explicit methodological choices. Taxometric methods vary enormously in their implicit logic & numerical processes. This study reviews the major classes of classification methods & examines the basic research uses of typological methods in the study of delinquency. These are: (1) description & data-compression, (2) hypothesis testing, (3) hypotheses generation, (4) prediction, & (5) experimentation. Methodological examples from the extant delinquency literature are used to illustrate each of these basic research purposes. Guidelines for the use of the new taxometric methods are offered.

S06207 Broussard, William J., Timothy G. Sadler &  
ASC Roy Mefferd (Birkman-Mefferd Research Founda-  
1976 tion, 3637 W. Alabama Houston TX 77027), THE  
0168 BIRKMAN METHOD: AN INDUSTRIAL PSYCHO-  
METRIC TOOL APPLIED TO VOCATIONAL  
COUNSELING AND CAREER PLANNING FOR AN EX-OFFEN-  
DER POPULATION.

¶ Community-based rehabilitation centers have become increasingly more popular over the past few years even though methodological problems concerning replicable procedures & evaluation of effectiveness have been raised (Clarke, 1976). One such center, Uplift, was designed & implemented in Houston, Tex, to utilize: (1) Replicable procedures built around the Birkman Method [?] — a personality assessment & training procedure used extensively in industrial placement & training, (2) a treatment vs control group design, & (3) evaluation of rehabilitative effect, based on follow-up data compiled on both the treatment & control groups. 16-25 year-old M exoffenders (N=90) were enrolled in the uplift program between Jan & Nov of 1975. Most were counseled for 30 to 60 days, then placed in vocational training or work. Counseling was centered around the Birkman Method Report which describes various behavioral styles & vocational potentials. Follow-up information indicated a significant increase in job stability & decrease in rearrest for the treatment group compared to the control population. An age effect for both groups was observed indicating higher success rates for older clients.

S06208 Bynum, Tim S. & Charles Massey (Florida State  
ASC U, Tallahassee 32306), IMPLEMENTATION OF  
1976 COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS FROM AN  
0169 ORGANIZATIONAL PERSPECTIVE: AN EXPLORA-  
TION OF COMPETING GOALS OF EQUALITY  
AND EFFICIENCY.

¶ In recent years numerous strategies of community-based corrections have been proposed with the dual goals of assuring an equality of treatment of the criminal offender & the coordination of correctional services. In this study the feasibility of the equal coexistence of these goals of justice & efficiency is explored. Quantitative data collected during a 16-month observation of the implementation of a community-based correctional system in a midwestern & western city are used in addition to information obtained from Likert scale organizational [?] & formal interviews with justice officials to demonstrate the incompatibility of goals of justice & efficiency. The data base includes complete information on the processing & disposition of 3,000 cases in the midwestern city & 7,000 in the western site. In addition SE data (income, occupation, employment, age, race, sex, etc) were collected on a majority of these cases. In the explanation of the emerging dominance of concerns of efficiency, organizational cooperation & exchange are

prior offense record, F juveniles referred for criminal offenses receive more lenient treatment than their M counterparts. This pattern holds for both black & whites. The court, however, tends to give more similar dispositions to black M's & F's than to white M's & F's when the offense is criminal. Among status offenders, black M's receive the most lenient treatment while white F's who are repeat offenders receive the most severe treatment. However, whether juvenile court dispositions work to the advantage or disadvantage of F's juvenile offenders in the short-term, the long-term effect is the same — to reinforce outmoded sex roles.

S06215 Decker, Scott H. (Indiana U, Fort Wayne 46805),  
ASC THE JUDICIAL PROCESS IN A RURAL CONTEXT.  
1976 ¶ 2 hypotheses were examined in the context of  
0176 a Ru circuit court. The 1st related to the extent  
of plea bargaining. The data for this analysis  
came from a 3-month period of courtroom observation. Dur-  
ing this time detailed observations of the proceedings were  
recorded. In spite of small caseloads, a large % of cases  
(53%) were pled out. This was held to be inconsistent with  
the argument that blames plea-bargaining on an overloaded  
criminal justice system. The 2nd hypothesis was formulated  
to test whether more favorable judicial treatment of local  
citizens occurred when legal seriousness of offense was con-  
trolled. The records of the County Sheriff provided an N of  
590. Tabular analysis showed that "outsiders" were no more  
likely to be incarcerated or serve more time than locals when  
offense seriousness was controlled. Conclusions are that  
both analyses depicted Ru courts in a fashion similar to com-  
parable examinations of Ur courts.

S06216 Durig, K. Robert (U Louisville, KY 40208), NEW  
ASC LIGHT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOME  
1976 ATMOSPHERE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
0177 ¶ A project is conducted to determine if there is  
a difference in the perception of the father &  
mother relationship, the home atmosphere, & of punishment  
between delinquent & nondelinquent youth. A sample of delin-  
quent boys & girls was selected from a community treatment  
agency in southern Ind & was compared with a sample of non-  
delinquent teenagers from the same geographical area by  
means of 4 [?]s consisting of questions answered by yes & no.  
The t test was used for the statistical analysis. A highly sig-  
nificant difference between the groups was found with regard  
to the perception of the home atmosphere & the father. There  
was no statistically significant difference with regard to the  
perception of the mother & punishment.

S06217 Eissler, Victor C., Jr., Timothy Sadler, Don E.  
ASC Kirkpatrick, & Roy B. Meffered, Jr. (Birkman-  
1976 Meffered Research Foundation, 3637 W. Alabama,  
0178 Houston, TX 77027), VOCATIONAL POTENTIAL:  
A COMPARISON OF INMATES AND FREE WORLD  
WORKERS VIA THE BIRKMAN METHOD.

¶ This investigation examines a possible reason for the com-  
mon finding that offenders trained in vocational trades fail to  
exhibit stable employment in these trades. The hypothesis is  
that inmates would have personality characteristics more  
similar to office workers & persons not hired for production,  
operations-oriented work than to persons hired for productions  
jobs. Vocational potential is defined as possessing a constel-  
lation of personality & interest characteristics in common with  
persons who are successful in a given vocation & not having  
the characteristics of those who fail in the same vocation. Per-  
sonality was measured with the Birkman Method [?], a 298-item  
true-false & multiple choice instrument measuring self-  
perception, social perception, & occupational interests, uti-  
lized for employee selection, counseling & training in business  
& industry. Discriminant function analyses were utilized to  
compare prison inmates (N=431) with free world office workers

(N=130), production workers (N=337), & persons applying for  
production jobs who were not hired (N=349). Samples were  
matched for racial composition & were composed of M's.  
The demographic characteristics of education, race, marital  
status, age, & a measure of verbal ability are reported for  
each of the samples. Inmates appeared to show more voca-  
tional potential for office & other highly-structured work situ-  
ations than for production, operations-oriented work. Inmates  
also showed more similarity in personality to the office &  
production nonhire samples than to the sample of workers actu-  
ally hired for production type jobs. Free world workers  
tended to show more vocational potential toward production  
jobs. The findings appear to have implications for training  
& job development for inmates & exoffenders & possible ex-  
planations are discussed.

S06218 Erickson, Patricia G. (Addiction Research Founda-  
ASC tion, 33 Russell St, Toronto Ontario M5S 2S1),  
1976 DECRIMINALIZATION OF DRUG OFFENCES:  
0179 SOCIAL EFFECTS.

¶ For any particular offense, criminalization  
may be viewed as a function of the N of criminals produced &  
the types of sentences imposed on offenders. Focus here is  
on decriminalization in the 2nd instance when less severe  
sanctions are made available. A legal change in 1972 allowed  
the Canadian criminal courts to make a finding of guilt with-  
out the registering of a conviction. This new sentencing pro-  
vision, called a discharge, was intended to reduce the stigma  
associated with criminal conviction. It is important to deter-  
mine whether what appeared to be a decriminalizing measure  
in law had that effect in practice, in order to know whether  
any degree of decriminalization has been achieved. The so-  
cial consequences of a discharge, either absolute or with  
probation, are compared to the impact of conventional con-  
viction with a fine penalty. A samples (N=95) of cannabis of-  
fenders with no prior convictions was contacted at court im-  
mediately after their trial. After 1 year, 90% were reinter-  
viewed. In the follow-up interview, which contained open-  
ended & multiple choice questions, the purposes were to doc-  
ument any ensuing social, economic, interpersonal, & legal  
consequences & to record the offender's perception of their  
importance to his/her life. It was found that type of sentence  
did not appear to be a major determinant of the severity of  
consequences experienced post-trial. Many of the economic  
difficulties described by the offenders seemed to be related  
more to their age, lack of marketable skills & life style  
rather than criminalization per se, at least in the fairly short  
interval studied. However, family reactions resulting from,  
or likely to follow, awareness of the offense were perceived  
as problematic, particularly by the younger sample members.

S06219 Fattah, Ezzat A. (Simon Fraser U, Burnaby,  
ASC British Columbia), FEAR OF VICTIMIZATION,  
1976 CONCERN ABOUT CRIME, AND ATTITUDES  
0180 TO THE DEATH PENALTY.

¶ Though the fear of victimization & concern  
about crime have really been used interchangeably, there is  
a subtle distinction that shows that the 2 concepts are not at  
all equivalent. PO polls of recent years, both in the US &  
Canada, provide evidence of increasing fear of victimization  
& of heightened concern about crime. Because this coincided  
with a hardening of attitude towards criminals, with an in-  
creasing demand for harsher penalties, & with a stronger  
support for the death penalty, it is logical to hypothesize that  
both phenomena are linked. In fact, some authors claim to  
have found evidence linking the fear of personal victimization  
to attitudes about crime & punishment, & correlating anxiety  
about crime with support for the death penalty. However,  
most empirical findings do not seem to corroborate the as-  
sumption that concern with crime, fear of victimization, or  
even actual victimization are major determinants of

attitudes to the death penalty or to punishment in general. Experiences of victimization are not remembered for any length of time by most people, indicating that most such incidents do not constitute very important events in a person's life experience. On the other hand, most people are not victimized sufficiently often for those experiences to make a major impact on their lives. If actual victimization is not a major determinant of attitudes to crime & punishment, then the fear of it is likely to have even less impact on such attitudes.

S06220 Fiddle, Seymour (Hunter Coll, New York NY  
ASC 10029), THE MYTH OF A DYING CULTURE.  
1976 ¶ An investigation of the sociocultural elements  
0181 in the following paradox: despite immense amounts  
of money & manpower, drug addiction—heroin  
addiction in particular — continues to thrive, in varying de-  
grees, in the large Ur centers of the US. Enumerated are  
such processes as: microcosmization, isotopianization,  
variocephalous structure, temporalization, randomization, &  
embeddedness of the addict culture. Concerning the last, its  
embeddness in the problems of the Third World, in various  
international criminal organizations, & in megalopolis is dis-  
cussed. Also discussed are survival rationality, addiction &  
its adaptive mechanisms, the corruptibility of the law & "in-  
vestors," & historical developments reinvigorating the addict  
culture.

S06221 Finckenauer, James O. (Rutgers U, Newark NJ  
ASC 07102), CRIME AS A NATIONAL POLITICAL  
1976 ISSUE, 1964-1976, FROM LAW AND ORDER TO  
0182 DOMESTIC TRANQUILITY.  
¶ A longitudinal review of a major political issue  
over 4 national campaigns is outlined. The nature of the  
"crime" issue, which has broad & far reaching ramifications  
for public policy & for American society is examined. The  
meaning of this issue has generally extended far beyond crime  
itself to include riots, demonstrations, sexual freedom, ob-  
scenity & pornography, campus unrest, racial problems, &  
the general "future shock" of rapid social change. Certain  
presidential candidates' assessments of the "crime" issue &  
the factors bearing on those assessments are described, com-  
paring liberal vs conservative treatment of the issue. Some of  
the answers & solutions proposed by the various candidates  
are analyzed. An attempt is made to answer 2 overriding  
questions: (1) how did the campaign treatment of the crime  
issue & the solutions proposed influence the implementation  
of public policy, if at all? & (2) what were & are the implica-  
tions of these solutions for the democratic system of govern-  
ment based upon the Constitution? The conclusion is that the  
delicate balance between crime control & due process, & be-  
tween retributive & distributive justice, may have tipped dan-  
gerously in the direction of increased power for the state at  
the cost of decreased individual freedoms.

S06222 Fisher, Sethard (U California, Santa Barbara  
ASC 93106), STATE AGENTS AS THERAPISTS.  
1976 ¶ The failure of a therapeutic community-type  
0183 treatment effort designed to rehabilitate parolee  
(former) addicts is noted, along with failure of  
other similar programs. Explanation of this failure rests on  
2 essential features which are absent from such programs.  
The most cogent & widely accepted explanation of treatment  
failure in correctional institutions suggests that treatment  
efforts lead to a corruption of authority, & thus to the break-  
down of social control. In fact, authority has never been a  
significant ingredient in relations between staff & inmates in  
correctional institutions. Treatment efforts in correctional  
establishments are seen as initiating a new circuit of com-  
munication that provides new opportunities for self-expression  
by staff & inmates. Traditional patterns of staff-inmate

relations which rest on power rather than authority, thus at-  
tempt to acquire the kind of legitimacy implied in the concept  
of authority. At issue, then, is the absence of authority rather  
than its corruption. Failure of these attempts reflects built-  
in limits of tolerance of custodial establishments for the kind  
of staff-inmate relations implied in the concept of authority.

S06223 Foley, Linda A. & Christine E. Rasche (U North  
ASC Florida, Jacksonville 32216), A LONGITUDINAL  
1976 STUDY OF SENTENCING PATTERNS FOR FE-  
0184 MALE OFFENDERS.

¶ Apparent changes in F involvement in crime  
have led to speculation that judges who may have been lenient  
to F offenders in the past are now giving longer sentences.  
An attempt is made to discover whether any significant chan-  
ges in sentencing patterns have in fact occurred in 1 midwes-  
tern state over a 16-year period. Focus is on admission &  
release data collected on all F offenders (N=974) incarcerated  
in the Missouri State Correctional Center for Women between  
Jan 1959 & Dec 1974. The results are primarily f & correla-  
tional data. Focus is on the relationship between the length  
of sentences received in each offense category & variables  
such as the offender's age, race, county of disposition, &  
year of conviction. Each of these variables affects the sen-  
tencing of F offenders. The data support the original hypo-  
thesis that sentences are increasing for F offenders, particu-  
larly in the last 4 years. Longer sentences were received  
by younger women for murder although more older women  
were imprisoned for this most serious crime. Harsher sen-  
tences were received by whites, although blacks were incar-  
cerated for more serious crimes. More severe sentences  
were received by women in Ru counties who were convicted  
of crimes against the person although the large majority of  
these crimes are committed in Ur areas. This trend would  
suggest that women are penalized for being different.

S06224 Fooner, Michael (NY Instit Advanced Studies,  
ASC 230 East 81st St, NYC 10028), WHITE SLAVE  
1976 TRAFFIC: ISSUES AND PERSPECTIVES OF  
0185 INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE IN WOMEN TODAY.

¶ International traffic in women for purposes of  
prostitution is still flourishing. It is found to be organized  
in networks linking "exporting" & "importing" countries.  
Though sometimes referred to as "the world's oldest profes-  
sion," its operation is found to be thoroughly contemporary,  
based on an examination of reports generated by UN bodies &  
affiliates, the International Criminal Police Organization  
(Interpol), & judicial & private agencies. Traffic in women  
has evolved modes for vigorous growth, while efforts at fu-  
ture social control over the exploitation of prostitution have  
had their effectiveness limited by controversies & contradic-  
tions as to aims, standards & values in socially acceptable  
or socially responsible behavior. Among the issues are those  
of human rights & personal freedom in relation to criminal  
opportunism.

S06225 Ford, Robert E. & David Wachtel (State U New  
ASC York, Buffalo 14222 & 4424 Ridge Lea, Amherst,  
1976 NY 14226) DETERRENCE, DRUGS AND NEW  
0186 YORK STATE'S 1973 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE  
ACT.

¶ Late in 1973, NY State, reacting to spiraling increases in  
drug use, passed a strict new drug law. This law calls for  
severe & mandatory penalties, both for possession & sale of  
controlled substances. The passage of these new severe pen-  
alties provide an opportunity for a natural experiment. Using  
data from a Metropolitan Drug Task Force, patterns & N of  
drug arrests before & after the institution of these new pen-  
alties are analyzed. This analysis reveals significant changes  
in both patterns & N of arrests by this drug enforcement unit.  
The data, while highly tentative, suggests that these new drug



laws have realized considerable alteration in both drug use by offenders & drug enforcement by police.

S06226 Fry, Lincoln J. & Jon P. Miller (VRCJPB, 290  
ASC Maple Court, Ventura CA & U Southern California, Los Angeles 90007), A USE FOR COMMUNITY POWER TECHNIQUES FOR AFFECTING THE IMPACT OF EVALUATION ON PUBLIC POLICY.

¶ Evaluation has become a major emphasis in the criminal justice system, but the extent to which evaluation results affect public policy outputs is, at best, problematic. A major contributing factor is that project-level personnel are the primary audience for evaluation results. Major system decision-makers are rarely apprised of findings, & if they are informed, the results are often received after the decisions they might have applied have already been made. The decision-making hierarchy is usually not visible to evaluation personnel, obscuring the identity of those who should be the target group for evaluation findings. Here use is made of reputational community power techniques to identify the crucial decision-makers in an 88 member county criminal justice planning board in Calif. The relationship between influence on the board & access to crucial information is discussed as well as the informational concerns & priorities that were expressed by the Rs. Several recommendations from the study are discussed & a comment is made about how they were acted upon. The most important implication is that community power techniques offer those concerned with the impact of evaluation on public policy a means to comprehend the intervening decision-making apparatus.

S06227 Galbraith, Richard R. (Arizona Dept Corrections, 1601 W. Jefferson Phoenix 85007), SUBCULTURAL DELINQUENCY AS A FORCE FIELD.

¶ The theories of Cohen, Miller, Cloward & Ohlin & Matza are viewed as unnecessarily fragmented. It is proposed that these various subcultural theories can be reconciled by using a general model of behavior as the product of social & psychological variables interacting to create a force field. The dynamics of the force field assume that the social forces are continuous variables of varying strength & each component force contributes to determination of the behavior. The standard theories of subcultural delinquency are synthesized by relating them to the 5 dominant components of a behavioral force field: environmental opportunity, social pressure, attitudinal predispositions, personal needs, & personal capacities.

S06228 Garofalo, James (Criminal Justice Research Center, 1 Alton Rd Albany NY 12203), TIME: A NEGLECTED DIMENSION IN TESTS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES.

¶ The testing of theories in criminology has been a predominantly static exercise in 2 senses. 1st, most of the prominent theories in criminology (ie, cultural transmission, interactionist, drift, labeling, conflict) are stated in processual terms, yet most testing of these theories have used cross-sectional data. 2nd, the theories have been developed within & are directed toward answering questions that exist within a specific historical-cultural context, but evaluations of their validity proceed as if the theories are independent of any historical setting. Both aspects of the problem are addressed. Some of the methodological difficulties of using cross-sectional data to test processual theories are discussed. Reasons for the relative absence of longitudinal data are presented & alternative ways of efficiently using data to test processes are examined. The necessity for developing a sensitivity to historical context is discussed, primarily from a Marxian perspective.

S06229 Georges, Daniel E. (U Texas, Arlington 76019), THE STUDY OF BOMBINGS, INCENDIARIES, AND BOMB THREATS IN THE CITY OF DALLAS FOR THE YEAR 1975.

¶ The relationship among a wide variety of variables & the occurrence of bombings, bomb threats, & incendiaries in Dallas for the year 1975 is examined. Included among the findings were the following: (1) only 8.8% of the reported incidents (N=396) actually resulted in a bombing &/or incendiary, with very few casualties resulting, (2) revenge is the most common motive, (3) public buildings, & business & residential structures were the primary locations for the incidents, (4) the ethnic/racial characteristics of 43.6% of the suspects could not be determined, (5) Fs tend to be underrepresented in the suspect category when the sex of the suspect can be determined, & (6) bombings & bomb threats are the actions of youthful offenders. Additional detailed findings are presented.

S06230 Goldsmith-Kasinsky, Renee (Utah State U, Logan 84321), COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS: DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OR CRIMINALIZATION REVISITED?

¶ The functions, direction & effectiveness of community corrections programs in North America are examined in terms of their underlying assumptions & ideology. Community-based corrections are defined as the range of dispositional alternatives to the centralized correctional institutions, including both tradition probation, parole, & halfway houses as well as recent pretrial intervention programs. The treatment model with its underlying ideology of the "rehabilitative ideal" forms the rationale for these programs. The forerunner of community alternatives were advocated by reformers of the Progressive Era. The rhetoric & consequences of community corrections is assessed. The need to socially control the behavior of the offender seems to be the major function of these programs. Suggestions are that these programs have negative unintended consequences such as altering the prison population to a more violent, higher risk one with longer sentences. In addition, new pretrial intervention programs increase the N's of persons brought within the bounds of the criminal justice system, thus criminalizing more young persons than before. There is a possibility of community alternatives coopting & impeding the decriminalization movement & other moves toward more fundamental overhauling in the criminal justice system.

S06231 Greenwood, Peter W. (Rand Corporation, 1700 Main St, Santa Monica CA 90402), INSIGHTS FROM A POLICE INVESTIGATION STUDY: A POTENTIAL ADVERSARY ROLE FOR THE POLICE.

¶ The research approach, findings, & recommendations of the Rand police investigation study are summarized. Some of the police reactions to the study are discussed & they are used to illustrate the point that criminal justice officials frequently brush aside criticism of their performance by blaming other parts of the system. It is shown how the police have it in their power to determine more precisely where responsibility lies for various system deficiencies.

S06232 Guyot, Dorothy H. (Rutgers U, Newark NJ 07605), CHANGING THE ORGANIZATION MODEL FOR POLICE DEPARTMENTS: FROM THE ARMY TO THE HOSPITAL.

An analysis of the process by which police managers are moving their Depts away from the traditional view of police Depts as little armies in the war on crime, toward the hospital model of service delivery & referral. The metaphor of the hospital model created by G. O'Connor rests on

the similarity of task structure for MD's & police officers. The police manager works along 4 dimensions in moving his Dept toward the hospital model: (1) he gains compliance through emphasizing the gatekeeping functions of recruitment & socialization rather than through hierarchical controls, (2) he changes the secondary compliance structure from coercive to normative, developing & meeting needs for self-actualization, (3) the police manager develops channels of communication & cooperation with citizens for crime prevention, which, like preventive medicine, requires the involvement of the client, & (4) the police manager develops accountability through peer pressure & self-esteem, diminishing reliance on chain of command. The conceptual argument is supported by 2 case studies of increased intrinsic motivation — a generalist-specialist role for patrol officers & changing from 2-man to 1-man patrol cars.

S06233 Hallinan, Conn M. (People's World, 1819 10th St, ASC Berkeley CA 94710), IRELAND: HOTHOUSE FOR IMPERIALISM.  
1976  
0194 ¶ An examination of the use of codified legal systems, in a colonial situation, to force a fundamental derailment in the normal social, political, & economic development of the colonized state. The development of that policy in England's 1st colony, Ireland, served as a testing ground for colonial policy at a later date in Africa, Latin America, South East Asia, & China. Since England was the 1st major colonial power to link colonial exploitation to industrial expansion, its policies & experiences had an enormous impact on colonial powers that followed. Through a combination of law backed by force, Ireland was transformed from a nation of cattle herders & farmers governed by a multitude of kinship ties, into a nation of dispossessed, landless peasants, locked into a subsistence economy & denied entrance into modernization & industry. The demographic effects of such a colonial policy on the development of Ireland can still be seen, & lies behind its present political & social crisis. Particular attention is paid to the use of racial, cultural, religious, & linguistic differences between the colonizer & the colonized. These were codified into law & used as a criteria to divide oppressed from oppressor.

S06234 Handler, Ellen, Judy Blustein & Marie Drumm, ASC (U Illinois, Urbana 61801), ECOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES AMONG DELINQUENT BOYS (AND GIRLS).  
1976  
0195 ¶ [?] responses from a sample (N=231) of inmates of Ill state correctional institutions were used to test the ecological hypothesis that youths from major metropolitan communities would show more criminogenic attitudes than youths from other areas of the state. Questions tapped 5 dimensions: (1) knowledge of illegal behaviors, (2) expectation of arrest, (3) expected severity of sanctions, (4) ideal severity of sanctions, & (5) anticipated behavior towards authority figures. Expected ecological differences were found only among white youths in the sample; differences among black youth were contrary to that predicted. A variety of explanations were tentatively suggested to account for the observed interaction of race size of home community.

S06235 Hewitt, John D. (Ball State U, Muncie, IN 47906), ASC A RADICAL CRITIQUE OF ORGANIZED CRIME THEORY.  
1976  
0196 ¶ In an analysis of how the conceptions of organized crime have been limited to the narrow view of Italian kinship-dominated crime, focus is on the development & maintenance of a particular "social reality" of organized crime, one that has been created & manipulated by certain segments of society & which has resulted in a necessarily narrow definition of the problem & distorted policies directed at its control. While both traditional & current

definitions & images of organized crime are examined, the primary thrust is directed at why those particular definitions & images have been the only ones available & why a radically critical approach is necessary to demystify & more correctly view the problem of organized crime.

S06236 Holman, Nancy Ann Gattuso (King County Superior ASC Court, Seattle WA 98204), SPECIAL SEVERITIES IN THE SENTENCING OF THE WHITE COLLAR DEFENDANT.  
1976  
0197

¶ From data accumulated over a 5-year period (1970-1975), special attention is given to white-collar offenses & recommended & imposed sentences. While there appears to be a general climate of support for rehabilitation as a sentencing goal, in many cases involving the white collar offender — & particularly offenders whose cases acquire public notoriety — pressure by prosecutors, the media, the public & probation services shift to an emphasis upon a specific incarceration as a penalty & as a deterrent effect of removal of such offenders from the community. The sentence then recommended results in a severity unknown to many other classes of offenders. Suggestions are that sentencing of this type of offender should be done under legislative standards which would set maximum sentence & provide some guidelines explaining the nature of the penalty & the purpose for it & the relationship of the sentence in relation to that in other cases to avoid the disproportionate punitive impact upon this class of offender.

S06237 Holzman, Harold R. (U Maryland, College Park ASC 20740), VIOLENCE AND DISSENT: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POLICE CONTROL OF PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.  
1976  
0198

¶ Political dissidents have staged mass demonstrations in both the US & Japan. Although the Japanese protests in the last 20 years have been much larger & more violent than relatively-recent demonstrations in the US over the civil rights & the Vietnam War, there has been no use of deadly force. On the other hand, instances of the use of deadly force by US police in the control of demonstrations has occurred with concomitant loss of life among protesters. Using published accounts of political demonstrations & the literature on police control of demonstrations in general for the 2 countries, the reasons why deadly force was not used by Japanese riot police despite extreme provocation are identified. Conversely, the problem of the use of "excessive" & deadly force by American police in protest situations are explored. The analysis compares the US & Japan in terms of statutory limits on public protest, past & present forms of political protest, public attitudes toward dissidents, the involvement of the police in the political process as well as police organization, training & tactics vis-a-vis the control of demonstrations. Findings include the fact that the use of "excessive" &/or deadly force by police in both countries to quell political demonstrations was closely related to how their respective politicians & police officials perceived public attitudes in this regard.

S06238 Huizinga, David H. & Tim Brennan, (U Colorado, ASC Boulder 80302), SOME ISSUES IN THE METHODOLOGY OF TYPOLOGY CONSTRUCTION.  
1976  
0199

¶ In recent years there has been an increased use by social scientists of methodology known as numerical taxonomy or cluster analysis. These methods attempt to locate, within a multivariate data set, relatively homogeneous groups or clusters of objects that can be distinguished from other relatively homogeneous clusters of objects. Several practical methodological issues are raised & some recommendations concerning the application of these methods to social science data are discussed. Examples



are taken from a study attempting to find patterns of delinquent behavior. 2 methodological issues are the major concern. The 1st concerns cluster analysis algorithms which attempt to find an extreme value of some objective function. The location of such an extremum does not imply the identifiability of the derived set of clusters. The 2nd issue raised concerns the adequacy of typologies derived through cluster analysis techniques. A thorough examination of the distinctness of clusters, the stability of clusters across data sets, & the validity of the cluster analysis as measured by an external variable are all necessary parts of a complete cluster analysis, without which erroneous or misleading findings may be obtained & reported. Procedures for examining the overall adequacy of a typology are considered.

S06239 Humphreys, Laud (Pitzer Coll, Claremont, CA  
ASC 91711), THE CASE OF THE GAY CORPSE:  
1976 HOMOSEXUAL VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE.  
0200 ¶ Analysis of preliminary data on homosexual victims of homicide indicates that most have been stabbed repeatedly. Along with knife wounds, these gay corpses are often marred by beating, strangulation, & mutilation. Homosexual victims are 5 times as likely to be stabbed as are American murder victims in general. Not only do these data indicate an extraordinary rage on the part of offenders, but they also help explain why many policing agents & others believe that homosexual men are more apt to be murdered than are M's of heterosexual orientation. The gruesome corpse makes a greater impression on investigators. A 2nd error of perception results from evidence that such crimes are generally linked with sexual acts. Data indicate that this is seldom the case. Lack of systematic examination of crimes of violence against gays thus results in a double injustice; gays tend to be blamed for crimes committed by the fiercely homophobic, & resulting publicity is used to substantiate existing prejudice against the gay community.

S06240 Hussey, Frederick A., John H. Kramer, Daniel  
ASC Katkin & Steven Lagoy (Pennsylvania State U,  
1976 University Park 16802), THE ANATOMY OF  
0201 LAW REFORM: THE EFFECT OF CRIMINAL  
CODE REVISION ON SENTENCING - THE MAINE  
EXPERIENCE.

¶ The criminal justice system is presently confronting the dilemma of ever increasing crime rates despite its best efforts dictated by the wisdom of the rehabilitative ideal. One attempt to reverse this trend is the revision of criminal codes which are deemed anachronistic, & perhaps contributors to the crime problem. Maine, the 1st state to adopt a "Justice Model" code provides a source of hope for those who see Code changes as a valid tool in addressing the problem of crime. Several of the substantive changes in the Maine Code which bear most directly on sentencing & the correctional treatment of offenders are examined. The code changes are assessed to determine the degree to which sentencing disparity will be mitigated, & the degree to which they conform to reform measures publicized by Fogel, von Hirsch, et al. Highlights of the analysis include the following: (1) although indeterminate sentences are replaced by flat time sentences, it appears that judicial discretion is enhanced, (2) although parole is eliminated the sentence reduction function of parole appears to be present under a new rubric, (3) while probation may be the disposition of 1st choice, prison time can still accrue to a probationer, (4) & although an attempt was made to bring plea bargaining into the open court, it will continue to operate relatively covertly. In essence, while the Code falls short of dramatic reform, it does represent a meaningful 1st step in what may prove to be on the horizon of criminal justice.

S06241 Inciardi, James A. & Lyle A. Hallowell (U Dela-  
ware, Newark 19711), HISTORY, FOLKLORE,  
1976 AND THE STUDY OF CRIME.  
0202 ¶ For the historical criminologist interested in banditry, the question of the authenticity & meaning of folklore materials (legends, ballads) is a crucial one. Prevailing accounts of banditry often rest heavily on these materials & are the crux of disputes over the timeworn but persistent idealization of bandits as heroic & "Robin Hood-like" figures. In preparation for the assessment of folklore & banditry, the following questions are addressed: (1) the definition of folklore, (2) the historical validity of folklore materials, (3) threats to the validity of these materials, (4) methodological efforts toward surmounting those threats, & (5) the utility of folklore as a historical source despite shortcomings. Folkloristic & historical studies of banditry are assessed to illustrate the foregoing & suggestions are offered delineating the prospects & limitations of folklore materials for the historical study of banditry.

S06242 Jayewardene, Cleobis H.S. & Avtar Singh  
ASC (U Ottawa, Ont K1N 6N5), PUBLIC OPINION  
1976 ON THE DEATH PENALTY.  
0203 ¶ In the recent attempt of the Canadian government to abolish the penalty of death, the Canadian police have contended that members of Parliament should vote according to the wishes of the people they represent. If PO has its base in emotion, as studies of psychological variables indicate, the fashioning of social policy on PO can be dangerous. To ascertain the logical consistency of the PO on the death penalty, the beliefs regarding the effect of capital punishment of a sample of residents of Ottawa were canvassed. These beliefs dealt with the deterrent effect both at an abstract & a concrete level. Analysis of the responses permitted the division of the sample into 3 groups -- those with experiential evidence to support the deterrent hypothesis, those with evidence to reject it, & those with evidence to neither accept or reject it. The largest group was the 3rd. Their opinion regarding the desirability of capital punishment was then analyzed & it was found that only 9.6% of abolitionists & 9.5% of retentionists had any justification for the views they held.

S06243 Jesilow, Paul D. (U California, Irvine 92664),  
ASC A CASE STUDY OF CORPORATE VIOLENCE.  
1976 ¶ An example of corporate violence is presented. Evidence presented to a Santa Ana, Calif  
0204 jury in 1971, showed the Beech Aircraft had produced thousands of airplanes with defective fuel tanks that were responsible for numerous crash deaths -- despite continued warnings that the fuel system would not work reliably under certain flight conditions. The civil jury awarded the plaintiffs in the case \$21.7 million. An appeals court later reduced the amount to \$1.9 million. Despite the evidence presented in this case & others, no criminal charges have been brought against Beech or its officials. Concomitantly, the FAA has failed to take any punitive action. The evidence suggests that officials of Beech Aircraft might have committed "corporate manslaughter." Possible explanations as to why there were no criminal prosecutions are discussed.

S06244 Johnson, Thomas A., PO Box 413, Milwaukee,  
ASC WI 53209), THE ROLE OF THE BEHAVIORAL  
1976 SCIENTIST IN HOSTAGE NEGOTIATION  
0205 INCIDENTS.  
¶ The sociology of conflict & the theory of communication in articulating a role for the behavioral scientist in hostage-taking incidents are examined. A classification of hostage takers is presented with a corresponding analysis of the hostage takers' needs & concerns. Perhaps one of the foremost roles of the behavioral scientist is in the area of

preparing the police negotiator to assume the role of advocacy on behalf of the hostage taker, so as to render a greater likelihood of a negotiated & peaceful surrender. The phenomenon of the "Stockholm Syndrome" or the closeness that develops between the hostage taker & the hostage is also analyzed. Strategies of negotiation & a tactical response to a hostage situation are also explored with particular emphasis toward the behavioral scientist's role. Critical areas for further research are discussed in reference to the needs of the police organization as well as the potential contribution that the behavioral scientist can contribute to this problem.

S06245 Junger-Tas, Josine (Ministry of Justice, Plein  
ASC 2b The Hague, Holland), BASIC POLICE TRAIN-  
1976 ING AND POLICE PERFORMANCE IN THE  
0206 NETHERLANDS: SOME EARLY FINDINGS OF  
AN EVALUATION STUDY ON POLICE TRAINING.

¶ Role definitions of the police differ among & within countries as to priorities of tasks, depending on which group defines: the authorities, the police themselves, the general public. In Holland, 3 essential police functions are generally accepted: (1) to combat & prevent criminality, (2) to maintain public order & (3) to render assistance. The police emphasize the 1st task, the public the last. Holland has a basic police-training program of 1 year. Official guidelines stress the necessity of gearing instructions to developments in actual police work, however training is very much theoretical. The research undertaken is a large-scale study which attempts to determine whether this basic police-training program prepares the uniformed police-officer adequately for his job. Presented here are the results of the 1st stage of the research — the observation study — which was designed to get a better insight in the realities of actual police-work, & thus to achieve a 1st evaluation of the training-curriculum. Some of the more general findings & conclusions are: (A) most of the work of the uniformed police has to do with traffic-control, (B) most of it has very little to do with crime-fighting, (C) considerable differences in police behavior & performance were found between city police & Ru police, (D) some of the problems in police performance find their origin in police organization rather than in police training inadequacy, & (E) there is hardly any training with respect to responding to calls for assistance in the field of human relations problems.

S06246 Katz, Michael S. (Criminal Justice Planning  
ASC Committee of Washoe County, PO Box 11120,  
1976 Reno NV 89510), CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING:  
0207 PREDICTION OR PROJECTION.

¶ With the inception of the Omnibus Crime Bill & Safe Streets Act in 1968, a function called Criminal Justice Planning came into existence. But because its goals were not identified, many jurisdictions developed their planning agencies & capabilities based upon largely undefined goals & priorities. Many state planning agencies have become nothing more than grant-processing administrators. After years of criminal justice planning efforts, there is emerging the start of a consensus toward what kinds of things need to be done. New guideline manuals spell out, in detail, the kinds of data that a comprehensive plan must contain. There is an increasing awareness of community around the Criminal Justice System & attempts to impact that community setting. Focus here is on the realization that the community must be an integral part of the planning process. Procedural clarification to be considered by those who are doing the planning is offered.

S06247 Kinney, Jack A. (PO Box Drawer Q, Santa  
ASC Barbara CA 93012), URBAN TERRORISM AS A  
1976 FUNCTION OF COMMITMENT.  
0208 ¶ Following a discussion of the concept of terrorism & a review of a variety of definitions found in the

literature, a working definition of terrorism is presented. A list of essential attributes for classifying terrorist activities is set forth & the requirements for meeting terrorist objectives are described. Discussing Ur terrorism as a function of commitment, a model is developed consisting of 2 major components — labeled commitment/risk, & organization/readiness. It is graphically described in terms of (1) commitment levels, (2) risk levels & (3) the relationship between the required action levels of the organization & the controlling conditions which may limit the level of activity at any given time. The commitment levels range from issue endorsement to the willingness to sacrifice one's own life in order to meet the objectives of the terrorist organization. Risk, the 2nd fundamental parameter of the model, increases as a function of commitment. Organization readiness is described in terms of activity levels ranging from rhetoric to "all out action." With the organizational objectives defined, the required action level identified, & the commitment level determined on the part of individuals to bring the required action about, the activity level becomes a function of controlling conditions. The commitment model is discussed as a potential aid to academicians for developing typologies of terrorist activities & as an aid to practitioners in the criminal organizations in dealing with real criminal acts while preserving personal freedoms.

S06248 Klein, Dorie (Lewis & Clark Coll, Portland OR  
ASC 97219), THE RISE OF METHADONE MAINTENANCE:  
1976 HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON DRUG  
0209 TREATMENT.

¶ The rise of methadone maintenance, as the most widely adopted program for heroin users in the early 1970's is located in its historical context. While methadone maintenance (MM) has often been viewed as a benign form of medical treatment in contrast to more repressive criminal justice approaches, it has in fact been well integrated into the criminal justice system (CJS) rather than becoming a real alternative to it. MM's success in winning official support can be traced to 2 factors: (1) the control of heroin users from racial minorities during a period of social unrest in the late 1960's & early 1970's, (2) the medicalization of criminal justice, which can alternatively be described as the "correctionalization" of medicine. Medical, political, corporate, & law enforcement interests, rather than scientific breakthrough, are seen as explaining the national methadone maintenance phenomenon of the last decade.

S06249 Klein, Lawrence R., Brian Forst & Victor  
ASC Filatov (Instit Law & Social Research, 1125  
1976 15th St. NW, Washington DC 20005 & U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19174), THE DETERRENT  
0210 EFFECT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: AN  
ASSESSMENT OF THE ESTIMATES.

¶ Some methodological issues behind I. Ehrlich's utility calculus model for a murderer's behavior are analyzed. Evaluated is his time series analysis, with US aggregate data, of the deterrent effect of capital punishment. Ehrlich's analysis concludes that each execution during the period 1935-1969 resulted in 7 or 8 fewer murders. Included also is an assessment of the suitability of presenting available estimates from statistical models of structural relationships in the field of criminal behavior as a basis for judicial or legislative action. Ignoring the pitfalls of a utility calculus for explaining criminal behavior, answers are sought & found for the following questions: Can Ehrlich's results be replicated? What gives strength to Ehrlich's statistical findings? What are the implications of "errors in variables" & the presence of a measure for homicides, the key dependent variable in the "murder supply function," on the right hand side of his equation? Is Ehrlich's econometric technique really best? How robust is Ehrlich's analysis with respect to functional form? What are the implications of failure to

incorporate mutual feedback between sociological, criminological, & economic variables? Empirical evidence is presented in support of the view that Ehrlich has only scratched the surface in serious model building & that the deterrence question is an open matter with no definitive results available.

S06250 Knudten, Mary S. (Marquette U, Milwaukee, WI  
ASC 53233), PROSECUTORS' ROLE IN PLEA BARGAINING: REASONS RELATED TO ACTIONS.  
1976  
0211 ¶ An analysis of plea bargaining practices was made through use of questions involving Likert-like responses submitted to prosecutors in Wis & Mich. Factor analysis of the responses of 77 prosecutors (50% response) shows that reasons for negotiating group themselves into patterns. The relationship of such patterns with the actions of prosecutors in plea bargaining are examined, controlling for characteristics of the individual prosecutors as well as the proportion of cases each prosecutor indicates are not charged, who initiates the negotiation & the prosecutors' perspective regarding the Crime Control-Due Process dimension originally described by H. Packer. The findings highlight the variations which occur within different prosecutors' offices as well as add to a basic understanding of the plea bargaining process.

S06251 Lilly, J. Robert & Richard A. Ball (Northern  
ASC Kentucky State Coll, Highland Heights 41076),  
1976 NORM NEUTRALIZATION, ANOMIA AND SELF-  
0212 CONCEPT AMONG INSTITUTIONALIZED FEMALE  
DELINQUENTS.

¶ Data is reported on 225 institutionalized F delinquents. The data show a significant positive relationship between personal norm neutralization & self-reported delinquency. Attributed neutralization scores are significantly higher than personal neutralization scores. While attributed neutralization is more closely related to self-reported delinquency among whites than in personal neutralization the opposite is true for blacks. Sole anomia scores, juvenile anomia scores & school anomia scores are significantly related to self-reported delinquency among both whites & blacks, but family anomia while significantly related to self-reported delinquency among whites, is not so related among blacks. Unfavorable self-concepts showed the most starting relationship to self-reported delinquency among both whites & blacks.

S06252 Lowe, Jay, (COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES ON  
ASC VICTIMLESS OFFENSES.  
1976  
0213 ¶ Data on victimless criminal offenses (homosexuality, prostitution, pornography, & marijuana) & serious criminal offenses (murder, robbery, rape, assault, & burglary) are presented from a representative sample of adults from Clarke County, Ga. A comparative analysis of the perceptions of both types of offenses is included in the following areas: (1) personal & community tolerance, (2) morality, (3) personal & community problems caused by the offenses, & (4) desired enforcement of the laws against the behaviors. The results demonstrate (A) differentials in perceptions according to age, race & sex, (B) wide ranges of perceptions of the victimless offenses, & (C) definitive differences between the crimes with & without victims. Conceptions of fixed & emerging community standards for victimless offenses & serious offenses against persons & property are derived.

S06253 Lundman, Richard J., Richard E. Sykes & John  
ASC P. Clark (Ohio State U, Columbus 43085),  
1976 POLICE CONTROL OF JUVENILES: A  
0214 REPLICATION.  
¶ In 1970, C. J. Black & A. J. Reiss, Jr., presented a series of 8 propositions which they suggested provided "the beginning of an empirical portrait of the

policing of juveniles (76)." The central aim here is to replicate their research. Based upon comparative data separated by 4 years & many miles, extensive support for their earlier conclusions was found. However also found was that a N of subpropositions, clarifications, & extensions were in order. Several of the theoretical & empirical implications of these researchers are then considered.

S06254 Martens, Frederick T., (NJ State Police, Box  
ASC 7068 West Trenton) ORGANIZED CRIME:  
1976 A UNION OF MINORITIES.

0215 ¶ The rather vague criminological concept known as organized crime is examined in the context of majority/minority relationships in a pluralist society. Relying on conflict analysis of crime control in a capitalist society, focus here is on 3 critical variables that are necessary in order for organized crime to emerge & survive: a free enterprise system, democracy, & arbitrary discretionary authority administered by those who have the power to transform political & economic theory into practice. The analytical approach is dialectical in that the policy considerations will examine why it may not be feasible nor desirable to eliminate organized crime in our society. The emergence of organized crime & its maintenance is equated with the labor movement in American society; both having offered a means of escape & protection against the arbitrary & discriminatory authority of the so-called "power-brokers." Conclusions are that it may be more realistic to structure the unlimited discretionary authority of those with the power to allocate the resources rather than engage in simplistic, utopian solutions that favor the abolition of the capitalist & democratic system of government.

S06255 McBride, Duane C. & Susan G. Dalton (U Miami,  
ASC Coral Gables, FL 33146), CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
1976 DIVERSION FOR WHOM?  
0216

¶ One of the recent innovations in the application of criminal justice has been the institution of diversion programs in which those arrested are given an alternative to being processed through the criminal justice system. A major issue in developing diversion programs is the question of what types of offenders are most appropriate for diversion. A review of diversion programs & analysis of data from a large diversion program in Dade County, Fla implies that those who are diverted are more likely to be minority group members with few educational or occupational skills. The data imply that diversion may serve those individuals without the skills & resources to deal successfully with the existing criminal justice system.

S06256 McCaghy, Charles H., Peggy C. Giordano,  
ASC & Trudy K. Henson, (Bowling Green State U,  
1976 OH 43403), TOWARD A TYPOLOGY OF AUTO  
0217 THEFT.

¶ Few empirical studies describe the social & motivational patterns contributing to auto theft. The most influential & frequently cited research is that by Wattenberg & Ballistreri who found auto theft to be a "favored-group" delinquency; as a consequence, the literature portrays car thieves as predominately nonpredatory joy riders who are white, Mc juveniles. The findings of this exploratory study challenge this description. Data were collected from 3 sources: (1) specially designed forms completed by Toledo, Ohio police for each auto theft arrest over an 8-month period (N=103), (2) a random sample from Toledo police records on recovered stolen automobiles over a 16-month period (N=231), & (3) juvenile court records from a Virginia SMSA (N=14,815). Although the majority of those arrested for auto theft are white, blacks are disproportionately represented; most thieves come from low neighborhoods; & the distribution of juveniles thieves by father's occupational status does

not differ from that of other delinquents. 5 types of auto theft are suggested; the offender & offense characteristics are empirically examined. Because joy-riding does not account for the majority of thefts, it appears that the symbolic meanings & recreational potential of automobiles are less important in theft situations than are utilitarian reasons.

S06257 McDonald, Thomas D., Jeri L. Thilmony &  
ASC Eldon C. Schriener (North Dakota State U, Fargo  
1976 58102), A TEN YEAR ASSESSMENT OF THE  
0218 DISPOSITION PATTERNS OF RURAL DELIN-  
QUENCY.

¶ A longitudinal study of court processed nontraffic cases (N=2,962) based on the 1965-1974 juvenile court records of 8 counties in ND. The primary analytical focus is the patterns of court dispositions as associated with offense type & the size of the community setting. Using a social control perspective & the identified empirical patterns, some guarded propositions about the interface of formal & informal means of social control are suggested. The data set is used in the pursuit of the thesis (eg, Conklin, 1975) that formal control via the criminal justice system may be less important in some communities than informal community sanctions.

S06258 Megargee, Edwin I., James E. Meyer, Martin  
ASC Bohn & Brent Dorhout (Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306) A NEW TYPOLOGY OF MALE  
1976 YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.  
0219

¶ Hierarchical profile analyses were performed on the MMPI (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory) profiles of 3 samples of youthful offenders from the Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Fla. 9 natural groupings were found to be reliable across samples. Clinical analysis of the median profiles & Welsh codes of the 9 groups resulted in a set of rules for individual profile classification which enabled independent clinicians to assign individual MMPI profiles to groups with 86% agreement. These rules have subsequently been extended & revised and a computer program has been devised which will classify about 66.6% of the protocols with better than 90% accuracy. In the course of this research a 10th group was defined. Using a cohort of 1,344 consecutive admissions to the FCI who had been studied intensively throughout their incarceration, it was determined that there were highly significant differences among the 10 groups on several social, demographic, familial, & personality variables. Work is proceeding to determine the groups' adjustment to prison & optimal modes of treatment.

S06259 Meyer, John C., Jr. (American U, Washington  
ASC DC 20016), EMPIRICAL CATEGORIZATION OF  
1976 STRIKE-PRONE POLICE.  
0220

¶ Using a sample of police officers (N=833) from a suburban police agency on the East Coast, a Predictive Attribute Analysis was performed to identify strike-prone officers. Predictor variables included both background & attitudinal variables. The process has identified certain groups of police officers who vary in respect to their propensity to favor the police's right to strike. Implications of the typology are discussed with special attention given to the possible role of the militant police officer in affecting the pursuit of union goals.

S06260 Michalowski, Raymond (U North Carolina,  
ASC Charlotte 28213), PERSPECTIVE AND PARADIGM:  
1976 STRUCTURING CRIMINOLOGICAL THOUGHT.  
0221

¶ The social conflicts of the last decade have brought with them an increased concern among criminologists with the role of "ideology." Focusing on a liberal-conservative, positivist-power/conflict or a functionalist-conflict distinction, various writers have sought to

illuminate the role of "ideology" in the development of criminological research & theory & in the creation of crime control policies. This paper builds upon these efforts & presents both description & analysis of the major perspectives on law & society, & the scientific paradigms to which they have given rise. The perspectives on law & society examined are the consensus, pluralist & conflict, while the specific paradigms are the positivist, interactionist & the socialist. By distinguishing between general perspectives & their specific applications to the study of crime, the effect of ideology upon criminological thought is more clearly identified. Paired linkages between perspectives & paradigms (consensus-positivist; pluralist-interactionist; conflict-socialist) are discussed & a model articulating these linkages is presented.

S06261 Michalowski, Raymond (U North Carolina,  
ASC Charlotte 28213), LEGALITY VS MORALITY  
1976 RECONSIDERED: TOWARD A SCIENCE OF  
0222 SOCIAL HARMS.

¶ The emergence of "radical criminology" has resurrected & expanded the periodic debate over the appropriate focus for criminological research. Rejecting the legalist conclusions that crime is only those behaviors proscribed & punishable by the state, radical criminologists argue that crime is any systematic violation of basic human rights regardless of whether or not they are recognized within the state definition of crime. More traditional criminologists have responded by saying that such an open-ended, value-based definition of crime replaces science with personal morality, & in doing so opens the door for scientifically unsound methodologies. The legality vs morality debate is examined here & attempts are made to show that the debate itself is political in nature stemming from the traditional criminologists' need for continuity & the radical criminologists' need for legitimacy. This is underscored by the fact that the legality-morality controversy centers not around whether the behaviors in question actually exist, but around whether they should be categorized as crimes. Focusing on this aspect of the question, a strategy is presented for developing a science of social harms which is not dependent upon 1st establishing whether these behaviors constitute crimes, but which at the same time is an appropriate endeavor for criminologists. Utilizing the anthropological comparison of "emic" & "etic" approaches to the study of social behavior, the validity of an "etic" approach for criminology is examined. An "etic" approach, if consciously elaborated, can produce a version of criminology which is not bounded by the state definition of crime, but which at the same time is methodologically no less rigorous than traditional law-based criminological research.

S06262 Mintz, Robert F., PRISON LABOR AND KARL  
ASC MARX: PRISONERS VS PROFITS.  
1976

¶ Using Marxist epistemology, this study demonstrates that a major source of conflict arises from an attempt to operate prison industries as profit-making enterprises. The appropriation by the prison authorities of the product of prisoners' labor reveals the most characteristic feature of capitalist exploitation. The resulting prisoner alienation leads to almost continuous prison struggles. Remodelling the prisons requires the elimination of the estrangement of labor so that human activity takes on the character of natural material production in which labor & capital do not stand mutually antagonistic to each other. Such a condition is impossible under present arrangements & requires a communist remodelling of all society.

Have you looked into the 3rd  
QUINQUENNIAL INDEX: 1963-1967 lately?

S06263 Minor, W. William (U Maryland, College Park  
ASC 20742), A DETERRENCE-CONTROL THEORY  
1976 OF CRIME.  
0224 ¶ The 3 major problems of deterrence research  
& theory are identified as: (1) contingency (ie,  
specification of the conditions under which deterrence is like-  
ly to operate), (2) causal order (between sanctions, or per-  
ceptions of sanctions, & behavior), & (3) theoretical integra-  
tion of deterrence with a broader theoretical perspective.  
An attempt is made here to address these issues, at least in  
part. The theoretical framework employed is a combination  
of Hirschi's (1969) control theory & the notion of deterrence,  
adding "fear of sanctions" as an element of the bond to society  
(in addition to Hirschi's "attachment," "commitment," "in-  
volvement," & "belief"). The hypothesized relations among  
these variables, & between these variables & crime, were  
specified in a recursive path-analytic model. A specification  
of contingency was attempted within this framework. A weak  
check on causal order was provided by imposing additional  
assumptions on the data & performing a subgroup analysis.  
Data were gathered through personal interviews with random-  
ly-selected white adults (N=274) in a southern city. Included  
in these data were measures of each element of the bond &  
of self-reported criminality. Path analyses were conducted  
for an aggregate measure of criminality  $f$ , as well as for  
each of 5 specific offenses, as the dependent variable. Ex-  
cept for marijuana use & the crime  $f$  index, the model had  
little explanatory power, perhaps due to limitations of the  
data (ie, small populations of offenders). Suggestions for  
future research & a revision of the model are proposed.

S06264 Misner, Robert L. (Arizona State U, Tempe  
ASC 85281), THE AWKWARD CASE OF HARRY  
1976 GIBSON: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PROB-  
0225 LEMS OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.  
¶ In Aug 1973, at Yalata Reserve, an aboriginal  
settlement west of Adelaide, South Australia, George Stewart  
died. An 18-year-old youth, Harry Gibson, also a member  
of the Pitjantjajara tribe & living in the tribal environment,  
was charged by the state with murder. Over the course of  
the next 3 months, Harry was taken from his people & tried  
in the Supreme Court of South Australia. Ultimately he was  
acquitted; but the awkward case of Harry Gibson presents a  
factual situation which strips away the fatty niceties of both  
the substantive & procedural criminal law. The novel situa-  
tion forces the student to question the basic assumptions,  
functions & procedures of the criminal law in a context about  
which he has few preconceived, judgmental notions. To a  
lesser or greater degree, the facts highlight difficulties that  
are present, but perhaps less obvious, in most criminal  
cases. Examined are such issues as the role of the criminal  
law in society; the use of objective standards in determining  
criminal liability; & procedural difficulties inherent in every  
trial.

S06265 Needle, Jerome A. (American Justice Instit,  
ASC 1007 7th St. Sacramento CA 95814), THE  
1976 CONTEMPORARY POLICE ROLE: PERSPEC-  
0226 TIVES ON CHANGE.  
¶ A position is taken that those who discuss the  
"changing" role of the police are intellectually obligated to  
provide a baseline definition of the role prior to discussing  
change. Such a definition is set forth through presentation  
of a hierarchical structure of basic police program objec-  
tives. Salient characteristics of the structure are presented.  
Retrospective evaluation of the process which produced the  
structure of objectives suggests that "the" definition of police  
role set forth is, maximally, in random fashion & as a by-  
product, the process also yielded an array of "perspectives"  
on the contemporary role. A sampling of "perspectives" is

itemized; each implies consideration of change. Perspectives  
are classified as either potential reductions or increments  
to the contemporary structure of objectives. Discussed also  
are such areas as: (1) reductions in role, (2) increments to  
role, (3) likely magnitude & direction of change. Which of  
the potential changes are likely to evolve to any significant  
extent, & with full knowledge & endorsement of political  
officials & the public are also considered. The judgment is  
that police role changes are more likely to be increments to  
the present role, modest increments, & not elimination of  
aspects of their contemporary role.

S06266 Pepinsky, Harold (Indiana U, Bloomington 47401),  
ASC THE ROOM FOR DESPOTISM IN THE QUEST  
1976 FOR VALID CRIME STATISTICS.  
0227 ¶ Based in part on a comparison of Chinese &  
American history, the thesis is argued that in  
a polity, the democratization of the finding of crime is in-  
versely related to the democratization of response to inter-  
personal conflict. The growth of democratization of either  
phenomenon implies the growth of despotism -- of centralized  
state management -- of the other. In the US, the construction  
of crime rate statistics has been democratized to the point  
at which private citizens in victim surveys, rather than judges  
& juries in courts, authoritatively define whether crimes have  
occurred. This expansion of the crime measurement data  
base alone accounts for a manifold increase in the rate at  
which crime is found in American society. Concomitantly --  
& symbiotically as well -- American citizens have become  
much more likely than ever to turn over their conflicts with  
other people to management by state officials, as in the  
criminal justice system. By contract, the Chinese have  
tightly restricted the authority of their citizenry to define  
matters as crimes while empowering citizens, far more  
than Americans are empowered, to manage the resolution  
of their own interpersonal conflicts. A political choice con-  
fronts us: to decide which form of democratization we wish  
to enjoy at the expense of growth of the corollary form of  
despotism.

S06267 Petersilia, Joan & Peter W. Greenwood (Rand  
ASC Corp, 1700 Main St, Santa Monica CA 90406),  
1976 POLICY OPTIONS FOR DEALING WITH  
0228 SERIOUS HABITUAL OFFENDERS.  
¶ 3 strategies to contain the behavior of the  
repetitively violent offender are discussed. They are: (1)  
making rehabilitation efforts more selective, (2) applying  
criminal sanctions so as to increase deterrence, & (3) in-  
creasing reliance on incapacitation. The designs of several  
ongoing research projects at the Rand Corp are outlined.  
Described briefly are studies involving the attitudes of habi-  
tual offenders, correctional, parole, & prosecutorial exper-  
ience. Highlighted findings are presented from one component  
of research, "A Retrospective Criminal Career Analysis,"  
in which a systematic analysis of the progression of the  
serious offender's criminal career was made possible by  
conducting structured personal interviews with 50 habitual  
felons currently incarcerated in the Calif Dept of Correc-  
tions. The primary objective was to gather empirical evi-  
dence on the changes which occur, & possibly contribute,  
to continuing in a career of crime. Discussed also is the  
extent of involvement, measured by self-report data on ser-  
iousness &  $f$  of offenses, arrests & convictions, & informa-  
tion from pertinent official records. Data are presented on  
commission rates per month & arrest & conviction probabili-  
ties at different stages in the development of a criminal  
career (measured by prior criminal contacts) & as a func-  
tion of age. These data are used to gauge the impact that  
changes in incapacitation strategies would produce on the  
behavior of the repetitively violent offender.

S06268 Phillips, Dretha, Lois DeFleur Nelson & Greg  
ASC Walters (Washington State U, Pullman 99163),  
1976 THE FEMALE OFFENDER AND PUBLIC  
0229 OPINION: PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF  
CRIMES AND RECOMMENDED DISPOSITIONS.

¶ Differences in perceptions concerning crimes committed by M's & F's are explored. A sample of over 300 residents of the state of Washington responded to a mailed [?] containing vignettes describing 4 crimes of varying levels of seriousness. They also described the person who was apprehended & convicted for each offense. In 50% of the [?], the offenders were M's & in the other 50%, the offenders were F's. The R's were asked a series of questions about these crimes & offenders, i.e., the perceived seriousness of the crime, the recommended sentences for the offender, & the degree of social acceptance or rejection for each convicted offender. It was hypothesized that crimes committed by F's would be rated less serious, their recommended sentences would be lighter, & they would be more accepted in the community than their M counterparts. However, statistical analyses indicated that the public did not judge crimes committed by F's as less serious nor did they recommend lighter sentences for women. On the other hand, the public was more willing to accept F offenders convicted of any crime in various community activities.

S06269 Price, Barbara R. & Charles L. Newman  
ASC (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802),  
1976 A MODEL FOR INTERORGANIZATIONAL  
0230 ARRANGEMENTS FOR JAIL SERVICE DELIVERY.

¶ A recent national study indicated that there has been a substantial increase in the availability of services for inmates in local jails. This is reflected in organizational change in the form of new delivery systems & new relationships to community systems. Particularly important are drug detoxification & related medical care for addicted inmates. Based on these findings, a model is developed which takes into account the systems of interorganizational arrangements through which inmate services are offered. Systems in the model are: (1) the Internal System in which all services are administered & provided by the jail, (2) the Inter-section System where services are provided to inmates by community agencies administratively separate from the jail, (3) the Linkage System in which one nonjail agency operates in the jail in a general case-finding capacity referring inmates upon release to community programs, & (4) the Combination System in which 2 or more of the foregoing systems occur simultaneously. This model conceptualizes a current organizational shift in jail emphasis designed to meet the dual goals of custody & treatment-rehabilitation rather than custody alone. It is suggested that as jails become multipurpose organizations, future research should explore the effect of jail-agency interactions & especially whether the resultant complex structure will, in fact, assist the local jail in fulfilling multiple ends.

S06270 Propper, Alice M. (U Western Ontario, London  
ASC N6A5C2), IMPORTATION AND DEPRIVA-  
1976 TION PERSPECTIVES ON HOMOSEXUALITY IN  
0231 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS: AN EMPIRICAL  
TEST OF THEIR RELATIVE EFFICACY.

¶ The relative efficacy of the importation & deprivation models of inmate subculture in explaining homosexuality are evaluated. Self-administered [?]s were given to F youth populations in a representative sample of 4 F & 3 coeducational juvenile correctional institutions in the US. Regression techniques were used to determine which set of variables representing each model & which specific variables within each set had the strongest relationship to homosexuality. Relative to the deprivation model, the importation model is probably more effective in predicting homosexuality because homosexual

experience was the only 1 of 29 variables examined which showed a strong & statistically significant relationship to homosexuality scores. Previous homosexuality explained both individual & institutional variations in levels of homosexuality. A reanalysis of data from a previous study comparing 2 women's prisons also showed that higher rates of homosexuality reported in a treatment-oriented than in a custodial prison could be explained by the higher % of women with homosexual experience entering the treatment prison.

S06271 Reed, Paul, Robert Gaucher & Teresa Bleszynski,  
ASC REPETITIVE VIOLENCE AMONG PERSONS  
1976 SUSPECTED OR CONVICTED OF HOMICIDE  
0232 IN CANADA, 1961-74.

¶ Data on all solved cases of homicide committed in Canada between 1961 & 1974 (3,615, with 4,162 suspects) are analyzed to assess the extent & nature of repetitive killing. This study of suspected repeater killers is presented in 2 parts: the 1st deals with the 29 persons implicated in more than 1 murder incident with legal intervention between incidents, & the 2nd which deals with 31 persons implicated in 2 or more separate homicide incidents before being apprehended. These data show that: (1) the amount of repetitive killing in Canada is miniscule, (2) despite considerable variability among the 60 cases, there are 2 different patterns of killing perpetrated by persons classifiable as repeater killers — repeat killings committed by persons exhibiting clear & consistently pathological behaviour, & repeat killings committed more impulsively as a result of circumstances &/or a panic-reaction by the suspect after the 1st killing, & (3) some type of domestic or social relationship exists between most repeater killing suspects & their victims.

S06272 Rich, Robert M. (George Mason U, Fairfax, VA  
ASC 22030), THE SOCIOLOGY OF CRIMINAL LAW:  
1976 TOWARD A PARADIGMATIC PERSPECTIVE.  
0233

¶ An attempt is made to place sociology of criminal law (SofCL) theory into one or more of Ritzer's paradigmatic perspectives. The various classical & contemporary SofCL theorists are examined to perceive which paradigm they adhere to & in what theoretical direction they are moving to facilitate theory testing. 15 theorists have been selected for analysis who are representative of the SofCL field. Such theorists tend not to be oriented toward the social behavior paradigm by definition if the views of Sutherland are accepted. He states that this division of criminology deals systematically with the conditions under which criminal law evolved in society. On the other hand, the crime causation & crime control divisions of criminology are basically concerned with the individual-oriented social behaviorist paradigm while SofCL is theoretically both group & individual-group oriented since the latter deals with people on the basis of laws & legal institutions. The contention here is that SofCL theorists for the most part "fit" into the social facts paradigm which states that the individual's social behavior & activities are largely determined by the social structure & institutions of society. On the basis of the data gathered on each theorist selected for analysis, it is further contended that SofCL theorists are adherents to the social facts paradigm as either structural-functionalists or conflict theorists. 3 of the theorists are social definitionists, while the remainder are social factists. Of the latter group, 5 are conflict theorists & the remainder structural-functionalists. It will be easier to test the theories of each theorist if he can be placed in the proper paradigmatic perspective. Thus the theoretical position of Akers can be examined in relation to Chambliss as both can be placed in the social facts paradigm, although the former is a structural-functionalist while the latter is conflict-oriented.



S06273 Roberts, David J. (Mid-Plains Community Coll,  
ASC North Platte NE 69101), A PUBLIC VIEW OF  
1976 SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONS.  
0234 ¶ The criminal justice system mirrors, to a

great extent, the values held by the larger society & is inextricably intertwined in the political apparatus of this country. This study randomly selected 390 adult (18 years & older) R's of Denver, Colo in Jul, 1975.

R's were administered a [?] in which they were requested to: (1) indicate the minimum & maximum sanctions they favored for 10 selected offenses; (2) rate their perception of the general deterrent & rehabilitative effectiveness of current sanctions; & (3) indicate what penal philosophy should govern the penal system in dealing with offenders of each offense. The offenses represented both index & "victimless" crimes. Demographic characteristics of age, sex, race, religion, education, & income were collected on the R's. Bivariate analyses utilizing both  $\chi^2$  & Pearson's Product-Moment Correlations showed statistically significant relationships between response categories & all demographic characteristics except religion. Overall, the R's appear to support rehabilitative aims of the criminal law. Further, they appear to support differential sentencing of offenders with wide ranges of minimum & maximum sentences favored; apparently maintaining the alternative of lengthy incarceration for recalcitrant offenders. As a whole, R's favored minor sanctioning of "victimless" offenses, but did not support wholesale legalization. R's viewed current sanctions as generally ineffective in both their deterrent & rehabilitative functions.

S06274 Robinson, Cyril D. (Pennsylvania State U,  
ASC University Park 16802), THE DERADICALIZA-  
1976 TION OF THE POLICEMAN: A HISTORICAL  
0235 ANALYSIS.

¶ Throughout the literature the police officer is seen as politically conservative. Yet, this view should not be accepted without further inquiry. Historically, there have been instances of police militancy. The Boston Police Strike of 1919 is just one such example. There have also been times when local police have refused to arrest or local authorities were afraid they would refuse to arrest strikers so that state militia had to be called in. This article re-examines the assumptions underlying the conservative view of the police officer, brings together historical evidence that the officer has not always acted in a conservative way; indicates instances in which police today have taken radical stances; & draws conclusions of the potentiality for a radical police officer in the US & the political consequences of such a development.

S06275 Sandler, Georgette Bennett & Robert J. Digrazia  
ASC (City U New York, Jamaica 11451 & Boston  
1976 Police Dept, Berkeley St MA), FROM  
0236 POLICE FORCE TO POLICE SERVICE: THE  
MANAGEMENT OF CHANGE IN LARGE URBAN  
POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

¶ The effects of change in 2 large Ur police Dept's - Boston & NY - are examined. Both Dept's represent attempts to bring about comprehensive & coordinated changes focusing on the total police role & police professionalization, particularly with reference to the transition from police force to police service. In both cases, change was induced by reform-oriented top administrators employing civilian advisors. Programs were aimed at producing reinforcement & consistency at all levels of the organization. Discussed are changes that were attempted, changes that were accomplished, & why in 1 Dept the changes have languished & why in the other they are ongoing. The impact of external politics & intraorganizational resistences, including labor relations difficulties, are explored & a blueprint for organizational change is de-

scribed. Lessons to be learned are that societal changes are having a direct impact on police organizations, but innovations to embrace these changes are difficult to initiate at all levels. Too many projects without proper focus & without an attempt to involve as many levels of personnel as possible lead to failure. So does lack of continuity. The proper time to implement a program can have a great impact on its success.

S06276 Savitz, Leonard D. & Stanley H. Turner (Temple  
ASC U, Philadelphia PA 19122), THE FIRST  
1976 SCIENTIFIC CRIMINOLOGIST: THE CASE  
0237 FOR FRANZ JOSEPH GALL.

¶ Any serious claimant for the title "founder of the field of criminology" must have enunciated an original, widely-accepted explanation of crime which had direct & major impact in the early phase of the burgeoning field, & this impact must have continued over a significant period of time producing supporting (& likely contradictory) evidence relating to the postulated theory. With this in mind the career of F. J. Gall is examined. He was, without question, the leading brain anatomist of his time & one of the acknowledged discoverers of localized brain functions. The data he, & several disciples collected over the years, represents a more-than-acceptable example of scientific inquiry, as this was understood & practiced in the early 19th century. The evidence secured & the techniques & paraphernalia utilized in data collection were, in their own way, fully as "scientific" as the much later investigations by Lombrosians, who simply adopted tools developed by P. L. Broca for use in physical anthropology. For 50 years, phrenology was acknowledged to be a useful & likely valid explanation of many forms of behavior, including criminal behavior. Further, the demise of phrenology, in England, France, & the US was not a function of any scientific refutation (as Goring applied to Positivism) but to several personality conflicts. An objective, detailed comparison of Lombrosian anthropological theories, reveals Gallian phrenology to be equally scientific & persuasive. Indeed, early, "serious" phrenological explanations of crime is far more easily adapted to modern scientific knowledge, in the area of brain mapping & experimental evidence developed from modern brain surgery, than any aspect of Lombrosian stigmatic or atavistic explanations.

S06277 Schaffer, Edward (State U New York, Plattsburgh  
ASC 12901), BUREAUCRATIC RATIONALIZATION  
1976 OF PRISON ENVIRONMENTS.  
0238 ¶ The planning of a management information &

inmate-control program in a unit of a large US prison system is examined. The variant of technocratic planning examined is not found to be directed by a democratic decision-making process (ie, a goal-discussing, norm-seeking process effected by higher level policy formation) but rather by a "pure" technocratic rationality of limited bureaucratic aims & means. Reviewed are: (1) Habermas' critique of the bureaucratic rationalization of late capitalist societies, (2) the central direction of bureaucratic rationalization, (3) bureaucratic rationalization of prison systems, & (4) the use of prescriptive scientism in inmate-control programs. Conclusions are that Habermas' critique of the ideology of technocracy must serve as a guide for research & social action to counter the tendency to reduce politics to research & administrative management & thereby depoliticize PO.

Have you looked into the 3rd  
QUINQUENNIAL INDEX: 1963-1967 lately?

- S06278 Schneider, Ronald S. & Richard Foster (Idaho  
ASC State U, Pocatello 83209), PLANNING AND  
1976 DECENTRALIZATION: CAN THE CRIMINAL  
0239 JUSTICE SYSTEM ACCOMMODATE BOTH  
DEMANDS.

¶ In recent years much of the criminological literature has stressed the necessity for comprehensive planning within the criminal justice network. Concomitantly, however, the public has stated their desire for less centralization in most governmental agencies. Since planning usually means more centralization, the public call for community control would seem to present a major obstacle in the path of the successful implementation of criminal justice planning. This apparent conflict, however, is largely illusory. Although citizens & bureaucrats use the same term — decentralization — it means very different things to each of these groups. To the public decentralization means the transfer of power to smaller geopolitical units while to the administrator it implies the allocation of authority to lower echelons of the bureaucracy. The intelligent application of comprehensive planning should help satisfy both of these groups. The public's desire for decentralization is essentially a call for more efficient delivery of governmental services. If, however, this objective could be reached by other means, as planning promises, the cries for community control should decrease substantially. While planning will require more functional centralization, nothing generic to the planning concept prevents geographical decentralization. Thus, the intelligent application of comprehensive planning would seem to contain the capability of solving the apparently conflicting demands of administrators & the public.

- S06279 Schwendinger, Herman & Julia R. Schwendinger  
ASC (U Nevada, Las Vegas 89154), THE SPONTANEOUS  
1976 GENERATION OF IRREGULAR  
0240 ADOLESCENT COMMODITY STRUCTURES.

¶ A theory of adolescent & delinquency is presented which refers to economic & political causal factors that lead to the marginalization of segments of youth, & to the "spontaneous generation" of irregular commodity structures among youth. Differences between the adolescent & adult irregular commodity structures are distinguished. Various other properties of the adolescent structures are mentioned, including LF characteristics & the internal stratification of market relationships. Labelling theory is sharply contradicted by these relationships.

- S06280 Shames, Carl J. (Park East Comprehensive  
ASC Community Mental Health Center, PO Box 18L,  
1976 Denver CO 80218), DELINQUENCY CONTROL  
0241 AND CLASS INTERESTS: A BRIEF HISTORY.

¶ The question of the definition of criminality & delinquency underlies many of the current controversies in theoretical criminology. Theories of the causation of crime & delinquency frequently are based upon particular epistemological frameworks, whether explicit or implicit. Since the advent of labeling theory, the issues of causality & epistemology have, in fact, been inseparable. A brief history of delinquency control is presented with the aim of shedding light on some of these issues. The societal dynamics that underlie both delinquency control & the conceptualization of delinquency by the social scientist are discussed.

- S06281 Shelden, Randall G. (State U New York, Cortland  
ASC 13045), RESCUED FROM EVIL: ORIGINS OF  
1976 THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN MEMPHIS,  
0242 TENNESSEE, 1900-1917.

¶ A social & historical study of the origins of the juvenile justice system in Memphis, Tenn. The sources of the data include court records, newspaper files, Census Bureau reports, government publications, & the personal

papers of a leading reformer of the period. Focus is on the dominant ideologies concerning the causes of & solutions to the problem of delinquency; the social backgrounds of the leaders who helped establish this system & the youths subjected to it; the daily routine of the juvenile justice system; & the historical context within which it emerged. The study was brought up to date with a brief analysis of the juvenile justice system in Memphis today. The central theme that emerged was that the juvenile justice system in Memphis functioned as a system of social control & served to regulate & control youths, especially those from Wc backgrounds. The findings lend support to the interpretations given by Platt & Liazos in their studies of the historical development of juvenile justice, as well as to the theses of other researchers in the field in its daily operation as a system of control, the juvenile justice system of Memphis was a dual system of justice. In particular, it could seemingly act in a lenient fashion but at the same time be extremely repressive. In this sense, it contained elements similar to the "iron fist & velvet glove" approaches used by the police, as described by a recent study by the Berkeley study group. An analysis of the juvenile justice system in Memphis study today revealed that the functions of this system have not changed significantly over the years. Recent "reform" measures concerning juvenile delinquency appear strikingly similar to those proposed around the turn of the century. In the juvenile court of Memphis today blacks far outnumber whites, & youths from the ranks of the Wc & the very poor dominant court referrals.

- S06282 Sherman, Arnold K. (Barber-Scotia Coll,  
ASC Concord NC 28025), KARL MANNHEIM,  
1976 IDEOLOGY, AND A MODEL FOR EVALUATION  
0243 RESEARCH IN CRIMINOLOGY.

¶ Criminology lacks theoretical perspectives which adequately explain current developments in the area of crime. There exists, therefore, no rational basis for crime prevention, crime control, or for the treatment of criminals. This lack of theory is taken as a phenomenon which requires explanation. The theoretical basis for the explanation is derived from K. Mannheim's assumption that knowledge is existentially influenced. As a corollary, it is suggested that the absence of appropriate conditions results in the failure to produce certain kinds of knowledge. Criminology is a form of knowledge & as such is existentially influenced. H. Neisser suggested that the process of science protects against mistakes in the testing of ideas. But the methods of science cannot guard against ideas which do not get created & therefore cannot be tested. Criminology is today characterized by a high degree of specialization, without a requisite degree of DoF or communication. The result is competing paradigms, conflicting ideologies, & limited perspectives. After illustrating & expanding upon the way in which existing conditions result in competing paradigms, conflicting ideologies, & limited perspectives, a suggestion is made for the types of structures which are required if adequate theory is to be produced.

- S06283 Shichor, David & Allen E. Harry (California  
ASC State Coll, San Bernardino 92407 & Ohio State U,  
1976 Columbus 43210), STUDY RELEASE: A CORRECTIONAL  
0244 ALTERNATIVE.

¶ Some rehabilitative efforts in corrections take into consideration the importance of education in preparing inmates for reintegration into a modern achievement-oriented society. These study-release programs received relatively little attention in professional literature & research. In a nationwide survey, Smith, McKee & Milan summarized some data on the existing study-release programs during 1971. The current survey is a follow up of these programs pertaining to 1974. The advantages of study-release

programs are reviewed & the trends in the direction of increasing number of programs & number of participants are summarized. Some of the formal characteristics of these programs are presented.

S06284 Shichor, David & Solomon Kobrin (California  
ASC State Coll, San Bernardino 92407 & U Southern  
1976 California, Los Angeles 90007), CRIME AMONG  
0245 THE ELDERLY: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY.

† There is a constant rise in the proportion of elderly in relation to the  $\Sigma$  population of the US. Today over 10% of the population is 65 years or older. Around the turn of the century this age group will constitute about 20% of the  $\Sigma$  population. Little is known about the involvement in law-breaking among the elderly. With the expected changes in the populations' age composition it is worthwhile to get an approximate idea as to the amount & types of lawbreaking involvement of the elderly as it is officially known & reported. The arrest data from the Unified Crime Report was analyzed for the years (1964, 1969, 1974) during a 10-year period. Compared to the  $\Sigma$  population, the elderly tend to be under-represented among the arrestees, however in some charges, ie, alcohol related offences, they are grossly overrepresented. These figures are analyzed & some policy related explanations & suggestions are made.

S06285 Shingles, Richard D. & Donald J. Shoemaker  
ASC (Virginia Polytechnic Instit & State U, Blacksburg  
1976 24061), A DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACH TO  
0246 RURAL CRIME: PREADOLESCENT PERCEPTIONS  
OF THE LAW, POLICE AND LEGAL  
COMPLIANCE.

† A developmental framework for understanding how Ru citizens relate to formal agents of social control is presented. [?] were administered to 1,121 preadolescent students in grades 3-6 in the school systems of 3 Va areas: an economically depressed Ru county, a central city, & a neighboring affluent suburban county. The [?] were administered by the students' teachers during school hours in the Spring of 1972. Background information on the race & SC of each student was supplied by the teacher. The analysis is based on the responses of 728 white Rs. The [?] consisted of Likert-type response choices to several statements concerning the benevolence of the law & legal compliance. For purposes of analysis, the responses were dichotomized into an agree-disagree format. Additionally, students were asked to rank the position of police relative to other authority figures with regards to both benevolent & punitive traits; trust, helpfulness & severity of punishment. The childrens' responses to these questions are highly congruous with the developmental theme that informal mechanisms of social control give way to formal mechanisms as communities modernize. Ru children are less impressed by either punitive or benevolent characteristics of the police & the law than are Ur & suburban youth. On the other hand, parents & school authorities are more significant agents of control to Ru youth than to either Ur or suburban youth. The relative saliency of informal & formal means of social control is reversed between the depressed Ru & more developed Ur communities. These relationships persist while controlling for SC, though they are most pronounced among well-off Ru youth — those youth who typically are least subject to formal mechanisms of social control in Ru communities.

S06286 Siegal, Harvey Alan (Wright State U, Dayton OH  
ASC 45401), POOR AND DRUNK: ETHNOGRAPHIC  
1976 NOTES ON THE ORGANIZATION OF UNDER-  
0247 CLASS DRINKING PATTERNS.

† Data on underclass drinking patterns in a nonskid row setting are presented. The research was drawn from a larger ethnographic study of underclass life set in

slum hotels & single room occupancy (SRO) tenements. The research question examined the effect that the absence of supportive institutions & other resources had upon the kind of social structures & cultural norms that emerged. An ethnographic methodology & frame of reference was employed. The majority of all the data was collected through participant research methods. To meet the stresses of an alcoholic lifestyle, the following adaptations were observed: Quasi-Tribal Adaptations — A group of 7 to 15 men would live together showing all material goods & alcohol. Strict norms were devised to assume that this sharing, in a real or fictive case, actually did occur. This tended to be a stable group & it persisted in a recognizable form even though its membership would change. Stable Pairs — this adaptation involved 2 people, often of opposite sexes but not necessarily so, who cohabited together. Drinking was organized into alcoholic benders in which only one of the pair would be fully incapacitated at any single time. The other member would provide a buffer for the incapacitated member. Matriarchs & Families — In this adaptation an older woman (typically black) would construct a quasi-family of alcoholic men. One matriarch, who was clearly the sociometric star, maintained & cared for a number of men. She was responsible for the holding & allocation of all resources including alcohol. She would care for men when they were ill & provide generalized care taking functions. These social adaptations provided generalized care-taking functions for these social casualties. Without the buffering presence of these groups the situation of the underclass alcoholic person would be more tenuous.

S06287 Smith, Dwight C., Jr. (State U New York, Albany  
ASC 12222), ORGANIZED CRIME AND ENTREPRE-  
1976 NEURSHIP: DOES IT MATTER HOW YOU MAKE  
0248 A BUCK?

† A critical review is presented of contemporary organized crime theory & its influence over current crime control strategies. Noting that those strategies have failed to control organized crime, & that more recent studies question the assumptions underlying current definitions of organized crime, a new theoretical approach is explored: the concept of illicit enterprise. The concept is based upon the dual assumptions of a spectrum of legitimacy in market behavior, & the application of standard organizational theory across the spectrum from wholly legal to wholly illicit enterprises. 13 theorems are proposed as the basis for a general theory of illicit enterprise. The application of those theorems to criminal activity is contrasted with the application of conventional organized crime theory, to demonstrate that significantly different behavioral associations are reached from analyses of identical data. 2 market spectra are described in detail — the mediating technology of power brokering & the service technology of enforcement & protection — to illustrate how illicit enterprise analysis can support alternative public policies & crime control strategies.

S06288 Spearly, James L. & Jacob J. Kaufman  
ASC (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802),  
1976 PARTICIPATION IN THE DELIVERY OF HUMAN  
0249 SERVICES AS AN ALTERNATIVE SANCTION FOR  
CORPORATE CRIME OFFENDERS.

† Recent commentaries on white-collar & corporate criminality have called for an increased use of criminal penalties & prison terms for offenders. These suggestions are based on notions of "noblesse oblige," the magnitude of social harm from such activities, & the responsiveness of white-collar offenders to penalties which attack their self-esteem. A critical analysis is presented of proposals for alternative sanctions for white-collar & corporate crime offenders. Rather than incarceration, the analysis supports

temporary suspensions from corporate practice & suggests participation in the delivery of human services as required activity during the suspension. This approach is designed to counteract the insulation of such individuals from the human byproducts of the social system which they have worked to perpetuate & to provide a means of utilizing their talents for the benefit of society.

S06289 Steadman, Henry J. & Joseph J. Coccozza (NYS  
ASC Dept Mental Hygiene, 44 Holland Ave Albany  
1976 12229), PSYCHIATRY, DANGEROUSNESS, AND  
0250 THE REPETITIVELY VIOLENT OFFENDER.

† The use of some type of mechanism requiring a determination of the probability of recurring violence is frequently found in recent models for identifying & responding to the repetitively violent offender. Common features of such mechanisms are: (1) some predictive standard that may be termed "dangerousness"; (2) the use of psychiatrists as primary estimators of future violent behavior. Such proposals & legislation, however, run contrary to the developing body of empirical literature about psychiatrists' predictive expertise. A recent study is reported of 257 M, incompetent, indicted, felony defendants in NY for whom specific psychiatric estimations of dangerousness were made. Based upon these estimations, decisions to house these defendants in correctional or mental hygiene facilities were made. In the absence of any adequate statutory definition of criteria, 3-year prospective data were developed on the psychiatric & judicial determination of dangerousness & the accuracy of these predictions. Overall, these data indicate that the psychiatric predictions of future violent behavior were no more accurate than would be expected purely by chance. The implications of these findings for repetitively violent offenders are considered.

S06290 Stripinis, Daniel (60 Juliana Ct, Toronto Ontario  
ASC M6S 2R2), JUDGES COLLECTIVELY ANNOUN-  
1976 CING SENTENCING POLICIES TO INCREASE  
0251 CERTAINTY AND THUS DETERRENCE.

† In a small community with only one judge, he has the power to deter people from specific crimes. The people in the community are aware of his sentencing policies, & know that these will be appropriately applied. In a large city, this deterrent effect could only be really effective if all the judges agreed to certain policies, & if these were widely publicized. Such an action is considered & compared with legislatively set minimum sentences. The comparison is made with regard to the speed of changes, the strength of the deterrent effect, the equity of resulting sentences, the handling of exceptional cases (which is related to the respect the general public has for the law), & the question of who should be creating policy. Examples of various laws & their effects are given.

S06291 Thilmony, Jeri L. & Thomas D. McDonald  
ASC (North Dakota State U, Fargo 58102), RURAL  
1976 SOCIO-CULTURAL CHANGE AND ITS RELA-  
0252 TIONSHIP TO THE FEMALE DELINQUENT.

† While literature on the criminality of F (ie Lombroso, 1920 translation; Pollack, 1950) can be cited, the relatively minimal amount of research in this area has focused upon the physiological traits which differentiate M-F involvement in criminal activities. A recent exception has been the sociological analysis by Simon (1975) of the contemporary F's changing role in society & thus, her participation in crime. Similarly, research on Ru delinquency, while seemingly less emphasized in the present (Wattenburg & Saunders, 1954; Gibbons & Griswold, 1957) has tended to focus on nontrend comparisons with the Ur sector (ie, Lentz, 1956; Ferdinand, 1964). In an effort to shed light on the F delinquent in a Ru setting, the result of a longitudinal data set (1965-74) of 641

juvenile court processed F cases were analyzed regarding the offense patterns as associated with age & community setting. Following the prescription provided by Lentz (1956) of deemphasizing Ru-Ur comparisons, analysis focuses upon delinquency in the Ru situation. Thus, attention is given to the characteristics of changing Ru life & its influence upon F roles & F delinquency.

S06292 Walsh, William F. (4 South Western Highway,  
ASC Blauvelt NY 10912), AN ANALYSIS OF THE  
1976 ATTITUDES OF FORMER POLICE OFFICERS  
0253 WHO HAVE BEEN LAID OFF BY THE CITY OF  
NEW YORK.

† The purpose was to analyze the attitudes & perceptions of the former NYC police officers (M & F) who were furloughed without pay during that city's fiscal crises. To measure the affect of these lay-offs, 3 null-hypotheses were tested: (1) There is no significant  $r$  between alienation & a desire to leave the police profession. (2) There is no significant difference between M & F former police officers in terms of alienation. (3) There is no significant difference between Coll & non-Coll educated former police officers in terms of alienation. The Srole anomia scale was utilized to measure attitude. A self-administered [?] containing the Srole scale, as well as other questions in Likert format, was mailed to a randomly-selected sample of the 2,863 members of the population. Statistical analysis of 100 former police officers' responses revealed that there is no significant  $r$  between alienation & a desire to leave the police profession. Although they are psychologically alienated, a major % of the group desire to remain in the police occupational role. Hypotheses 2 & 3 were not supported by the data. Both F & non-Coll former officers registered a higher level of alienation than M & Coll Rs. The use of the furlough by municipal administrations as a solution to fiscal crises clearly indicates to the police officer that he is not a professional. The unemployment suffered by these individuals has had adverse effect on their commitment to the ideals instilled in them during their police academy training. The results of the political decision to lay-off police officers will be felt organizationally for many years.

S06293 Weissman, James C. (Dept Health & Hospitals,  
ASC Denver CO 80204), CONSIDERATIONS IN  
1976 SENTENCING THE DRUG OFFENDER,  
0254

† Rehabilitation, as the focus of sentencing & correctional policy, is being subjected to judicious & farreaching scrutiny. Members of a growing cadre of criminologists are advocating alternative penal philosophies embracing notions of utilitarianism & equity. The impact of this correctional revisionism is examined in regard to the drug offender. American drug abuse control history is briefly reviewed & current perspectives are assessed. Decriminalization, enactment of "get tough" drug laws, & administrative efforts aimed at promoting programmatic linkages or interface are considered. A sanctioning paradigm which integrates these disparate correctional & statutory developments is proposed. **MICROFICHE**

S06294 Williams, J. Sherwood & John H. McGrath, III  
ASC (Virginia Commonwealth U, Richmond 23284)  
1976 GUNS AND THE DEATH PENALTY: AN  
0255 EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS.

† Using data collected by the National Opinion Research Center in 1973 the relationship between attitudes toward the death penalty & gun control is examined under conditions of age, sex, race, SC, fear of crime, & aggressive tendency. These social & psychological variables are examined to explain variation in these attitudinal sets. After the findings are reported an effort is made to explain the relationship between the 2 attitudes.

S06295 Winfree, L. Thomas & Curt T. Griffiths (East  
ASC Texas State U, Commerce 75428 & U Montana,  
1976 Missoula 59801), THE DETERMINANTS OF  
0256 ADOLESCENT ATTITUDES TOWARD THE  
POLICE: A SURVEY OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

¶ The relationship between contacts reported by adolescents with the police & the attitudes of these same adolescents toward the police is examined. The contacts were divided into self-reported "positive contacts" & "negative contacts." A "negative contact" is one in which the general context of the social situation is negative, such as an arrest incident, the arrest of a friend or relative, or police harassment. "Positive contacts," on the other hand, were defined as self-reported contacts with the police which were generally of a positive nature, such as different situations in which assistance was rendered to the R or his family. A sample of 869 high school students residing in 4 West Coast & Rocky Mountain states was obtained. A path model was constructed in which several predetermined variables, such as race, sex, residence pattern (Ur vs Ru), & SES were related to the contacts. The path analysis revealed 3 distinct findings: (1) with the exception of sex, the predetermined variables were of little use in predicting either type of self-reported contacts with the police; (2) the contacts & the prestige ratings were of considerable utility in the prediction of adolescent attitudes toward the police, however, these same contacts explained very little of the variance in prestige ratings; (3) the negative contacts were roughly twice as important in predicting adolescent attitudes toward the police as were the positive contacts.

S06296 Woods, J.G. (Ministry of Solicitor General, Ottawa),  
ASC POLICE PROFESSIONALIZATION AND POLICE  
1976 UNIONS: THE LOS ANGELES EXPERIENCE.  
0257

¶ The Los Angeles Police Dept is one of the foremost examples of police professionalization in the US. The process, however, has been sporadic & for the most part unplanned. Moreover, professionalization has often been advanced more by political progressives, corrupt politicians, & criminal entrepreneurs than by police executives. Only since WWII has the Police Fraternal Assoc become preeminent in the professionalization movement. This development, however, has had some questionable consequences. The LAPD has appeared to turn away from the high purposes expressed by August Vollmer during his term as chief, & has preserved the garrison mentality epitomized by William Parker during his last years. The Dept's overt role in local politics is also of dubious merit. These data & conclusions are drawn from a longitudinal study of the professionalization movement over the past century.

## LATE ARRIVALS

S06297 Dunn, Christopher S. (National Instit Mental  
ASC Health, 5600 Fishers Lane Rockville MD 20852),  
1976 A COMPARISON OF RESIDENTIAL AND COM-  
0258 MERCIAL BURGLARY EXPOSURE, FREQUENCY,  
AND LOSS IN 26 AMERICAN CITIES.

¶ The relative exposure to,  $f$  of occurrence of, & loss from household & commercial burglary in 26 US cities are examined. The data derived from the City Samples of the LEAA National Crime Panel Victimization Surveys. The basic premise is that the relative distribution of burglaries between households & commercial establishments differs, depending

upon the measure of comparison which is used. That is, measures of exposure to burglary,  $f$  of burglary occurrence, & extent of loss from burglary indicate different relative concentrations between household & commercial targets. Further, the patterns of these different comparisons between household & commercial targets are not uniform among the 26 cities in which surveys were conducted. In some cities, patterns of relative loss between household & commercial targets are similar to exposure, while in other cities these comparisons of loss are more like patterns of relative occurrence of household & commercial burglary. Implications of these data are examined from 2 perspectives: (1) differences in the measures of comparison (exposure,  $f$ , & extent of loss) are discussed, & (2) the cities are examined for attributes or characteristics which may possibly explain the different patterns in measures of comparison that are observed among the cities.

S06297 Gottfredson, Michael R., (Criminal Justice  
ASC Research Center, Albany NY 12203), AN  
1976 EMPIRICAL CLASSIFICATION OF VICTIMS OF  
0259 PERSONAL CRIME.

¶ Numerical taxonomic techniques are applied to National Crime Panel victimization data in order to construct a classification of R's according to the probability of personal victimization. The method appears to have merit, judging by the discriminatory ability of the resulting classification structure. The results indicate an exposure model of personal victimization, some of the implications of which are discussed.



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