ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES
1986-1987

President
Robert M Regoli, University of Colorado

1st Vice President and President Elect
Thomas Barker, Jacksonville State University

2nd Vice President
Larry Gaines, Eastern Kentucky University

Secretary/Treasurer
David Carter, Michigan State University

Immediate Past President
R Paul McCauley, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

TRUSTEES

Ben Menke, Washington State University
Elizabeth Wachtel, Eastern Kentucky University
Edward Latessa, University of Cincinnati

REGIONAL TRUSTEES

Region 1-Northeast
Raymond Helgemoe, University of New Hampshire

Region 2-South
Stephen Brown, East Tennessee State University

Region 3-Midwest
Jeffrey Schrink, Indiana State University

Region 4-Southwest
Richard Lawrence, University of Texas at San Antonio

Region 5-Western and Pacific
Judith Kaci, California State University, Long Beach

PAST PRESIDENTS

1963-64 Donald F McCall 1975-76 George T Felkenes
1964-65 Felix M Fabian 1976-77 Gordon E Misner
1967-68 Robert Sheehan 1979-80 Larry Bassi
1969-70 B Earl Lewis 1981-82 Robert S Culbertson
1970-71 Donald H Riddle 1982-83 Larry Hoover
1971-72 Gordon E Misner 1983-84 Gilbert Bruns
1972-73 Richard A Myren 1984-85 Dorothy Bracey
1974-75 Felix M Fabian
1987
ANNUAL MEETING

ACADEMY OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

March 15 – 19
Clarion Hotel
St Louis, Missouri

Program

THEME: Normal Justice: Perspectives on Crime
Dear Colleagues:

Welcome to St. Louis and the 1987 Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. This year's program should prove to be very interesting and informative. There are a variety of panels, workshops, and roundtables. In addition, there is a plenary session directly dealing with the theme of "Ordinary Justice" presented by the ACJS White Papers Committee.

Registration, an employment exchange, exhibits, and a message center are centrally located in the Mississippi and Illinois rooms. Paper sales are located in the Hickok room. The plenary session and the ACJS business meeting will be held in the Missouri room.

Several social activities have been planned including a reception hosted by Michigan State University on Monday evening, an awards luncheon Tuesday, a reception Tuesday evening hosted by the University of South Carolina, and a participant's reception on Wednesday evening.

Finally, the 1987 ACJS Program Committee would like to thank you for participating in this year's program.

THE 1987 ACJS PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Thomas Castellano
Southern Illinois University

Finn-Aage Esbensen
University of Colorado

Timothy Flanagan
SUNY-Albany

Donna Hale
University of Baltimore

John Hewitt
Ball State University

David Kalinich
Michigan State University

Richard Lawrence
University of Texas

at San Antonio

William Pelfrey
University of Louisville

Sandra Skovron
University of Cincinnati

John Vollmann, Jr
SE Florida Institute of Criminal Justice

Ralph Weisheit
Illinois State University

Deborah Wilson
Kentucky Corrections Cabinet

George Wilson
North Carolina Central University

1987 Program Committee Chairman
Lawrence Travis III
University of Cincinnati

Local Arrangements Coordinator
Scott Decker
University of Missouri-St Louis
CONTENTS

Summary Program ........................................... 5

Alpha Phi Sigma ........................................... 25

Meeting Rooms ............................................. 30

Annual Meeting Program ................................. 31

Index of Advertisers ....................................... 115

Abstracts .................................................. A-1

Index of Participants ................................. A-98
HAPPY
25th BIRTHDAY
ACJS!

As You Commence
Your 25th Year
of Progress and Achievement
1963/64 - 1987/88

from
Anderson
Publishing Co.

as we celebrate
our 100th Anniversary
1887 - 1987
SUMMARY PROGRAM

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

ANNUAL MEETING

March 15-19, 1987

THEME: Normal Justice: Perspectives on Crime

Sunday, March 15, 1987
12:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m. Registration
3:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. ACJS Executive Board Meeting
10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. Tenure and/or Promotion Seminar
2:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m.
7:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. Teaching Multi-cultural/Racial Perspectives Seminar

Monday, March 16, 1987
8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Registration
6:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m. Committee Meetings
6:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m. Reception Sponsored by Michigan State University

8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m. Panels
1. Potpourri IV: And Still More Things I've Wanted to Say (or Publish) but Which Nobody Wanted to Hear (or Read)- A Continuation From the Last Three Years (Gerald Rigby)
2. Issues in Courts and the Law (Galan Janeksela)
3. Traumatic Effects of Deployment at Scenes of Mass Casualty (Chris Dunning)
4. Community Ideology Concerning Crime: Future Considerations (David Hayeslip Jr)
5. Student Roundtable: Adolescent Victims of Family Violence (Debbie Dolan and Sheryl King)
6. Role Problems of Juvenile Court Personnel (Robin Russel)
7. Historical Issues of Law and Policing (Mahendra Singh)
8. Application of Research Theory and Technology to Criminal Justice Administration (Robert Lorinskas)
9. Student Panel on Crime in the Home and at Work (Ann Szopa)
DO JUSTICE TO YOUR COURSE...
STOP BY THE HARPER & ROW BOOTH.

INTRODUCTION TO THE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM
PRINCIPLES, PROCEDURES, PRACTICE
Third Edition
Gerald D. Robin
University of New Haven

Comprehensive. Lively. Engaging. And by far, the most up-to-date criminal justice text available.
Revised to reflect the latest trends in the field, the third edition covers new topics, including drunk driver roadblocks, stun guns, AIDS among prisoners, and more.
In addition, it continues to:
☐ present all material within the context of today's social problems, issues, and policy questions
☐ provide an accurate and dynamic picture of today's criminal justice system
☐ summarize all case documentation, Supreme Court decisions, and primary source reports
Instructor's Manual and Test Bank by the author.

And don't forget...
Vetter and Silverman's
CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIME: An Introduction.

Write to request examination copies: Suite 3D, 10 East 53d Street, New York, NY 10022. (Please include course title, enrollment, and current text.)
9:40 a.m.-11:10 a.m.  Panels
11. The Effectiveness of Probation and Alternative Programs (Philip Rhoades)
12. Psychological Programs for Inmates (Robert Lorinskas)
13. Roundtable: Career Opportunities for Minorities in Criminal Justice: An Update (Sloan Letman)
14. Issues in Court Procedures and Administration (Michael Israel)
15. Discussion Session: Creating Theory: Its Construction and Utility (Frank Williams)
16. Student Panel on Corrections, Part I (William Farrell)
17. International Perspectives on Criminal Justice Policies (Bette Fox)
18. Delinquency Prevention Effects of Early Family Intervention: Some Alternative Models (Leon Weaver)

11:20 a.m.-12:50 p.m.  Panels
19. Stress Factors in Policing: Empirical Implications (Roy Roberg)
20. Innovative Approaches to Criminal Justice Research (Gerald Stowell)
21. Student Panel on Comparative Criminal Justice (John Hewitt)
22. Correctional Research: Examining Inmates' Behavior and Perceptions (Sue Mahan)
23. Leadership, Power, and Correctional Management (Norman Kittle)
24. International Criminal Justice Systems (E Duane Davis)
25. Roundtable: Perspectives in Doctoral Education in Criminal Justice (Michael Blankenship)
26. Roundtable: The FBI Academy: Perspective on Violent Crime (James O'Connor)
27. Police in Society: Role and Function (James Hendricks)

1:00 p.m.-2:30 p.m.  Panels
28. The Police in Historical Perspective (Frank Morn)
29. Issues in Public Policy (R Thomas Dull)
30. The Role of Belief and Self-perception in Delinquency Causation (Vincent Hoffman)
31. Policy Issues in Judicial Processing of Defendants (Edmund McGarrell)
32. Roundtable: Perspectives on Civil Liability of Private Security (Richter Moore Jr)
33. Native Americans and the Justice System (Peter Nelligan)
1987 TEXTS

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Introduction to Criminal Justice, Fourth Edition
by Joseph Senna and Larry Siegel.

The Criminal Justice System: Procedures and Issues
by Sue Titus Reid, J.D., Ph.D.

CRIMINAL LAW

Basic Criminal Law, Third Edition
by George E. Dix and M. Michael Sharlot.
Instructor's Manual.

Criminal Law, Second Edition
by Joel Samaha.

INVESTIGATION AND EVIDENCE

Criminal Investigation, Second Edition
by Wayne W. Bennett and Karen M. Hess.
Instructor's Manual.

Criminal Evidence, Second Edition
by Thomas J. Gardner
Instructor's Manual.

For more information on the 1987 texts and the rest of our criminal justice series, write to West Publishing Company, College Department 6F/KS 50 W. Kellogg Blvd. P.O. Box 64526, St. Paul, MN 55164–1003, or call toll-free 1–800–328–9424 (in MN and Canada call 1–612–228–2778).
34. Urban and Rural Crime Rates (Thomas Courtless)
35. Fear of Crime: Issues and Studies (Marilyn McShane)
36. Issues in Juvenile Justice: Cause and Correction (Rodney Henningsen)

2:40 p.m.-4:10 p.m. Panels
37. Developing Information for Use by Policymakers and Decisionmakers in the Juvenile Justice System (David Howard)
38. Student Panel on Courts (Diane Daane)
39. Roundtable: Increased Felony Probation—Is it the Answer to Overcrowded Prisons? (Michael Fichter, Peter Hirschburg, and Johnny McGaha)
40. Roundtable: Domestic Violent Extremists (H Todd Locklear)
41. Police Research: An Assessment and Analysis (Eugene Schmuckler)
42. Trends and Patterns in Crime (Peter Wickman)
43. Strategies for Counterterrorism (Michael Wiggins)
44. Routine Activities and Criminal Victimization (Robert Sampson)
45. Ethical Issues in Understanding Crime (Angus Dalley)

4:20 p.m.-5:50 p.m. Panels
46. Environmental Design to Prevent Crime (Richard Titus)
47. Roundtable: Intensive Supervision, House Arrest, and Electronic Surveillance (Belinda R McCarthy)
48. Adult Corrections Administration (Shirleen Howard)
50. Juvenile Dispositions and Juvenile Records: Issues and Research (Joseph Rogers)
51. Roundtable: Police Response to Domestic Violence (David Hirsche1)
52. Criminal Justice Processing: Issues Related to Age, Sex, and Race (Kathleen Stone)
53. Issues in the Definition of Violence and Criminal Justice Responses (Martin Schwartz)
54. Roundtable: Police-community Relations in Thirty-year Perspective: 1955 to the Present (Louis Radelet)

Tuesday, March 17, 1987
8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Registration
11:15 a.m.-1:15 p.m. Awards Banquet
6:00 p.m.-7:30 p.m. Reception by Sam Houston State University (by invitation only)
6:30 p.m.-7:30 p.m. Regional Meetings
7:30 p.m.-8:30 p.m. Reception Sponsored by University of South Carolina
POLICE IN A TIME OF CHANGE, Second Edition
John J. Broderick, *Stonehill College*

Updated review of the literature about how police officers adapt to their occupation with an emphasis on the four so-called police working personalities: Enforcers, Idealists, Realists, and Optimists. Also describes relations within a police department and the relationship of the department to the larger community and explores recent studies and proposed changes which affect police officers and organizations.

280 pages, $9.95

THE DILEMMAS OF PUNISHMENT
Readings in Contemporary Corrections
Kenneth C. Haas, *University of Delaware*
Geoffrey P. Alpert, *University of Miami*

The continuing debate in corrections: What are the critics saying? Who are the advocates? The detractors? What are the alternatives? What were the victories? The setbacks? What does the future hold? This volume addresses these questions through twenty-seven thought-provoking, readable articles. It can help your students understand the wide range of issues, both old and new, involved in the complex area of corrections.

430 pages, $13.95

If you would like complimentary review copies for possible course adoption, stop by our booth, write, or call (312/634-0081) providing the following information: 1) course title; 2) annual enrollment; 3) next date for textbook reconsideration; 4) text(s) currently in use.
8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m. Panels
55. Community Policing: State of the Art Research (David Carter)
56. Issues in Juvenile Institutions and Residential Placements (Belinda R McCarthey)
57. Drugs and Crime (Ralph Weisheit)
58. Roundtable: Exit Examinations for Criminal Justice Majors (Jerry Sparger)
59. Community Corrections (Amanda Cannon)
60. Serial Murder: Understanding, Detection and Early Apprehension (Steven Egger)
61. Teaching Criminal Justice and Criminology (Marian Darlington-Hope)
62. The Serious, Violent Juvenile Offender: Research on Social Location and Causes (Peter Kratcoski)
63. Jail Inmate Suicides: Prediction, Staff Training and Crisis Intervention Issues (Dave Kalinich)

9:40 a.m.-11:10 a.m. Panels
64. Stress and the Critical Incident Response in Policing (Wayman Mullins)
65. Delinquency Prevention and Delinquency Reduction Through Law Related Education (Robert Hunter)
66. Coping with Victimization (Virginia Neto)
67. Arrest and Incarceration: Identification and Treatment of the Mentally Ill Inmate (Paul Embert)
68. Contemporary Issues in Police Management (Dennis Bowman)
69. Understanding the Drug Problem (Cheryl Tieman)
70. Issues and Trends in Police Training: Assessment and Evaluation (Keith Haley)
71. Workshop: Bilingual Programming in Correctional Facilities (Charles Nygard)
72. Roundtable: Criminal Justice Education: Innovative Courses and Approaches (Finn Esbensen)

1:30 p.m.-3:00 p.m. Panels
73. Jail Issues in the 80s (G Larry Mays)
74. Issues of Police Personnel Management (William D Parker)
75. Roundtable: Innovative Criminal Justice Teaching Techniques-PART II (Verne McClurg)
76. Intensive Supervision: A Six-year Follow-up (Edward Latessa)
77. Workshop: The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Criminal Personality Research Project I (John Vollmann Jr)
NEW IN 1987...

John Kaplan & Jerome H. Skolnick
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, Fourth Edition,
Introductory Cases and Materials May

Fred E. Inbau, Andre A. Moenssens & James R. Thompson
CRIMINAL LAW, Fourth Edition
Cases and Comments March

James E. Haddad, James Zagel, Gary Starkman & William Bauer
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, Third Edition
Cases and Comments (formerly by Inbau, et al) April

V. A. Leonard & Harry W. More
POLICE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT, Seventh Edition Released

Lloyd L. Weinreb
LEADING CONSTITUTIONAL CASES ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE,
1987 Edition Text

Lloyd L. Weinreb
CRIMINAL PROCESS, Fourth Edition
Cases, Comment, Questions May

OTHER WIDELY-USED FAVORITES...

Brumbaugh
CRIMINAL LAW AND APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF LAW
Cases and Materials 1986

Inbau, Thompson, Haddad, Zagel & Starkman:
CRIMINAL LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION, 4th
with 1986 Supplement 1984

Low, Jeffries & Bonnie
THE TRIAL OF JOHN W. HINCKLEY, JR.
A Case Study of the Insanity Defense 1986

Miller, Dawson, Dix & Parnas
THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS, 3rd 1985

Perkins & Boyce
CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE, 6th
Cases and Materials 1984

Whitebread & Slobogin
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 2nd
An Analysis of Cases and Concepts 1986

—Review our criminal law and justice
texts on display at the ACJS meetings—
78. Juvenile Delinquency and the Schools: Research on Causes and Intervention (Richard Lawrence)
79. Police Investigation: Methods and Analysis (James Frank)
81. The Criminal Law and Alcohol and Drugs: Policy Issues (David Skelton)

3:10 p.m.-4:40 p.m. Panels
82. New Directions in Corrections (Todd Clear)
83. Criminal Justice Faculty Development, Role, and Productivity (David Jones)
84. Community Involvement: A Look at Some Successful Programs (Robert Bing)
85. Legal Issues: Administrative Control and Prisoner Rights and Remedies (Roslyn Muraskin)
86. Workshop: The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Criminal Personality Research Project II (John Vollmann Jr)
87. The Impact of Prison Construction on Overcrowding and Reform (Floyd Clack)
88. Innovations in Correctional Treatment: Implications for the Future (Jane Totman)
89. Workshop: Computer-assisted Instruction in Criminal Justice Education (Clifford Van Meter)
90. Police Professionalism: A Re-examination (Sean Grennan)

4:50 p.m.-6:20 p.m. Panels
91. Workshop: Managing the Transition to Automation (John LeDoux and Charles Stanley)
92. Controversies in Legal Policies (James Riddlesperger)
93. Intervention: Broward County Sheriff's Office Strategies for Practitioners (Fred Hutchings)
94. Roundtable: Police Misconduct: Effective Policy Responses (Fred Meyer and Ralph Baker)
95. Violence and Overcrowding in Jails: Attempts to Control the Inmate Population (Dale Sechrest)
96. The Role of Criminal Justice Education in Meeting Agency Needs (Richard Shigley)
97. Research in Correctional Treatment: Problems and Prospects (Greg Clark)
98. The Police and Domestic Violence: Police Arrest and Police Liability (W Fred Wegener)
99. Roundtable: Teaching Criminal Justice Ethics (Larry Miller)
Crime and Justice: An Introduction
Howard Abadinsky, Saint Xavier College
A comprehensive introductory text by an experienced educator who is also a law enforcement professional. It provides a balanced treatment of the history, theory, and practice of criminal justice in America. Includes a detailed look at both federal law enforcement and juvenile justice.
ISBN 0-8304-1134-8 cloth

Organized Crime, Second Edition
Howard Abadinsky, Saint Xavier College
This lively text offers a theoretical framework for understanding how criminal organizations are structured and how they function. It also presents detailed information on the history of organized crime from the late nineteenth century to the present.
ISBN 0-8304-1165-8 cloth
ISBN 0-8304-1126-7 paper

Introduction to Criminal Evidence, Second Edition
Jon R. Waltz, Northwestern University
This revised text explores in plain English all the important evidentiary rules that apply to criminal cases. Liberal use of case studies, sample examinations and cross examinations clarify such issues as relevance, hearsay, confessions, and testimonial privileges.
ISBN 0-88229-130-0 cloth
ISBN 0-8304-1062-7 paper

Introduction to Research Methods in Criminal Justice
Jack D. Fitzgerald, Knox College, and Steven M. Cox, Western Illinois University
The basic research techniques of criminal justice, including elementary descriptive and inferential statistics, research design, sampling and how to use a computer in research. A step-by-step approach that moves the student from simple research methods to more complex ones.
ISBN 0-8304-1099-6 paper

Consulting Editor
Howard Abadinsky
Saint Xavier College
Series in Law, Crime, and Justice

...from nh
Nelson-Hall
111 N. Canal, Chicago 60606
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987
8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Registration
2:40 p.m.-4:10 p.m. Plenary Session
6:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m. ACJS Business Meeting
7:00 p.m.-8:30 p.m. Participants Reception

8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m. Panels
100. The Issue of Status Offenders: Intervention or Non-intervention? (Leonard Dobrin)
101. Roundtable: Talking About Crime (Melvin Ray and Phyllis Gray)
102. Cross-cultural Perspectives on Crime and Delinquency (Richard Bennett)
103. Contemporary Public Policy Issues Affecting Local Jails (Joel Thompson)
104. Roundtable: Other Prisoners (Steven Roszell and John Klofas)
105. Policing and Police Powers: An International Perspective (George Watson)
106. Families of Inmates (Barbara Bloom)
107. Use of Force by and Against Police (James Ness)
108. Workshop: Spreadsheets and Microcomputers Applied to Criminal Justice Research (Stuart Nagel)

9:40 a.m.-11:10 a.m. Panels
109. Student Panel on Crime (Douglas Shannon)
110. The Prosecution of Public Officials (Michael Israel)
111. Women as Victims (Peggy Fortune)
112. Ethical Issues and the Criminal Justice System (Dean Spader)
113. Roundtable: The Certification Process in North Carolina (James Bruner)
114. Police Training: Contemporary Issues and Concerns (Roosevelt Shepherd)
115. The Role of Peer Group and Family in Delinquency Causation (Merry Morash)
116. Correlates of Crime (Stephen Brown)
117. Juveniles as Victims and Offenders (Roxanna Sweet)

11:20 a.m.-12:50 p.m. Panels
118. Women in Policing (Peter Horne)
119. Issues in Sentencing Policy (James Davis)
120. Crime Control in an Historical Perspective (John Conley)
121. Issues in Female Criminality (Sue Mahan)
GRADUATE STUDY
IN
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Claremont Graduate School
Claremont, California

The following are offered for serious consideration by students contemplating pursuing the Ph.D. degree:

• Strong emphasis on Qualitative and Quantitative Research, Criminology, Constitutional Law, Criminal Justice System, Philosophy of Law and Justice

Sincere faculty interest in student progress

• Open-door policy of Criminal Justice faculty for Criminal Justice students

• Tax-free financial aid available

• A Ph.D. program with the M.A. awarded in the course of doctoral study

• The Claremont Graduate School's newly built and dedicated (1985) Computer Center available to students

• Honnold Library, located on The Claremont Graduate School campus, with over 1,300,000 volumes, including extensive criminal justice holdings

• Interdisciplinary approach to teaching and research

For further information, write to:
George T. Felkenes, Chair
Department of Criminal Justice
Center for Politics and Policy
The Claremont Graduate School
Claremont, CA 91711-6165

The Claremont Graduate School
122. Issues in Community Policing: Job Satisfaction and Meeting Community Needs (Jack Greene)
123. Security and Safety: A Continuing Legal and Moral Dilemma (George Wilson)
124. Describing and Explaining Crime Trends and Patterns: Assorted Approaches (Marc Riedel)
125. Roundtable: Accreditation and Peer Review in Criminal Justice Education: Is it Time to Implement an Old Idea? (Vincent Webb)
126. Perceptions of the Police Profession (Dick Martin)

1:00 p.m.-2:30 p.m. Panels
127. Issues and Patterns in Domestic Crime (Imogene Moyer)
128. Influencing the Sentencing Decision (Alan Lizotte)
129. The FBI Academy: Action Research (James O'Connor)
130. Roundtable: Criminal Justice Education in the 1980s (Donald Newman, J Price Foster, and Patrick Anderson)
131. Ethical Issues in Processing Offenders (Steven G Cox)
132. Student Panel on Corrections, Part II (William Parsonage)
133. Sociology of Law: Issues in the Perception and Definition of "Crime Problems" (John Wozniak)
134. Issues in Fear of Crime and Criminal Behavior (Doris MacKenzie)
135. Crimes Against Women (Joanne Belknap)

2:40 p.m.-4:10 p.m. PLENARY SESSION
ORDINARY PEOPLE: THE ACJS WHITE PAPERS IN REVIEW (Hal Pepinsky)

4:20 p.m.-5:50 p.m. Panels
136. Types of Criminal Offenses (Robert Bohm)
137. Managerial and Security Issues in Law Enforcement (Mittie Southerland)
138. Justice Administration Potpourri (Carl Pope)
139. Student Panel on Issues of Criminal Justice (TBA)
140. Correlates of Sentencing Decisions (Judy Kaci)
141. Victimization and Offending of the Elderly (Robert Langworthy)
142. Police, Fire and State Police: Issues of Concern (Terry Cox)
143. The Roles and Behaviors of Legal Actors in the Criminal Justice Process (Norman Kittel)
144. Juvenile Justice Systems: Change and Comparative Analyses (James Brannon)
Complete in 8 volumes, Crankshaw's provides a single source for the entire spectrum of criminal law in Canada... including the substantial amendments to Drinking and Driving offences and offences against the person. This 8th Edition features a new format enabling you to determine the most appropriate place to begin your research.

L459-3250000 8 looseleaf volumes $521.25
plus current release

Available for a 30-day free examination. Call or write:

Toronto • Calgary • Vancouver • Ottawa

Ordering Address: 2330 Midland Avenue, Agincourt, Ontario M1S 1P7 (416) 291-8421

Prices quoted are payable in U.S. funds and are discounted to reflect currency exchange rates. Price subject to change without notice. 10/86

Order from your bookdealer or directly from publisher.

Springer Publishing Company

The Male Batterer
A Treatment Approach
Daniel Sonkin, Del Martin, and Lenore Walker
Describes successful treatment techniques for use with men who use physical, sexual, or psychological violence in their personal relationships. 272pp / 1985 / $24.95

Domestic Violence on Trial
Psychological and Legal Dimensions of Family Violence
Daniel J. Sonkin, Editor
This volume explores the conjunction of psychological and legal issues surrounding the battered woman, her assailant, and the children. 1987 / $27.95

Battered Women and Their Families
Intervention Strategies and Treatment Programs
Albert Roberts, Editor
Nationally prominent authorities study the impact of family violence and describe approaches for therapists, social workers, emergency room personnel, and police. 224pp / 1984 / $22.95

Springer Publishing Co. 536 Broadway, New York, NY 10012
Thursday, March 19, 1987
8:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m. Registration
10:00 a.m.-11:30 a.m. ACJS Executive Board Meeting

8:30 a.m.-10:00 a.m. Panels
145. Character in Criminological Theory (Larry Wollen)
146. Comparative Criminal Justice Administration: Management of Political Unrest (Zillur Khan)
147. Right Wing Extremism: From Philosophy to Action (Jonathan White)
148. The Police Culture: Patterns and Functions (David Wachtel)
149. Recruitment, Internships, and Placement for Criminal Justice Students (Larry Hoover)
150. Contemporary Issues in Juvenile Justice (Dragan Milovanovic)
151. Legal Issues (Jagan Lingamneni)
152. Student Panel on Crime and Delinquency (G Frederick Allen)

10:10 a.m.-11:40 a.m. Panels
153. Police and Prison Security Officers in the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, and Korea (CarolSue Holland)
154. Issues in Juvenile Justice Intervention Programs (Arthur Claggett)
155. Studies in the Creation and Development of Law (Frances Bernat)
156. Professionalism and Policing: Further Concerns (Mark Dantzker)
157. Issues in Institutional Corrections (Sandra Skovron)
158. Student Potpourri (Patricia Van Voorhis)
159. Developments in Criminal Justice Research and Theory (Albert Rodenberg Jr)
160. Dispute Resolution in the Criminal Justice System (William Head)
161. Police Command Colleges for American Law Enforcement (Gerald Lynch)
EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

Master's Degree Program in Criminal Justice

Options:

- GENERAL
- POLICE ADMINISTRATION
- CORRECTIONS
- LOSS PREVENTION

Financial Aid: Costs are very competitive; Graduate Assistantships include remission of out-of-state portion of registration fees.

Graduates: Many graduates are employed as administrators and teachers in various types of agencies throughout the world.

Facilities: Outstanding facilities are provided by the new Stratton Building and Library.

Faculty: Members of the faculty hold terminal academic degrees and have wide backgrounds in Criminal Justice.

Applying: Inquiries and applications may be made at any time by writing to:

Dr. Richard W. Snarr  
Eastern Kentucky University  
College of Law Enforcement  
Stratton 105  
Richmond, KY 40475-0957  
Phone: (606) 622-1157
John Jay College of Criminal Justice.
The City University of New York
The difference between lip service and public service.

High performance in public service requires not only a specialized curriculum but a first-rate liberal arts background as well. John Jay College provides both.

Return this coupon or call today for information.

Undergraduate Programs (AS, BA, BS)

- Freshman Application
- Transfer Application
- Alcohol Studies and Research
- Criminal Justice
- Correction Administration
- Deviant Behavior & Social Control
- Dispute Resolution (Certificate)

Graduate Programs (MA, MPA, MS)

- Application
- Criminal Justice
- Fire Protection Management
- Forensic Psychology
- Forensic Science
- Forensic Psychology
- Govt. & Public Administration
- Legal Studies
- Police Science
- Security Management

JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE (CUNY)
Office of Admissions, 445 West 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019
Undergraduate information (212)489-5080
Graduate information (212)489-5082

Name
Address
City, State Zip
Phone (Day) (Evenings)
Virginia Commonwealth University offers a unique opportunity for those interested in obtaining a doctorate (Doctor of Public Administration), with a primary emphasis in Administration of Justice and Public Safety.

This degree is designed for the talented professional. Most of the doctoral level courses are scheduled on a week-end intensive basis and students receive a substantial amount of individual attention.

The degree content, in addition to a core component, is tailored by the student and the faculty to meet the educational and professional goals of the individual.

Virginia Commonwealth University is a comprehensive, state-aided university in the heart of historic Richmond, Virginia. Over 20,000 students pursue undergraduate and professional studies on two campuses and in 175 separate fields of study.

CURRICULUM

This DPA degree consists of two course components and a dissertation. The two course components are the core and the Administration of Justice and Public Safety specialization.

The core contains 19 credit hours of advanced course work in such areas as Institutional Development, Values, Public Policy, Organization and Administrative Theory.

The specialist component provides for a minimum of 18 credit hours. It offers a choice of courses and guided instruction on topics such as Criminal Justice Systems, Jurisprudence, Criminal Justice Research, Criminology, Legal Policy, Law Enforcement Policies and Administration, Correctional Policies and Administration, Courts Policies and Administration, Criminal Justice Applications of Counseling Theory and Practice, Criminal Justice Politics and Planning, Criminal Justice Information Systems, and Legal Research.

Tutorial assistance is provided to students in completing a dissertation on a criminal justice or public safety topic of the student's choice.

MINIMUM ADMISSION STANDARDS

1. A conferred Masters' degree from an accredited college.

2. Five years of professional or organizational experience, preferably after the masters or professional degree has been conferred.

3. Acceptable standardized test scores, preferably above the 50th percentile.

4. An ability to express ideas in clearly written, grammatically-correct English.

5. A strong motivation to pursue doctoral studies.

6. An appropriate fit between the intellectual content of the DPA Program and the applicant's career goals.
VCU DPA PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Dr. David J. Farmer, Chair, Ph.D., University of London
Dr. Gilbert W. Fairholm, D.F.A., State University of New York-Albany
Dr. Leigh E. Grosenick, Ph.D., University of Minnesota
Dr. Ralph Hambrick, Ph.D., Syracuse University
Dr. Charles E. Hartsoe, Ph.D., University of Illinois
Dr. Laurin L. Henry, Ph.D., University of Chicago
Dr. F. William Heiss, Ph.D., University of Colorado
Dr. Richard S. Luck, Ed.D., University of Virginia
Dr. E. Davis Martin, Ed.D., University of Virginia
Dr. Robert B. Oliver, Ph.D., University of Virginia
Dr. Mark C. Overvold, Ph.D., University of Michigan
Dr. Chong M. Pak, D.F.A., University of Southern California
Dr. Robert D. Rugg, Ph.D., University of Ottawa

VCU FULL-TIME ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE FACULTY

David J. Farmer, Chairperson
Ph.D., University of London
Professor, Criminal Justice and Police Policy-Making and Administration, Comparative Criminal Justice Systems, Research

C. Allen Barrett
M.S., John Jay College of Criminal Justice and New York University
Assistant Professor, Criminal Justice Research and Data Processing

Robert J. Breitenbach
M.P.A., Indiana University
Lecturer, Public Safety
Director, V.C.U. Transportation Safety Training Center

David P. Geary
Ph.D., Marquette University
Associate Professor, Police Management and Comparative Criminal Justice Systems

Mary J. Hageman
Ph.D., Washington State University
Associate Professor, Crime Prevention and Criminology

James L. Hague
J.D., LL.M., University of Virginia Law School
Associate Professor, Law and Legal Studies

David F. Halbach
J.D., University of Iowa
Assistant Professor, Juvenile Justice and Judicial Affairs

James E. Hooker
M.A., Washington State University
Associate Professor and Coordinator of Forensic Program

Paul W. Keve
M.S.W., College of William and Mary
Professor Emeritus, Corrections Policy-Making and Management

R. Michael McDonald
Ed.D., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Assistant Professor and Coordinator of Public Safety

James P. Morgan, Jr.
D.M., St. Mary's Seminary and University
Associate Professor, Police Management

Janice L. Thomas
M.S., University of Southern California
Assistant Professor, Public Safety
1 The Psychology of Child Firesetting
Detection and Intervention
By Jessica Gaynor, Ph.D. & Chris Hatcher, Ph.D.

Child firesetting is a frightening and life-threatening phenomenon which accounts for over one third of all fires set in the United States. Over half of those arrested for the crime of arson are young boys under 18 years of age whose actions reflect a wide range of psychopathology.

Now this comprehensive handbook presents a broad range of research, clinical experience, program planning and evaluation, and networking with diverse professionals to provide the most exhaustive and current information available.

"An organized, thoughtful account of the evaluation, intervention, prevention, and advocacy approaches...to understand and advance our knowledge of the psychology of child firesetting."
– MELVIN LEWIS, M.D., Prof. of Pediatrics and Psychiatry, Yale Univ. Child Study Center, New Haven, CT

232 pp. $25.00 List
First Press Only $21.95

2 The Crime Victim’s Book
Second Edition
By Morton Bard, M.D. & Dawn Sangrey

This extraordinary handbook encompasses the many changes that have taken place in crime victim assistance, as well as new knowledge on the profound consequences that affect some victims for long periods after the original traumatic experience. Focusing on victimization by personal crimes such as mugging, robbery, rape, and others, the authors describe the stages that victims must work through in order to regain control of their lives. They offer practical suggestions—everything from medical and psychological assistance to crime victim compensation and coping with the criminal justice system and guidance for the victim’s loved ones and professionals who want to help the victim.

"With eloquence and sharp perception, THE CRIME VICTIM’S BOOK has captured the complex emotional aftermath of crime. I highly recommend it..."
– LOIS HAIGHT HERRINGTON, Asst. US Att. General & former Chair of the President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime

270 pp. $27.50 List Special Only $24.75

3 Violence in the Home
Interdisciplinary Perspectives
Edited by Mary Lystad, Ph.D.

Here is the first far-ranging overview of the many faces of family violence—the factors that encourage or cause violence, the stresses on family life, the consequences of assault, the service programs that heal and prevent.

"This book is a contribution to the national attention focused on violence in the home, as it not only explores causes of violence but also elaborates strategies for prevention."
– ELISSA P. BENEDEK, M.D.

300 pp. $30.00 List Special Only $27.00

To order at the special price indicated above, send payment plus $1.75 postage and handling for one book and 50¢ ea. add. VISA, American Express and MasterCard users provide account number and expiration date. N.Y. residents please add local tax. You are free to return the book within 30 days for full refund or credit. Send to: Brunner/Mazel, 19 Union Square, New York, NY 10003.
Sunday, March 15, 1987
2:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m. Registration DANIEL BOONE

Monday, March 16, 1987
9:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m. Registration MISSISSIPPI/ILLINOIS
1:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m. Registration
5:00 p.m. APS Executive SPIRIT OF ST LOUIS Committee Meeting
8:00 p.m. National Office Party

Tuesday, March 17, 1987
8:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. Registration MISSISSIPPI/ILLINOIS
9:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m. Welcome and SPIRIT OF ST LOUIS Introductions
Roll Call
Nomination Speeches
Candidates for 1987-88 Slate and Vice-President
11:15 a.m.-1:15 p.m. ACJS Awards Luncheon MISSOURI/MERAMEC

Wednesday, March 18, 1987
9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. Officers Reports SPIRIT OF ST LOUIS Paper Presentations
Workshop: Stress Management: Dr. Gregory J Coram Coordinator of Criminal Justice Fairmont State College
1:00 p.m. Constitutional Revision Committee Meeting

Thursday, March 19, 1987
8:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. Election of 1987-88 Officers
New Business
Guest Speaker: Jan Breedan
Intern Director Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Awards Reception
Oath of Office: 1987-88 Officers
1:00 p.m.-2:00 p.m. 1986-87/1987-88 Officer and Advisor Meeting
The School of Criminal Justice

The School of Criminal Justice, established in 1935, is a pioneer program in justice education. It has graduated over 6,000 students. MSU's School of Criminal Justice currently enrolls 600 undergraduate students, 115 master's degree candidates and 20 doctoral candidates. It has a full-time faculty of 16 professors, most of whom are nationally recognized. Students entering the School of Criminal Justice may tailor the program to their interests through coursework in the social sciences and related professional areas. Graduate seminars facilitate a high degree of student/professor interaction. Opportunities exist for individualized research and teaching. Graduates of the School of Criminal Justice are found in a variety of administrative, teaching and research positions at all levels of government and private industry throughout the United States and other countries.

Further information may be obtained by writing or phoning:

School of Criminal Justice
560 Baker Hall
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1118
(517) 355-2197
CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE

THE UNIVERSITY. The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee is the metropolitan campus of The University of Wisconsin System. The 90 acre campus, located in a residential neighborhood on Milwaukee's northeast side, lies between Lake Michigan and the Milwaukee River. UWM was formed as a university in 1956 and, through a multi-million dollar program effort, has kept pace with the growth of its student body, which now numbers more than 26,000, including 4,500 graduate students.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM. The Criminal Justice program offers courses leading to a Bachelor's and a Master's Degree. It is part of the School of Social Welfare, an interdisciplinary School which encourages cooperative work by professionals from a variety of disciplines. A favorable faculty-student ratio permits graduate students in the Criminal Justice program to work closely with faculty on a collaborative basis. Close contacts between faculty members and the practice community ensure that students will be able to relate what they are learning in the classroom to the activities of criminal justice practitioners.

THE MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE. The Criminal Justice Master's Degree (MSCJ) offers a program of study designed to produce criminal justice professionals with a competence in program evaluation, research, administration and planning. These techniques can be applied in all the working areas of the criminal justice system including law enforcement, the courts, and corrections. The curriculum is designed to educate students for leadership positions by providing a professional graduate education focused upon the application of scientific and technical knowledge to solve problems encountered by practitioners and administrators within the criminal justice system.

CORRECTIONS CONCENTRATION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE. Students with a professional interest in corrections can enroll in a corrections concentration that utilizes the strengths of corrections specialists in both the Criminal Justice and Social Work graduate faculties. The corrections concentration in Criminal Justice is designed to prepare individuals to assume administrative management positions in correctional settings.

APPLICATION AND INFORMATION. For further information and applications for admission, please call or write to:

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Criminal Justice Program
School of Social Welfare
PO Box 786
Milwaukee, WI 53201
(414) 963-4851
JUST PUBLISHED!

There's more to CRIMINAL JUSTICE than prison stripes and steel bars.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Second Edition
JAMES A. INCIARDI,
University of Delaware
Hardcover / 792 pages
Complete ancillary package available.
A basic introductory text that deals with the hardcore realities of America's criminal justice system. Drawn in part from Dr. Inciardi's experiences as a caseworker and parole officer, the text covers a breadth of disciplines. With a new chapter (18) on juvenile justice, more than 130 boxed exhibits, and over 200 direct quotes on criminal justice.

HARCOURT BRACE JOVANOVICH, INC.
College Sales Office
7555 Caldwell Avenue
Chicago, IL 60648
"The Arrest Is Only the Beginning!"

Enough happens between arrest and sentencing to fill a book. And that book is *Fundamentals of The Criminal Justice Process*. This new text by Jonathan D. Schiffman is a clear and easy-to-read introduction to the formal workings of the criminal justice system, both in and out of court.

Combining both a clinical and theoretical discussion of criminal law, Mr. Schiffman focuses on the normal steps of the process that take place from the time of the arrest of the accused to the actual sentencing. The complex legal consequences of a common criminal situation are examined in detail. In addition, sample forms are integrated with the text to illustrate documents typically encountered in criminal cases, including a criminal complaint form, a written waiver of jury trial form, an example of jury charges, and a sample search warrant. Juvenile justice, substantive criminal law, and the accused's constitutional rights are treated in detail in separate chapters.

*Fundamentals of The Criminal Justice Process* is specifically designed for use in paralegal, criminal justice or law enforcement programs. It is an excellent resource for learning the fundamentals, as well as a valuable reference for anyone working within the criminal justice system.

**About The Author**

Jonathan D. Schiffman is a practicing lawyer in Philadelphia and an instructor of criminal law in the paralegal programs of Penn State and Villanova Universities. A former Assistant District Attorney for the city and county of Philadelphia, Mr. Schiffman is a member of the bars of the Supreme Court of the United States, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, and United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

---

**Fundamentals of The Criminal Justice Process**

by Jonathan D. Schiffman

Softbound; 212 pages; c. 1986, LC #86-81846

Not supplemented; $20.50

For more information write to The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co., Bancroft-Whitney Co., Dept. 1346ACP, Rochester, NY 14694.

To order, enclose your check for $20.50 plus your local sales or use tax.
Annual Meeting Program

ST. LOUIS CLARION HOTEL

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

MARCH 15-19, 1987

Theme:

NORMAL JUSTICE: PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME

SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1987

12:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m. Registration DANIEL BOONE
3:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. ACJS Executive Board Meeting OUTPOST
10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. Tenure and/or Promotion ATRIUM C
2:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m. Seminar ATRIUM C
7:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. Teaching Multi-cultural/
Racial Perspectives Seminar ATRIUM C

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987

8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Registration MISSISSIPPI/ILLINOIS
1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. Exhibits Open MISSISSIPPI/ILLINOIS
1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. Employment Exchange MISSISSIPPI/ILLINOIS
5:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m. JQ Editorial Board Dinner RIVERGATE
6:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m. Committee Meetings
Crime and Criminology
Fourth Edition
SUE TITUS REID, University of Tulsa

This is the text instructors have turned to time and time again. CRIME AND CRIMINOLOGY, the standard introductory text in this field, examines theories of crime, criminal behavior, the criminal justice system, and their impact on society. It presents an historical overview, useful boxes on current applications and legal cases, chapter previews and outlines.

REVISION FORTHCOMING IN 1988!

HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

AVAILABLE IN JUNE

The Sentencing Commission and Its Guidelines
Andrew von Hirschi, Michael Tonry, and Kay A. Knapp / $25.00

Juvenile Justice in Context
Anne Rankin Mahoney / $24.95

Death Is Different: Studies in the Morality, Law, and Politics of Capital Punishment
Hugo Adam Bedau / $25.00

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY PRESS
Boston 02115
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.

PANEL 1

POTPOURRI IV: AND STILL MORE THINGS I'VE WANTED TO SAY (OR PUBLISH) BUT WHICH NOBODY WANTED TO HEAR (OR READ)- A CONTINUATION FROM THE LAST THREE YEARS

Chair: GERALD RIGBY, Bowling Green State University

Papers:

1. "Law Enforcement in the National Parks: The Role of the Park Ranger," ROBERT MEADOWS, Appalachian State University
2. "Liability for Basic Police Training," JOSEPH SROKA, North Carolina Central University
3. "Culpability and Penalty Severity," LAWRENCE TRAVIS III, University of Cincinnati
4. "Attempts to Make Sense Out of the Chaos of Missing Children," HOWARD TRITT, Kent State University, Tuscarawas Campus

PANEL 2

ISSUES IN COURTS AND THE LAW

Chair: GALAN JANEKSELA, Wichita State University

Papers:

1. "Abandoning Plea Bargaining: Trends in Felony Case Dispositions," MALCOLM HOLMES and HOWARD DAUDISTEL, University of Texas at El Paso
2. "Transformations of Normality and Legality," GALAN JANEKSELA, Wichita State University

Discussant: B KEITH CREW, University of Northern Iowa
The College of Criminal Justice at the University of South Carolina offers both the Bachelor of Science degree with a major in Criminal Justice and the Master of Criminal Justice degree. A significant feature of the graduate student enrollment is that there is a rich mix of pre-service and in-service students. Graduate assistantships in state agencies are available in addition to the traditional graduate research assistantships within the College.

For further information contact the Assistant Dean, College of Criminal Justice, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208 or call (803) 777-7097.

COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
THE UNIVERSITY
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.

PANEL 3

EUGENE FIELD

TRAUMATIC EFFECTS OF DEPLOYMENT AT SCENES OF MASS CASUALTY

Chair: CHRIS DUNNING, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Papers:

1. "Duty Related Stress Induced by Life-threatening and Extinguishing Events in Law Enforcement," CHRIS DUNNING, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

2. "TBA," JAMES HORN, FBI Academy

3. "TBA," JACK KEATING, University of Washington

4. "TBA," MICHAEL MANTELL

PANEL 4

JEFFERSON A WEST

COMMUNITY IDEOLOGY CONCERNING CRIME: FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

Chair: DAVID HAYESLIP JR, University of Baltimore

Papers:

1. "Public Support for Correctional Rehabilitation: Implications for Ohio," FRANCIS CULLEN, SANDRA SKOVRON, and VELMER BURTON, University of Cincinnati, and JOSEPH SCOTT, Ohio State University

2. "Little Daughter is Watching You: A Legalistic and Moral Assessment of Citizen Crime Reporting Activity," LLOYD KLEIN, Brooklyn College and JOAN LUXENBURG, Central State University

3. "Juvenile Corrections: A Reciprocity Community Impact Model," ELIZABETH ROBINSON, Southwest Missouri State University


Discussant: LLOYD KLEIN, Brooklyn College
INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
*Fourth Edition*  
ROBERT PURSLEY (University of Arkansas-Little Rock)  
768 pages  HB  WITH: Instructor’s Manual

CRIME IN AMERICAN SOCIETY  
*Second Edition*  
CHARLES McCAGHY and STEPHEN CERNKOVICH  
(both of Bowling Green State University)  
368 pages  HB  WITH: Instructor’s Manual

*Other fine titles from Macmillan:*  
CORRECTIONS IN AMERICA  
An Introduction  
*Fourth Edition*  
HARRY E. ALLEN (San Jose State University) and CLIFFORD E. SIMONSEN (Univ. of Washington), 1986  
544 pages  HB  WITH: Instructor’s Manual

THE POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY  
*Fourth Edition*  
LOUIS A. RADELET (Michigan State University), 1986

CRIMINOLOGY  
*Second Edition*  
JOHN E. CONKLIN (Tufts University), 1986

Look to Macmillan for all your textbook needs.  
CALL TOLL-FREE 1-800-428-3750, or write:  
Macmillan Publishing Company  
College Division/866 Third Avenue/New York, N.Y. 10022
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.

PANEL 5

STUDENT ROUNDTABLE: ADOLESCENT VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

Convenors: DEBBIE DOLAN, University of South Dakota
           SHERYL KING, University of South Dakota

Participants:

JULIE KLEINWACHTER, University of South Dakota
CINDY CLARK, University of South Dakota
REGINA JOHNSON, University of South Dakota
SUE SCHREIBER, University of South Dakota
NANCY CHRISTENSEN, University of South Dakota
PATTY PAGE, University of South Dakota
CRAIG ATKINS, University of South Dakota
DAVID JOHNSON, University of South Dakota

PANEL 6

ROLE PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE COURT PERSONNEL

Chair: ROBIN RUSSEL, University of South Dakota

Papers:

   JOSEPH SANBORN JR, Glassboro State College

2. "Staff Stress in Juvenile Facilities in Massachusetts,"
   ALIDA MERLO and WILLIAM BENNETT, Westfield State College

3. "Role Perceptions of Caseworkers and Attorneys in Child
   Abuse and Neglect Cases in Juvenile Court," ROBIN RUSSEL,
   University of South Dakota
ORGANIZED CRIME IN AMERICA: Concepts and Controversy

edited by Timothy S. Bynum

Issues in Crime and Justice
Volume I
Sponsored by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

Contents:
"Introduction: Controversies in the Study of Organized Crime." Timothy S. Bynum
"A Brief History of American Syndicate Crime." Humbert S. Nelli
"Narcotics Activities of Organized Crime." Peter Lupsha
"The Mcdonald's-ization of the Mafia." Howard Abadinski
"Violence in Organized Crime: A Content Analysis of the DeCavalcante and DeCarlo Transcripts." Kip Schlegel
"Following Dirty Money: The Kaufman Commission and Organized Crime." John Dombrink and Malorie Melrose
"Predicting the Incidence of Organized Crime: A Preliminary Model." Jay Albanese
"America's Toxic Waste Racket: Dimensions of the Environmental Crisis." Frank Scarpitti and Alan Block
"Unusual Crime or Crime as Usual: Newspaper Images of Corruption at the Interstate Commerce Commission." Merry Morash and Donna Hale

ISBN 0-9606960-2-4
Publication date Winter 1987.
Single copies $25. (Quantity discounts available for classroom orders.)

Order from:
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRESS
a division of Willow Tree Press, Inc.
PO Box 249, Monsey, NY 10952, U.S.A.
(phone information: 914/354-9139)
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.

PANEL 7

HISTORICAL ISSUES OF LAW AND POLICING

Chair: MAHENDRA SINGH, Grambling State University

Papers:

2. "Military Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement: What is Left of the Posse Comitatus Act?" MARION DOSS JR, James Madison University

3. "'New Police' of 1829: Myths and Realities," MAHENDRA SINGH, Grambling State University

Discussant: FRANCINE COLGAN, Michigan State University

PANEL 8

APPLICATION OF RESEARCH THEORY AND TECHNOLOGY TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

Chair: ROBERT LORINSKAS, University of Southern Illinois

Papers:


Discussant: ROBERT LANGWORTHY, University of Alabama-Birmingham
INTERMEDIATE PUNISHMENTS:  
Intensive Supervision,  
Home Confinement 
and Electronic Surveillance

edited by Belinda R. McCarthy

Issues in Crime and Justice
Volume 2
Sponsored by the
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

Contents (tentative):
"Introduction:" Belinda R. McCarthy

Part I: Intensive Supervision
"Georgia's Intensive Probation: Will the Model Work Elsewhere?" Joan Petersilia
"Intensive Supervision in Probation: A Comparison of Three Projects." Todd R. Clear, Suzanne Flynn and Carol Shapiro
"Managing Change in Probation: Principles and Practice in the Implementation of an Intensive Probation Supervision Program." Ronald P. Corbett, Jr., Donald Cochran and James Byrne
"Intensive Supervision: Officer Perspectives." John T. Whitehead and Charles Lindquist
"Taking Quality into Account: Assessing the Benefits and Costs of New Jersey's Intensive Supervision Program." Frank S. Pearson
"The Effectiveness of Intensive Supervision with High Risk Probationers." Edward J. Latessa
"A Reassessment of Intensive Service Probation." Lawrence A. Bennett

Part II: Home Confinement and Electronic Surveillance
"Electronic Monitors." Annesley K. Schmidt and Christine E. Curtis
"High Tech Criminal Justice: Implementation and Effects of Electronic Monitoring." Bonnie Berry
"Planning for Change: The Use of Electronic Monitoring as a Correctional Alternative." Joseph B. Vaughn
"Palm Beach County's In-House Arrest Work Release Program." Eugene D. Garcia

Single copies $25. (Quantity discounts available for classroom orders.)

Order from:
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRESS
a division of Willow Tree Press, Inc.
PO Box 249, Monsey, NY 10952, U.S.A.
(phone information: 914/354-9139)
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.

PANEL 9

JEFFERSON C EAST

STUDENT PANEL ON CRIME IN THE HOME AND AT WORK

Chair: ANN SZOPA, Ball State University

Papers:

1. "Spouse Homicide: A Descriptive Analysis," KRISTINA ROSE, Northeastern University

2. "Battered Wives," JANINE GRAMBLIN-THOMAS, Central Missouri State University

3. "Classifying Incest and Other Sexual Offenses," RONALD REID, Eastern New Mexico University

4. "Sexual Harassment in the Workplace-Shedding Light on the Myths," THERESA DONAWELL, University of Texas at El Paso

Discussant: ANN SZOPA, Ball State University

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 9:40 a.m.-11:10 a.m.

PANEL 10

FRONTIER

POLICE POLICY: ISSUES AND TRENDS

Chair: ROBERT LANGWORTHY, University of Alabama at Birmingham

Papers:

1. "What is Missing in Most Police Pursuit Policies," G H BRUNS and I GAYLE SHUMAN, Arizona State University

2. "Police Enforcement of Anti-pornography Statutes," CECIL GREEK and MARY WRIGHT, Central State University

3. "Police Attitudes Toward DUI Legislation," JAMES FRANK, M MICHAEL FAGAN, and KEN AYERS, Kentucky Wesleyan College

4. "Police Responses to Interpersonal Disputes," ROBERT WORDEN, Michigan State University
St. Louis Clarion

TOP OF THE RIVERFRONT...

Rovolving rooftop restaurant; the Spirit of St Louis from another point of view.

Lunch 11:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m. (Monday-Friday)
Dinner 5:00 p.m.-11:00 p.m. (Daily)

LOBBY BAR...

Unrivaled view of river and Arch.
Lunch 11:30 a.m.-2:00 p.m. (Monday-Friday)
Cocktails 10:30 a.m. (Sunday 12 Noon)
Happy Hour 4:30 p.m.-6:30 p.m. (Monday-Friday)

ZELDAS...

Deli/snack bar; carry outs; beer, wine; sandwiches.
Breakfast 6:30 a.m.-11:00 a.m. (Daily)
Lunch 11:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (Daily)
Dinner 5:00 p.m.-Midnight (Daily)

THE COFFEE GROVE...

Breakfast 6:30 a.m.-11:00 a.m. (Daily)
Lunch 11:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (Daily)
Dinner 5:00 p.m.-10:00 p.m. (Daily)

THE DUGOUT BAR...

Cocktails
Pitcher beer
Happy hours daily
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 9:40 a.m.-11:10 a.m.

PANEL 11  DANIEL BOONE

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROBATION AND ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS

Chair: PHILIP RHOADES, Corpus Christi State University

Papers:


3. "Behavioral Skills and Juvenile Probation Counseling: The Success of Intervention," PHILIP RHOADES and DAVID BYRNE, Corpus Christi State University

PANEL 12  EUGENE FIELD

PSYCHOLOGICAL PROGRAMS FOR INMATES

Chair: ROBERT LORINSKAS, Southern Illinois University

Papers:

1. "Psycho-educational Description of Incarcerated Males Identified as Mentally Retarded Offenders," JANE RAND and BEN SHAW, Texas Department of Corrections


3. "Correctional Psychology-The Massachusetts Model," WILLIAM BRICKHOUSE, Massachusetts Department of Correction
Monday, March 16, 1987, 9:40 a.m.-11:10 a.m.

Panel 13

Jefferson A West

Roundtable: Career Opportunities for Minorities in Criminal Justice: An Update

Convenor: Sloan Letman, Chicago State University

Participants:

Herbert Scott Jr, Chicago State University
Bernard Headley, Northeastern Illinois State University
Bertha Jones, Catholic Charities of Chicago
Avon Burns, Mott Community College

Panel 14

Jefferson B West

Issues in Court Procedures and Administration

Chair: Michael Israel, Kean College of New Jersey

Papers:


3. "Readability of Voir Dire Questions and Judge's Instructions in a Capital Case," Linda Howard and Jack Arbuthnot, Ohio University

4. "TBA," Lucian Spataro, Ohio University

Discussant: Michael Israel, Kean College of New Jersey
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 9:40 a.m.-11:10 a.m.

PANEL 15

DISCUSSION SESSION: CREATING THEORY: ITS CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITY

Convenor: FRANK WILLIAMS, Sam Houston State University

Participants:

ALBERT REISS JR, Yale University
RONALD AKERS, University of Florida
VICTOR STRECHER, Sam Houston State University
HAROLD PEPINSKY, Indiana University

PANEL 16

STUDENT PANEL ON CORRECTIONS, PART I

Chair: WILLIAM FARRELL, Ball State University

Papers:

1. "Not Guilty But Punished!: Children as Victims of Their Incarcerated Parents," ROCCO D'ANGELO, Ohio State University

2. "The Correctional Officer and the Inmate-'Friend or Foe'," WARD PARKER, Central Missouri State University

3. "Effectiveness of 'Token Economies' in Juvenile Corrections," SHIRLEY NORRIS, North Carolina Central University

4. "Juvenile Offender Releases Based on a Consent Decree," RONALD REID, Eastern New Mexico University

5. "Women in Criminal Justice: Similar and Unique Obstacles to Their Acceptance in Law Enforcement and Corrections," CLARK RODGERS, Illinois State University

Discussant: WILLIAM FARRELL, Ball State University
PANEL 17

INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICIES

Chair: BETTE FOX, Eastern Kentucky University

Papers:

1. "Bail-bonding as a Crime: England and Australia," F E DEVINE, University of Southern Mississippi

2. "English Justice Practices: Alternatives for America?" TOM SCHADE and SEAN DUGGAN, Arizona State University


4. "The Death Penalty: An International View," DENNIS WIECHMAN and JERRY KENDALL, University of Evansville, and RONALD BAE, Troy State University


PANEL 18

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION EFFECTS OF EARLY FAMILY INTERVENTION: SOME ALTERNATIVE MODELS

Chair: LEON WEAVER, Michigan State University

Papers:

1. "Differential Efficacy of Treatments with Delinquent Youth," WILLIAM DAVIDSON II, Michigan State University


4. "Broken Homes and Bad Homes: Their Effects on Delinquency," PATRICIA VAN VOORHIS and FRANCIS CULLEN, University of Cincinnati; RICHARD MATHERS, Western Illinois University; and CONNIE GARNER

Discussant: VINCENT HOFFMAN, Michigan State University
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 11:20 a.m.-12:50 p.m.

PANEL 19  FRONTIER

STRESS FACTORS IN POLICING: EMPIRICAL IMPLICATIONS

Chair: ROY ROBERG, Louisiana State University

Papers:

1. "Stress Factors in High and Low Workload Police Groups,"
   EZRA STOTLAND and MICHAEL PENDLETON, University of Washington
3. "Spirituality as a Stress Reliever for Police Officers,"
   JAMES P MORGAN JR, Virginia Commonwealth University

Discussant: GARY CORDNER, Eastern Kentucky University

PANEL 20  DANIEL BOONE

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH

Chair: GERALD STOWELL, Connecticut Office of Policy and Management

Papers:

3. "Organizational Development Through Organizational Introspection: The FLETC Experience," PETER PHILLIPS, Sam Houston State University
5. "Evaluating the Implementation of Community Corrections Programs," DENNIS PALUMBO, MICHAEL MUSHENO, and JAMES LEVINE, Arizona State University

Discussant: TIMOTHY FLANAGAN, State University of New York-Albany
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 11:20 a.m.-12:50 p.m.

PANEL 21

EUGENE FIELD

STUDENT PANEL ON COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: JOHN HEWITT, Ball State University

Papers:

1. "A Comparative Analysis of Foreign Alternatives to Incarceration," MARDA VAUGHN, Central Missouri State University

2. "Criminal Prosecution in England's Magistrate's Court: A Study in Change," SUSAN KANE, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

3. "Chinese Triads: The Oriental Mafia?" MICHELLE MATHERON, Mercyhurst College

Discussant: JOHN HEWITT, Ball State University

PANEL 22

JEFFERSON A WEST

CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH: EXAMINING INMATES' BEHAVIOR AND PERCEPTIONS

Chair: SUE MAHAN, University of Texas-El Paso

Papers:

1. "Doing Time: A Comparison of the Prison Experience of Male and Female Inmates," RICHARD JONES, Pittsburg State University

2. "Suicides in Prison," DEBORAH WILSON, Kentucky Corrections Cabinet


Discussant: RICK LOVELL, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 11:20 a.m.-12:50 p.m.

PANEL 23

JEFFERSON B WEST

LEADERSHIP, POWER, AND CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT

Chair: NORMAN KITTEL, St Cloud State University

Papers:

1. "National Profile of Correctional Administrators," DOUGLAS SHANNON, California State University-Fresno

2. "Leadership Characteristics of Correctional Officers and Inmate Felons," HARLEE HOLBROOK, Bemidji State University

3. "Personality Type as an Interaction Mechanism Between Jail Officers and Supervisors," STEVEN G COX, Illinois State University

4. "Correctional Officers' Perceptions of Powerlessness," STEPHEN WALTERS, University of Wisconsin-Platteville

Discussant: STAN STOJKOVIC, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

PANEL 24

JEFFERSON E

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

Chair: E DUANE DAVIS, Western Carolina University

Papers:

1. "Conflict or Consensus in Assessing Singaporean Law and Order," W TIMOTHY AUSTIN, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

2. "Islamic Criminal Law, Procedure and Punishment," MATTHEW LIPPMAN and SEAN McCONVILLE, University of Illinois at Chicago


4. "Crime and Punishment in Uruguay, South America: Observations from a Summer Fulbright," JOHN SMYKLA, University of Alabama
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 11:20 a.m.-12:50 p.m.

PANEL 25  JEFFERSON A EAST

ROUNDTABLE: PERSPECTIVES IN DOCTORAL EDUCATION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Convenor: MICHAEL BLANKENSHIP, Sam Houston State University

Participants:

TIMOTHY LEUNG, Sam Houston State University
FRANCINE COLGAN, Michigan State University
KATHERINE JAMIESON, State University of New York-Albany

PANEL 26  JEFFERSON B EAST

ROUNDTABLE: THE FBI ACADEMY: PERSPECTIVE ON VIOLENT CRIME

Chair: JAMES O'CONNOR, FBI Academy

Papers:

1. "Goals of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime as Perceived and Preferred by Administrators, Faculty-Staff, and Student-Users," ROGER DEPUE, FBI Academy

2. "Life Experiences and Load Stress as Each Relates to Risk Taking by a Sample of Law Enforcement Officers," RICHARD AULT JR, FBI Academy


4. "An Evaluation of Two Training Programs Designed to Enable Hostages to Cope More Effectively with Captivity Stress," THOMAS STRENTZ, FBI Academy

5. "A Delphi Forecast of the Future of Law Enforcement," WILLIAM TAFOYA, FBI Academy
PANEL 27

POLICE IN SOCIETY: ROLE AND FUNCTION

Chair: JAMES HENDRICKS, Ball State University

Papers:

1. "Firearms Arrests as Enforcement Outputs: Some Seemingly Contradictory Results," DAVID BORDUA, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign


3. "Cops as Suspect: The Quest for a Concord Between Constitutional and Employment Rights," WENDY ROUDE, Oakland City Attorney's Office


PANEL 28

THE POLICE IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Chair: FRANK MORN, Illinois State University

Papers:

1. "Historical Evolution of Native American Policing," JAMES GILBERT, Radford University


3. "Managing Conflict: Law Enforcement and Social Control in Danville, Virginia, 1900-1930," FRANKIE BAILEY, Kentucky State University


Discussant: FRANK MORN, Illinois State University
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 1:00 p.m.-2:30 p.m.

PANEL 29 DANIEL BOONE

ISSUES IN PUBLIC POLICY

Chair: R THOMAS DULL, California State University-Fresno

Papers:

1. "Liberty Versus Order: The Ultimate Confrontation," CHRIS ESKRIDGE, University of Nebraska-Omaha


3. "College and High School Students' Reactions to Athletic Drug Users," LEO BARRILE, Bloomsburg University

4. "Criminal Justice Consultantships and the Ossification of Criminology," MARK HAMM, Indiana State University

Discussant: R THOMAS DULL, California State University-Fresno

PANEL 30 EUGENE FIELD

THE ROLE OF BELIEF AND SELF-PERCEPTION IN DELINQUENCY CAUSATION

Chair: VINCENT HOFFMAN, Michigan State University

Papers:

1. "Belief Patterns in Consequential Thinking of Aggressive/Delinquent Youth," NANCY GUERRA, University of Illinois at Chicago


3. "Delinquency and Religiosity: Another Look at an Old Theme," JOHN COCHRAN, Wichita State University

4. "Juvenile Values and Delinquency," VINCENT HOFFMAN, Michigan State University

Discussant: MICHAEL SIEGFRIED, Spring Hill College
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 1:00 p.m.-2:30 p.m.

PANEL 31
JEFFERSON A WEST

POLICY ISSUES IN JUDICIAL PROCESSING OF DEFENDANTS

Chair: EDMUND McGARRELL, Indiana University

Papers:

1. "Labor Market and Organizational Characteristics of Jurors: Economic Background and Jury Service Representativeness," HIROSHI FUKURAI and EDGAR BUTLER, University of California-Riverside


4. "From the Classroom to the Halls of Justice," VAL CLEAR, Anderson College

Discusant: GARY KEVELES, University of Wisconsin-Superior

PANEL 32
JEFFERSON B WEST

ROUNDTABLE: PERSPECTIVES ON CIVIL LIABILITY OF PRIVATE SECURITY

Convenor: RICHTER MOORE JR, Appalachian State University

Participants:

NORMAN BOTTOM, Journal of Security Administration
ROBERT MEADOWS, Appalachian State University
CHARLES QUARLES, University of Mississippi
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 1:00 p.m.-2:30 p.m.

PANEL 33  
JEFFERSON E

NATIVE AMERICANS AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: PETER NELLIĞAN, University of Texas at Tyler

Papers:


2. "No Need of Gold: Alaska Natives and Alcohol," STEPHEN CONN and ANTONIA MORAS, University of Alaska-Anchorage

3. "The Organization and Structure of the Oglala Sioux Tribal Court," GEORGE WATSON JR, Chadron State College

Discussant: PETER NELLIĞAN, University of Texas at Tyler

PANEL 34  
JEFFERSON A EAST

URBAN AND RURAL CRIME RATES

Chair: THOMAS COURTLESS, George Washington University

Papers:

1. "Coping With Crime in a Changing Rural Community: The Case of 'Tidewater County','" THOMAS COURTLESS, George Washington University

2. "The Spillover of Crime From a Housing Project," GEORGE RENGERT, Temple University


4. "Victims of Criminal Homicide in Bolivar County, Mississippi," OBI EBBE, Delta State University
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 1:00 p.m.-2:30 p.m.

PANEL 35  JEFFERSON B EAST

FEAR OF CRIME: ISSUES AND STUDIES

Chair: MARILYN McSHANE, Southeastern Louisiana University

Papers:

2. "Fear of Crime: A Comparison of Measurement Approaches," FRANK WILLIAMS, Sam Houston State University and RONALD AKERS, University of Florida
3. "Fear of Crime from a Social Learning Perspective," LAURA MORIARTY, BETH McCONNELL, and CHLOE BASS, Sam Houston State University
4. "A Longitudinal Study of Fear of Crime and Related Issues: Seven Years Experience," GENE STEPHENS, University of South Carolina

Discussant: ROBERT BOHM, Jacksonville State University

PANEL 36  JEFFERSON C EAST

ISSUES IN JUVENILE JUSTICE: CAUSE AND CORRECTION

Chair: RODNEY HENNINGSEN, Sam Houston State University

Papers:

1. "Commercial Juvenile Corrections: Anatomy of a Model," HARLEE FIELD, Belmont College
2. "The Effects of Media Violence on Children and Juveniles," PAUL LEWIS, Sam Houston State University
3. "Juvenile Detention Needs Attention," PAULINE LOVELESS, Sam Houston State University
4. "Juvenile Crime in the Rural Midwest," TED HILGEFORD, 2nd Judicial Circuit Court (Edina, MO)
5. "A Profile of Certified, Incarcerated Youth," RODNEY HENNINGSEN, Sam Houston State University

Discussant: RODNEY HENNINGSEN, Sam Houston State University
PANEL 37
DEVELOPING INFORMATION FOR USE BY POLICYMAKERS AND
DECISIONMAKERS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: DAVID HOWARD, Howard and Associates

Papers:
1. "Handicapped Offender Project: Estimating the Number of
Handicapped Persons in the Juvenile Justice System," PAMELA
CASEY, National Center for State Courts

THOMAS GRISSO, St Louis University

3. "Developing Conceptual Dimensions of Information Categories
Used in Making Juvenile Justice Judgments," ALAN TOMKINS,
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

4. "Juvenile Justice Information Policies (JJIP)," JOHN
FIRMAN, DIANA WHITE, and MARK MYRENT, Illinois Criminal
Justice Information Authority

5. "Manipulating Juvenile Crime Rates," VAUGHAN STAPLETON,
California State University-Chico

Discussant: ADRIENE VOLENIK, Maine Juvenile Justice
Advisory Group

PANEL 38
STUDENT PANEL ON COURTS

Chair: DIANE DAANE, Ball State University

Papers:
1. "The Competency and Reliability of Child Witnesses," SANDY
MAGGI, Central Missouri State University

2. "Consent Decrees: Are They Effective Affirmative Action
Tools?" JENNIFER SMITH, University of Alabama at Birmingham

3. "The Indeterminate Sentence vs. the Determinate," ELIZABETH
NEUHOFF, University of Evansville

4. "Death Qualification of Juries: An Introduction of Bias?"
JOHN STERNBERG, University of Louisville

Discussant: DIANE DAANE, Ball State University

56
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 2:40 p.m.-4:10 p.m.

PANEL 39  

EUGENE FIELD

ROUNDTABLE: INCREASED FELONY PROBATION—IS IT THE ANSWER TO OVERCROWDED PRISONS?

Convenors: MICHAEL FICHTER, Southeast Missouri State University  
PETER HIRSCHBURG, Southeast Missouri State University  
JOHNNY McGAHA, Southeast Missouri State University

PANEL 40  

JEFFERSON A WEST

ROUNDTABLE: DOMESTIC VIOLENT EXTREMISTS

Convenor: H TODD LOCKLEAR, Georgia State University

Participants:

DONALD SPERRY, Coastal Police Academy  
DAMON CAMP, Georgia State University  
JOE BRIDGES, Federal Law Enforcement Training Academy  
CHARLES WHITTEINSTEIN, Antifademation League

PANEL 41  

JEFFERSON B WEST

POLICE RESEARCH: AN ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

Chair: EUGENE SCHMUCKLER, Georgia Police Academy

Papers:


2. "An Item-Specific Analysis of Niederhoffer's Cynicism Scale," DAVID GIACOPASSI, CAROL VENEZIANO, and RUSSELL WINN, Memphis State University, and R RITA DORSEY, Shelby State Community College


4. "The Presence and Impact of the Occult in a Rural Setting," DANIEL PARTRICH, Chadron State College
PANEL 42

TRENDS AND PATTERNS IN CRIME

Chair: PETER WICKMAN, State University of New York-Potsdam

Papers:

1. "Recruitment Patterns in Organized Crime," WILLIAM HYATT, Western Carolina University
2. "TBA," VIRGINIA PAULSEN, University of Washington
3. "Going Against the Grain: A Study of a Residential Burglary Trend Reversal," ALLEN WAGNER, University of Missouri-St Louis
4. "Elder Abuse: An Incidence and Severity Study," LINDA DUMAS, University of Massachusetts at Boston

Discussant: PETER WICKMAN, State University of New York-Potsdam

PANEL 43

STRATEGIES FOR COUNTERTERRORISM

Chair: MICHAEL WIGGINS, Central Missouri State University

Papers:

1. "Police Countermeasures to Political Terrorism," HAROLD BECKER, California State University-Long Beach

Discussant: RICHARD HOLDEN, Central Missouri State University
PANEL 44

ROUTINE ACTIVITIES AND CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION

Chair: ROBERT SAMPSON, University of Illinois

Papers:

1. "Routine Activity and the Risk of Rape: Analyzing 10 Years of NCS Data," JOANNE BELKNAP, University of Cincinnati


Discussant: JAMES LeBEAU, Southern Illinois University

PANEL 45

ETHICAL ISSUES IN UNDERSTANDING CRIME

Chair: ANGUS DALLEY

Papers:


3. "Criminal Justice and Distributive Justice: Has the Wall of Separation Been Reduced to Rubble?" DEAN SPADER, University of South Dakota


Discussant: GRAEME NEWMAN, State University of New York-Albany
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 4:20 p.m.-5:50 p.m.

PANEL 46
FRONTIER

ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN TO PREVENT CRIME

Chair: RICHARD TITUS, National Institute of Justice

Papers:
1. "The Environment and Bank Robbery," JOHNN ARCHEA, Georgia Institute of Technology
4. "Environmental Crime Prevention in a Housing Project," WILLIAM ROHE, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
5. Pre-occupancy Security Assessments Through Environmental Simulation," RICHARD TITUS, National Institute of Justice
6. "How Juvenile Burglars Choose Targets," RICHARD WRIGHT, University of Missouri-St. Louis and ROBERT LOGIE, Medical Research Council, England

PANEL 47

DANIEL BOONE

ROUNDTABLE: INTENSIVE SUPERVISION, HOUSE ARREST, AND ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

Convenor: BELINDA R McCARTHY, University of Alabama-Birmingham

Participants:

EDWARD LATESSA, University of Cincinnati
JOHN WHITEHEAD, University of Alabama-Birmingham
JOSEPH VAUGHN, Sam Houston State University
J ROBERT LILLY, Northern Kentucky University
THOMAS BLOMBERG, Florida State University
GORDON WALDO, Florida State University
FRANK PEARSON, Rutgers University
CHARLES LINQUIST, University of Alabama-Birmingham
JIM BYRNE, University of Lowell
TODD CLEAR, Rutgers University
BONNIE BERRY, University of California-Los Angeles
ANNESLEY SCHMIDT, National Institute of Justice
RONALD CORBETT JR, MA Office of the Commissioner of Probation
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 4:20 p.m.-5:50 p.m.

PANEL 48

EUGENE FIELD

ADULT CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATION

Chair: SHIRLEEN HOWARD, Kent State University

Papers:

1. "The Role and Organization of the Zimbabwe Prison Service,"
   JOHN HATCHARD, Kent State University

2. "The Impact of Prison Industry Employment on Institutional
   Behavior and Post-release Adjustment," TIMOTHY FLANAGAN,
   TERENCE THORNBERRY, and KATHLEEN MAGUIRE, State University
   of New York at Albany, and EDMUND McGARRELL, Indiana
   University

   Corrections," SHIRLEEN HOWARD, Kent State University

4. "White Supremacist Gangs in Texas Prisons," BETH PELZ and
   JAMES MARQUART, Sam Houston State University

PANEL 49

JEFFERSON A WEST

ROUNDTABLE: ISSUES IN COMBATING COMPUTER CRIME

Convenor: ROBERT TAYLOR, University of Texas at Tyler

Participants:

WILLIAM TAFOYA, Federal Bureau of Investigation
KEN McLEOD, Arizona Attorney General's Office
JOQUE SOSKIS, University of North Florida
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 4:20 p.m.-5:50 p.m.

PANEL 50  

JEFFERSON B WEST

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS AND JUVENILE RECORDS:  
ISSUES AND RESEARCH

Chair: JOSEPH ROGERS, New Mexico State University

Papers:

1. "Juvenile Dispositions: How Far Does Legalism Go?"  
CHRISTINE SELLERS, Louisiana State University

2. "Race, Gender, and Juvenile Justice: A Process Analysis,"  
DONNA BISHOP and CHARLES FRAZIER, University of Florida

Legislation on Homicides in the City of Chicago: What it  
Means for Policy," DONALD FAGGIANI, University of Illinois  
at Chicago and MARY DeSLOOVER, National Center on  
Institutions and Alternatives

4. "The Disposition of Juvenile Records: An Interagency  
Comparison," INGER SAGATUN, San Jose State University

5. "Developing an Instrument for the Study of Juvenile Court  
Predisposition Reports," JOSEPH ROGERS, New Mexico State  
University and RAMON VILLA, Juvenile Probation Office, Las  
Crucies, New Mexico

PANEL 51  

JEFFERSON E

ROUNDTABLE: POLICE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Convenor: DAVID HIRSCHEL, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Participants:

JOEL GARNER, National Institute of Justice
STEWART DEUTSCH, Georgia Institute of Technology
IRA HUTCHISON, University of North Carolina-Charlotte
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 4:20 p.m.-5:50 p.m.

PANEL 52
JEFFERSON A EAST

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING: ISSUES RELATED TO AGE, SEX, AND RACE

Chair: KATHLEEN STONE, Elmira College

Papers:

1. "Sex Differences in Criminal Processing: The Charging and Sentencing Decisions," B KEITH CREW, University of Northern Iowa
3. "Judicial Processing of Elderly Felony and Misdemeanant Defendants," JOHN LINDQUIST and OZ WHITe, Trinity University and CARL CHAMBERS, Ohio University
5. "The Effect of Demographic Characteristics on Part I Offenses in an Urban City," OSWALD GIBBONS, KENNETH JACKSON, and MICHAEL AMAIDi, University of Houston Downtown

Discussant: KATHLEEN STONE, Elmira College

PANEL 53
JEFFERSON B EAST

ISSUES IN THE DEFINITION OF VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSES

Chair: MARTIN SCHWARTZ, Ohio University

Papers:

1. "Gay Bashing: Violence Against the Homosexual Community," KAREN MERRILL, Sam Houston State University
3. "Validation of a Rape Myth Acceptance Scale," PAT GILMARTIN-ZENA, Youngstown State University
4. "Marxist Conception of Violence," MICHAEL PAYNE, University of Dayton

Discussant: NANCI WILSON, Southern Illinois University
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1987, 4:20 p.m.-5:50 p.m.

PANEL 54

JEFFERSON C EAST

ROUND TABLE: POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN THIRTY-YEAR PERSPECTIVE: 1955 TO THE PRESENT

Convenor: LOUIS RADELET, Michigan State University

Participants:
DOROTHY McNEAL
C S MICHANOVI CH, ST LOUIS UNIVERSITY
VICTOR STREC HER, SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987

8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Registration MISSISSIPPI/ILLINOIS
9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Employment Exchange MISSISSIPPI/ILLINOIS
9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Exhibits Open MISSISSIPPI/ILLINOIS
11:15 a.m.-1:15 p.m. Awards Banquet MISSOURI/MERAMEC
6:00 p.m.-7:30 p.m. Reception by Sam Houston State University (by invitation only)

6:30 p.m.-7:30 p.m. Regional Meetings
Region 1 SPIRIT OF ST LOUIS
Region 2 LEWIS
Region 3 CLARK
Region 4 EUGENE FIELD
Region 5 DANIEL BOONE

7:30 p.m.-8:30 p.m. Reception Sponsored by University of South Carolina

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.

PANEL 55

COMMUNITY POLICING: STATE OF THE ART RESEARCH

Chair: DAVID CARTER, Michigan State University

Papers:
1. "Community and Neighborhood Policing: Some Concerns of the Police Administrator," PATRICK V MURPHY, John Jay College
3. "Research Results From the Problem-oriented Policing Experiment in Newport News, Virginia," DARREL STEPHENS, Police Executive Research Forum
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.

PANEL 56  DANIEL BOONE

ISSUES IN JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS AND RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS

Chair: BELINDA R McCARTHY, University of Alabama-Birmingham

Papers:


2. "Group Home Environments and Victimization of Resident Juveniles," ROBERT MUTCHNICK, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

3. "Preventive Detention and Pretrial Custody in the Juvenile Court," BELINDA R McCARTHY, University of Alabama-Birmingham

Discussant: PHILIP RHOADES, Corpus Christi State University

PANEL 57  EUGENE FIELD

DRUGS AND CRIME

Chair: RALPH WEISHEIT, Illinois State University

Papers:

1. "Cocaine and Beyond," JAMES INCIARDI, University of Delaware

2. "Drug Testing of Criminal Offenders: What are We Waiting For?" ERIC WISH, Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc


Discussant: RALPH WEISHEIT, Illinois State University
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.

PANEL 58

JEFFERSON A WEST

ROUNDTABLE: EXIT EXAMINATIONS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE MAJORS

Convenor: JERRY SPARGER, Memphis State University

Participants:

JO ANN SCOTT, Lewis and Clark State College
STEPHEN BROWN, East Tennessee State University
WILLIAM PELFREY, University of Louisville
CAROL VENEZIANO, Memphis State University
RICHARD BENNETT, American University

PANEL 59

JEFFERSON B WEST

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Chair: AMANDA CANNON, Florida Senate Committee on Corrections

Papers:

1. "Punishment and Control in Community Corrections," TODD CLEAR, Rutgers University

2. "Community-based Programs as an Alternative to Incarceration: The Case of Fulton County Project Re-direction," K S MURTY, JULIUS DEBRO, JUANITA ELAM, ELIZABETH LEE, and CECILIA JOHNSON, Atlanta University

3. "Community Service Programs for Juvenile Probationers," MICHAEL AGOPIAN, California State University-Long Beach

4. "Interorganizational Relations Among Community Based Correction Agencies: An Eight Year Follow-up," BILL WAKEFIELD and VINCENT WEBB, University of Nebraska-Omaha

5. "Prison Crowding and the Rebirth of Community Corrections," BERNARD J McCARTHY, Jacksonville State University

Discussant: CHARLES LINDQUIST, University of Alabama-Birmingham
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.

PANEL 60

SERIAL MURDER: UNDERSTANDING, DETECTION AND EARLY APPREHENSION

Chair: STEVEN EGGER, New York State Police

Papers:

2. "The Dynamics and Etiology of Serial Murder Focusing on the Dissociative Personality," HAROLD VETTER, University of South Florida and STEVEN EGGER, New York State Police
3. "Patterns of Foreign Serial Murders," ERIC HICKEY, West Georgia College
5. "Serial Bombing: An Investigative Problem," RAY BIONDI, Sacramento County Homicide Bureau

Discussant: CANDICE SKRAPEC, City University of New York

PANEL 61

TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY

Chair: MARIAN DARLINGTON-HOPE, University of Massachusetts-Boston

Papers:

1. "Options for Teaching Race, Culture and Ethnicity in Criminal Justice Programs," MARIAN DARLINGTON-HOPE, University of Massachusetts-Boston
2. "The Concept of Punishment in Criminology and Criminal Justice Education," JOSEPH ROGERS, New Mexico State University
4. "Criminal Justice Computing," JOHN BURIAN, Moraine Valley Community College
5. "Encouraging a Multidisciplinary Study of Crime Amidst a Paradigmatic Shift Toward Intradisciplinary Doctoral Programs," SANDY WACHHOLZ, Sam Houston State University
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.

PANEL 62  JEFFERSON B EAST

THE SERIOUS, VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDER:
RESEARCH ON SOCIAL LOCATION AND CAUSES

Chair: PETER KRATCOSKI, Kent State University

Papers:

1. "Targeting Serious Delinquency and its Concentration in Communities," ALICE FRANKLIN, Ohio Department of Youth Services


3. "Juvenile Habitual Offenders: A Qualitative Assessment," WOLFGANG PINDUR, Old Dominion University


Discussant: FRED MONTANINO, Kent State University

PANEL 63  JEFFERSON C EAST

JAIL INMATE SUICIDES: PREDICTION, STAFF TRAINING AND CRISIS INTERVENTION ISSUES

Chair: DAVE KALINICH, Michigan State University

Papers:

1. "Ethnic Differences in New Mexico Custody Suicides," CAROL SULLIVAN, New Mexico Correctional Association


4. "Evaluating the Effectiveness of Jail Service Training Programs and Cross-role Perceptions Between Jail Personnel and Community Mental Health Workers," DAVE KALINICH, PAUL EMBERT, and JEFF SENESE, Michigan State University
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 9:40 a.m.-11:10 a.m.

PANEL 64

STRESS AND THE CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE IN POLICING

Chair: WAYMAN MULLINS, Southwest Texas State University

Papers:


2. "Sources of Stress in Policing," MARK DANTZKER, Ft Worth Police Department

3. "Critical Incident Situations in Policing," WAYMAN MULLINS, Southwest Texas State University


PANEL 65

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND DELINQUENCY REDUCTION THROUGH LAW RELATED EDUCATION

Chair: ROBERT HUNTER, University of Colorado

Papers:

1. "Law Related Education as School Based Delinquency Prevention: Findings of a National Evaluation Study," ROBERT HUNTER, University of Colorado

2. "The Impact of Law Related Education on Student Behavior in Elementary Schools, Grades 2 Through 4," ALAN MARKOWITZ, Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Schools

3. "Law Related Education as School Based Delinquency Prevention: Findings of a State Wide Study," MEL McCANE, Georgia State University

Discussant: GEORGE RIVERA, University of Colorado
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 9:40 a.m.-11:10 a.m.

PANEL 66

EUGENE FIELD

COPING WITH VICTIMIZATION

Chair: VIRGINIA NETO, University of the Pacific

Papers:
1. "Post-reporting Social Influence on Victims," BARRY RUBACK, National Institute of Justice and DEBORAH IVIE, Georgia State University

2. "Proposal For a Sheriff's Office Victim/Witness Crisis Intervention Program in Maricopa County," JANE SANTOS, Maricopa County Sheriff's Office


4. "The Effects of Legal and Community Reactions on Families of Murdered Children," INGER SAGATUN and ANNA KUHL, San Jose State University

5. "Victims as Activists: Participation in the Victims' Rights Movement," BRENT L SMITH and NANCY ADAMS, University of Alabama at Birmingham

Discussant: BARRY RUBACK, National Institute of Justice

PANEL 67

JEFFERSON A WEST

ARREST AND INCARCERATION: IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF THE MENTALLY ILL INMATE

Chair: PAUL EMBER, Michigan State University

Papers:

2. "Treatment of the Chronically Mentally Ill in Jails," JAYNE RUSSELL, Maricopa County Sheriff's Office

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 9:40 a.m.-11:10 a.m.

PANEL 68  JEFFERSON B WEST

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN POLICE MANAGEMENT

Chair: DENNIS BOWMAN

Papers:

1. "Labor Actions and Organizations: A Brief Examination of Their Relationship to American Law Enforcement," DAVID McELREATH, Southeast Missouri State University

2. "Citizens and Police Officer Attitudes toward the Organizing of Police Unions: A Comparison," FLOYD LILEY JR, Mansfield University


4. "Summertime Cops: Seasonal Policing at the Jersey Shore," PETER HORNE, Mercer County Community College

PANEL 69  JEFFERSON E

UNDERSTANDING THE DRUG PROBLEM

Chair: CHERYL TIEMAN, Illinois State University

Papers:

1. "A Brief History of America's Drug Problem," WILLIAM JOHNSON, Chicago State University


3. "Drug Dealing and Law Enforcement," RICHARD BREDE, Kansas State University

4. "Assessing Patterns of Drug Use in Baltimore County," JUDITH HARRIS, Baltimore County Police Department

5. "Notes Toward An Ecological-Developmental Model of Substance Abuse," STEWART EPSTEIN, Mount St Clare College

Discussant: CHERYL TIEMAN, Illinois State University
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 9:40 a.m.-11:10 a.m.

PANEL 70 JEFFERSON A EAST

ISSUES AND TRENDS IN POLICE TRAINING: ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

Chair: KEITH HALEY, Ohio Peace Officer Training Council

Papers:


2. "The Impact of Law Enforcement Minimum Standards on Sheriff Departments: An Assessment," BERT WYATT and CALVIN LOVORN, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff

3. "Proprietary Police Training: Boon or Boondoggle?" W FRED WEGENER, Indiana University of Pennsylvania


PANEL 71 JEFFERSON B EAST

WORKSHOP: BILINGUAL PROGRAMMING IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Convenor: CHARLES NYGÅRD, New York State Department of Correctional Services

Participants:

PETRITA HERNANDEZ-ROJAS, New York State Department of Correctional Services
ROBERT L FISHER, New York State Department of Correctional Services
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.

PANEL 72

JEFFERSON C EAST

ROUNDTABLE: CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION:
INNOVATIVE COURSES AND APPROACHES

Convenor: FINN ESBENSEN, University of Colorado

Participants:

RON VOGEL, University of North Carolina-Charlotte
JEFF SCHRINK, Indiana State University
KEN AYERS, Kentucky Wesleyan College
MICHAEL BRASWELL, East Tennessee State University

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

PANEL 73

FRONTIER

JAIL ISSUES IN THE 80s

Chair: G LARRY MAYS, New Mexico State University

Papers:


2. "Incarceration and Suicide: Theoretical Concerns and Recommendations for Response in the Local Jail Setting," CHARLES FIELDS, Saginaw Valley State College


5. "The Differential Use of Jail Confinement in California: A Comparative Cohort Longitudinal Study of Jail Admissions," PATRICK JACKSON, University of Missouri-St. Louis
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 1:30 P.M.-3:00 P.M.

PANEL 74 DANIEL BOONE

ISSUES OF POLICE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Chair: WILLIAM D PARKER, Central State University

Papers:

1. "Determining Staffing Needs to Provide Police Service on a Statewide Basis," RICHARD RAUB, Illinois State Police

2. "A Contingency Approach to the Police Role Dilemma," DANIEL DEARTH, Pan American University

3. "The Impact of Shift Work on Law Enforcement Officers," EUGENE SCHMUCKLER, Georgia Police Academy and DAVID JOHNSON, Georgia College


Discussant: JAMES McKENNA JR, Villanova University

PANEL 75 EUGENE FIELD

ROUNDTABLE: INNOVATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE TEACHING TECHNIQUES-PART II

Convenor: VERNE McCLURG, Auburn University-Montgomery

Participants:

WILLIAM BLOUNT, University of South Florida
DAVID AGRESTI, University of South Florida
LYLE SHOOK, Auburn University-Montgomery
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 1:30 p.m.-3:00 p.m.

PANEL 76

JEFFERSON A WEST

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION: A SIX YEAR FOLLOW-UP

Chair: EDWARD LATESSA, University of Cincinnati

Papers:

1. "Intensive Supervision: The Effects of a Personal Planning Project With Shock Probationers," BRUCE GIBSON, Montgomery County Adult Probation Department

2. "Intensive Supervision: A Six-Year Follow-up," EDWARD LATESSA, University of Cincinnati

3. "Early Release of Incarcerated Felons into Intensive Supervision," FRANK PEARSON, Rutgers University

4. "Effectiveness of Intensive Supervision With Diverted Offenders," SUSAN NOONAN, University of Cincinnati

PANEL 77

JEFFERSON B WEST

WORKSHOP: THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION'S CRIMINAL PERSONALITY RESEARCH PROJECT I

Convenor: JOHN VOLLMANN JR, Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice

Participant:

ROBERT RESSLER, FBI Academy
Tuesday, March 17, 1987, 1:30 p.m.-3:00 p.m.

Panel 78

Juvenile Delinquency and the Schools: Research on Causes and Intervention

Chair: Richard Lawrence, University of Texas-San Antonio

Papers:
1. "Perceptions of Deviance Amongst Elementary School Children," Frances Coles, California State University-San Bernardino
2. "Learning Disabilities and Juvenile Delinquency: An Exploration of Causal Processes," Dante Pena, Sam Houston State University
3. "The Smart Get Smarter and The Dumb Get Delinquent: The Effects of School Reform on At-Risk Youth," Richard Lawrence, University of Texas at San Antonio
4. "Can We Prevent Delinquency Through School?" Rosy Ekpennyong, Michigan State University
5. "Relationship Between Learning Disabilities and Juvenile Delinquency," Conceetta Culliver and Robert Sigler, University of Alabama

Discussant: Harry Hoffman, Minot State College

Panel 79

Police Investigation: Methods and Analysis

Chair: James Frank, Kentucky Wesleyan College

Papers:
2. "Informant is a Dirty Word," Robert Reinertsen, Western Illinois University

76
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 1:30 p.m.-3:00 p.m.

PANEL 80      JEFFERSON B EAST

THE COURTS AND THE LAW: CURRENT ISSUES AND TRENDS

Chair: JOHN BURIAN, Moraine Valley Community College

Papers:
2. "The Right to Counsel and Informants," ALFREDO GARCIA, Florida International University
3. "California Courts' Approach to the Reliability of Uncorroborated Informants as a Basis for a Search Warrant," GARY COLBOTH, California State University-Dominguez Hills
5. "Societal Expectations of Privacy and the Burger Court," ALTON SLANE, Muhlenberg College

Discussant: MICHAEL ISRAEL, Kean College of New Jersey

PANEL 81      JEFFERSON C EAST

THE CRIMINAL LAW AND ALCOHOL AND DRUGS: POLICY ISSUES

Chair: DAVID SKELTON, Indiana State University

Papers:
1. "The Federal War on Drugs: Business as Usual," WALTER HOPKINS, University of Southern Indiana
2. "Legalized Heroin Use: Rethinking a Promised Panacea," WARREN McLEMORE and YONGJIN KIM, Sam Houston State University
3. "The School Search Exception to the Fourth Amendment Warrant Clause: A Drug-Induced Metamorphosis," STEVEN RITTENMEYER, Western Illinois University
4. "Drunk Driving and Legal Interventions in the 1980s: A Survey and Analysis of the Studies," MICHAEL NEUSTROM, University of Southwestern Louisiana

Discussant: DAVID SKELTON, Indiana State University
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 3:10 p.m.-4:40 p.m.

PANEL 82
FRONTIER

NEW DIRECTIONS IN CORRECTIONS

Chair: TODD CLEAR, Rutgers University

Papers:

1. "Electronic Surveillance of Offenders: Should We and Can We?" AMANDA CANNON, Florida Senate Committee on Corrections
3. "Implementing Intensive Parole Supervision in Massachusetts," RICHARD LUNDESEN, Massachusetts Parole Board
4. "Recidivism of Alcohol Abusing Probationers," ROGER PENNEL, Central Missouri State University
5. "The Importance of Failure to Report in Probation Supervision," JAMES DAVIS, Department of Probation, New York City

Discussant: STEVEN SMITH, Ball State University

PANEL 83
DANIEL BOONE

CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACULTY DEVELOPMENT, ROLE, AND PRODUCTIVITY

Chair: DAVID JONES, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Papers:

1. "Faculty Internships," KENNETH DURKIN, Western Illinois University
2. "Professional Development in Corrections: A Cutting Edge Approach," JAMES JENGELESKI, Shippensburg University
3. "Criminal Justice Faculty: A Portrait of North Carolina's Community College Instructional Staff," MARY ALM, Western Piedmont Community College
4. "Butcher, Baker, Priest: Perceived Differences in Role Expectations For Professors by Criminal Justice Majors," BILL WAKEFIELD, University of Nebraska at Omaha and JOEL SNELL, Kirkwood College

Discussant: DAVID JONES, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

78
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 3:10 p.m.-4:40 p.m.

PANEL 84

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT: A LOOK AT SOME SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS

Chair: ROBERT BING, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Papers:

1. "Adopting Alternative Dispute Resolution in the Field of Criminal Justice," CHLOE BASS, Sam Houston State University
2. "Elderly Utilization of Crime Prevention Measures," MARIAN DARLINGTON-HOPE, University of Massachusetts-Boston
3. "Victim-witness Assistance Evaluation in a Rural Minnesota County," DARREL DeGRAW, American Technological University and MICHELLE HUNTER, Bemidji State University
4. "Cold Turkey, Soteriology, and Social Conformity," LeROY GRUNER, Northern Kentucky University

Discussant: DARNELL HAWKINS, University of Illinois-Chicago

PANEL 85

LEGAL ISSUES: ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL AND PRISONER RIGHTS AND REMEDIES

Chair: ROSLYN MURASKIN, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

Papers:

1. "The Loss of Local Control Over Prison Administration," AGNES BARO, Sam Houston State University
2. "Limitation on Prisoner Remedies," JANET PORTER, University of Nebraska-Omaha
3. "Prisoners' Rights in the Rehnquist Era: An Old Twist?" RICHARD FREY, SUNY College at Brockport
5. "Institutional Litigation: Can the Courts Run Correctional Facilities?" ROSLYN MURASKIN, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

Discussant: ROBERT MENDELSOHN, Indiana University

79
Tuesday, March 17, 1987, 3:10 p.m.-4:40 p.m.

Panel 86

Workshop: The Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Criminal Personality Research Project II

Convenor: John Vollmann Jr, Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice

Participant:

Robert Ressler, FBI Academy

Panel 87

The Impact of Prison Construction on Overcrowding and Reform

Chair: Floyd Clack, Michigan House Corrections Committee

Papers:

2. "From Prison Farm to Correctional Institution in One Decade: Reform or Change?" Peter Wickman, State University of New York-Potsdam

Discussant: William Archambeault, Louisiana State University-Baton Rouge
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 3:10 p.m.-4:40 p.m.

PANEL 88 JEFFERSON A EAST

INNOVATIONS IN CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT:
IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

Chair: JANE TOTMAN, California State Polytechnic University

Papers:

1. "Exploring Patterns of Change in Self-concept Over a Period of Institutional Treatment: A Case Study," DONNA KOCHIS, Glassboro State College

2. "Application of Selected Videotape Presentations in Group Psychotherapy With Violent, Chronic, Juvenile Offenders," ARTHUR EISENBACH, Weaversville Intensive Treatment Unit

3. "Success Academy: A New Treatment Model for Corrections," REID MONTGOMERY JR, University of South Carolina

4. "Restoration of Rights and Expungement of Records for Ex-offenders," VELMER BURTON, FRANCIS CULLEN, and LAWRENCE TRAVIS III, University of Cincinnati


Discussant: KELSEY JONES, University of District of Columbia

PANEL 89 JEFFERSON B EAST

WORKSHOP: COMPUTER-ASSISTED INSTRUCTION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

Convenor: CLIFFORD VAN METER, University of Illinois Police Training Institute

Participants:

C J FLAMMANG, Police Training Institute
A M JOHNSTON, Police Training Institute
R O WALKER, Police Training Institute
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 3:10 p.m.-4:40 p.m.

PANEL 90

JEFFERSON C EAST

POLICE PROFESSIONALISM: A RE-EXAMINATION

Chair: SEAN GRENNAN, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

Papers:

1. "Police Disposition of Felony Arrests," ROBERT LANGWORTHY, University of Alabama at Birmingham
2. "Higher Education and Police Arrests," MARK BLUMBERG and WARD PARKER, Central Missouri State University
3. "Linkages Between Professionalization and Professionalism Among Police Chiefs," ROBERT REGOLI and JOHN CRANK, University of Colorado-Boulder; ROBERT CULBERTSON, Eastern Montana College; and ERIC POOLE, University of Colorado-Denver
4. "Destruction of a Profession: The Case of Law Enforcement," SAM SOURYAL, Sam Houston State University

Discussant: FRED MEYER, Ball State University

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 4:50 p.m.-6:20 p.m.

PANEL 91

FRONTIER

WORKSHOP: MANAGING THE TRANSITION TO AUTOMATION

Convenors: JOHN LeDOUX and CHARLES STANLEY, FBI Academy

PANEL 92

DANIEL BOONE

CONTROVERSIES IN LEGAL POLICIES

Chair: JAMES RIDDLESPERGER, Texas Christian University

Papers:

2. "Gun Control: A Symbolic Crusade?" RAYMOND KESSLER, Memphis State University
3. "Justice Sandra Day O'Connor: Law and Order Justice?" RICHTER MOORE JR, Appalachian State University
4. "The Exclusionary Rule in the Circuit Courts During the Burger Era," DONALD JACKSON and JAMES RIDDLESPERGER JR, Texas Christian University
PANEL 93

INTERVENTION: BROWARD COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
STRATEGIES FOR PRACTITIONERS

Chair: FRED HUTCHINGS, Southeast Florida Institute of
Criminal Justice

Papers:
   Technology," CHARLES EDEL, Broward Sheriff's Office (FL)
2. "Community Relations and Crime Prevention," DAVID YURCHUCK,
   Broward Sheriff's Office (FL)
3. "Intervention in the Crack Cocaine Epidemic," STEVE
   BERTUCCELLI, Broward Sheriff's Office (FL)

Discussant: JOHN VOLLMANN JR, Southeast Florida Institute
of Criminal Justice

PANEL 94

ROUNDTABLE: POLICE MISCONDUCT:
EFFECTIVE POLICY RESPONSES

Convenors: FRED MEYER, Ball State University
RALPH BAKER, Ball State University

Participants:
LARRY MASS
DAVID FOGEL, Chicago Police Department
WERNER PETTerson, United States Department of Justice
FRANCES ZEMANS, American Judicature Society
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 4:50 p.m.-6:20 p.m.

PANEL 95

JEFFERSON B WEST

VIOLENCE AND OVERCROWDING IN JAILS:
ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL THE INMATE POPULATION

Chair: DALE SECHREST, Florida International University

Papers:

1. "Provision of Technical Assistance in Jail Crowding," HOWARD MESSING, Nova University and NORM COX


4. "Avoiding Civil Litigation in Overcrowded Jails," PAUL EMBERT, Michigan State University

PANEL 96

JEFFERSON E

THE ROLE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION IN
MEETING AGENCY NEEDS

Chair: RICHARD SHIGLEY, Stephen F Austin State University

Papers:

1. "Early Recollections in Criminal Justice Education," GREGORY CORAM and DEANNA SHIELDS, Fairmont State College


Discussant: FRANKLYN ROBBINS, Community College of Rhode Island
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 4:50 p.m.-6:20 p.m.

PANEL 97 JEFFERSON A EAST

RESEARCH IN CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT:
PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Chair: GREG CLARK, North Carolina Central University

Papers:

1. "Some Observations of Correctional Treatment in England," MIKE CARLIE, Southwest Missouri State University
2. "Cumulation of Research Findings of the Effectiveness of Correctional Treatment Analyzing Meta-analysis," DAVID HAYESLIP JR, University of Baltimore
4. "The Use of Prison Confinement for the Treatment of Multiple Drunken Drivers Offenders," DANIEL LeCLAIR, Massachusetts Department of Correction
5. "Honesty Test Scores, Bio Data, and Delinquency Admissions," PHILIP ASH, Reid Psychological Systems

Discussant: JOHN NEE, Mercyhurst College

PANEL 98 JEFFERSON B EAST

THE POLICE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:
POLICE ARREST AND POLICE LIABILITY

Chair: W FRED WEGENER, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Papers:

1. "Arrest Policies and Spouse Abuse: Putting a New Policy Direction in Perspective," MICHAEL STEINMAN, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
2. "Police Liability to Domestic Violence Victims," GAYLE CARPER, Western Illinois University
3. "Domestic Violence and the Police: Probable Cause Warrantless Arrests," JAMES HENDRICKS, Ball State University

Discussant: BURK FOSTER, University of Southwestern Louisiana

85
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987, 4:50 p.m.-6:20 p.m.

PANEL 99

JEFFERSON C EAST

ROUNDTABLE: TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE ETHICS

Convenor: LARRY MILLER, East Tennessee State University

Participants:

MICHAEL BRASWELL, East Tennessee State University
TOM BARKER, Jacksonville State University
DAVID CARTER, Michigan State University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987

8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Registration MISSISSIPPI/ILLINOIS
9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Employment Exchange MISSISSIPPI/ILLINOIS
9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Exhibits Open MISSISSIPPI/ILLINOIS
2:40 p.m.-4:10 p.m. Plenary Session MISSOURI
6:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m. ACJS Business Meeting MISSOURI
7:00 p.m.-8:30 p.m. Participants Reception WEST ASSEMBLY AREA

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.

PANEL 100

FRONTIER

THE ISSUE OF STATUS OFFENDERS: INTERVENTION OR NON-INTERVENTION?

Chair: LEONARD DOBRIN, Old Dominion University

Papers:

1. "The Status of Status Offenders in Florida and JJDPA Mandates: Who's Offending Whom?" KEN WINKER, Florida Center for Children and Youth

2. "Program Services for Street Kids," MAGNUS SENG, Loyola University of Chicago

3. "Deinstitutionalization of Runaways: Allowing Runaways to Remain in Harm's Way," LEONARD DOBRIN, Old Dominion University and WILLIAM KEARON, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Virginia Beach
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.

PANEL 101

ROUNDTABLE: TALKING ABOUT CRIME

Convenors: MELVIN RAY, Cornell College
            PHYLLIS GRAY, Iowa State University

PANEL 102

CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

Chair: RICHARD BENNETT, American University

Papers:
1. "Family and School Factors in Juvenile Delinquency in Spain," ROSEMARY BARBERET, Massachusetts Parole Board
2. "Education as State Sponsored Coercion: The Taiwan Reformatory," IRVING EPSTEIN, University of Missouri-Columbia
3. "The Dilemma of Juvenile Delinquency in China," JOHN HEWITT, Ball State University

PANEL 103

CONTEMPORARY PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING LOCAL JAILS

Chair: JOEL THOMPSON, Appalachian State University

Papers:
1. "Mayberry Revisited: The Characteristics and Features of America's Small Jails," G LARRY MAYS, New Mexico State University and JOEL THOMPSON, Appalachian State University
3. "Public Policy Considerations for Jail Design and Management," W RAY NELSON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.

PANEL 104 JEFFERSON B WEST

ROUNDTABLE: OTHER PRISONERS

Convenors: STEVEN ROSZELL
            JOHN KLOFAS, Illinois State University

PANEL 105 JEFFERSON E

POLICING AND POLICE POWERS:
AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Chair: GEORGE WATSON, Chadron State College

Papers:
2. "Possible Negative Impacts of Economic Modernization Perceived by the Public Security Apparatus in the People's Republic of China," CHARLES FROST, Northeast Missouri State University

Discussant: GEORGE WATSON, Chadron State College

PANEL 106 JEFFERSON A EAST

FAMILIES OF INMATES

Chair: BARBARA BLOOM, Centerforce

Papers:
1. "Family Support for Prison Inmates," BARBARA BLOOM, Centerforce
2. "Families of Offenders: An Emerging Opportunity for Criminal Justice," JAMES MUSTIN, Academy for Staff Development
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.

PANEL 107 JEFFERSON B EAST

USE OF FORCE BY AND AGAINST POLICE

Chair: JAMES NESS, Southern Illinois University

Papers:
1. "Non-verbal Communication and the Use of Deadly Force," WILLIAM HYATT, Western Carolina University
2. "Police Postassault Reactions and the Mitigating Effect of Social Support," HARVEY McMURRAY, Rutgers University
3. "Capital Punishment (Revisited) and the Safety of Canadian Police Officers," ANGUS DALLEY

PANEL 108 JEFFERSON C EAST

WORKSHOP: SPREADSHEETS AND MICROCOMPUTERS APPLIED TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH

Convenor: STUART NAGEL, University of Illinois-Urbana

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 9:40 a.m.-11:10 a.m.

PANEL 109 FRONTIER

STUDENT PANEL ON CRIME

Chair: DOUGLAS SHANNON, California State University-Fresno

Papers:
2. "Victimization Awareness of White Collar Crime: Have Attitudes Really Changed?" GARY TENNANT, LESTER SIEB, BRIAN HILDENBRANT, DEBRA MADEN, DAVID LOCKWOOD, and DUANE BRASHER, Kentucky Wesleyan College
4. "Factors Associated with the Detection and Processing of Employee Pilferage," ALANA HANFT, University of Nebraska at Omaha
5. "Quick and Convenient: Milk, Bread, and Robbery: An Examination of Convenience Store Robbery," FRANCES FINA, Stockton State College
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 9:40 a.m.-11:10 a.m.

PANEL 110  DANIEL BOONE

THE PROSECUTION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Chair: MICHAEL ISRAEL, Kean College of New Jersey

Papers:

2. "Reagan's Dirty Trick-Grand Jury Tampering," JAMES HALSTED, University of Southern Mississippi

Discussant: CYRIL ROBINSON, Southern Illinois University

PANEL 111  EUGENE FIELD

WOMEN AS VICTIMS

Chair: PEGGY FORTUNE, Illinois State University

Papers:

1. "Keeping Women in Their Place: An Analysis of the Victimization of Women," SUE MAHAN, University of Texas-El Paso
2. "False Rape Allegations," EUGENE KANIN, Purdue University and EDWARD LEVINE, Loyola University of Chicago
3. "Homicide Resulting From Domestic Violence: A Review of the Literature, Final Results," CHRISTINE RASCHE, University of North Florida

Discussant: PEGGY FORTUNE, Illinois State University
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 9:40 a.m.-11:10 a.m.

PANEL 112 JEFFERSON A WEST

ETHICAL ISSUES AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: DEAN SPADER, University of South Dakota

Papers:
1. "Whistleblowing in Probation Departments," JOHN ROSECRANCE, University of Nevada-Reno
2. "Criminologists as Consultants: Advocates or Scientists," WILLIAM E THORNTON JR and LYDIA VOIGT, Loyola University-New Orleans
3. "The Role of Ethics Instruction in the University Education of Community Correctional Practitioners: Practical and Pedagogical Concerns," DEANNA BUCKLEY, Simon Fraser University

Discussant: DEAN SPADER, University of South Dakota

PANEL 113 JEFFERSON B WEST

ROUNDTABLE: THE CERTIFICATION PROCESS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Convenor: JAMES BRUNER, East Carolina University

Participants:
Richter Moore JR, Appalachian State University
RON VOGEL, University of North Carolina-Charlotte
DARL CHAMPION, Fayetteville Technical Institute

PANEL 114 JEFFERSON E

POLICE TRAINING: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Chair: ROOSEVELT SHEPHERD, Shippensburg University

Papers:
1. "Recruit Training and Officer Fatality: Are They Related?" MARY McMAHON and DONNA HALE, University of Baltimore
2. "A Model for Conceptualizing the Process of Curriculum Obsolescence Within Police Training Programs," RICHARD TALLEY, University of South Dakota
3. "To Swear or Not to Swear: The Issues in Training the Public for Policing," KEITH HALEY, Ohio Peace Officer Training Council
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 9:40 a.m.-11:10 a.m.

PANEL 115 JEFFERSON A EAST

THE ROLE OF PEER GROUP AND FAMILY IN DELINQUENCY CAUSATION

Chair: MERRY MORASH, Michigan State University

Papers:
1. "Public Perceptions of Youth Gang Delinquency," EDMUND McGARRELL and DOUGLAS PRYOR, Indiana University
2. "Perceptions of Group Delinquency in a Smaller-sized City: Racine's Gang Problem," RICHARD ZEVITZ, Marquette University and SUSAN TAKATA, University of Wisconsin-Parkside
3. "A Typology of Family Social Environments for Institutionalized Juvenile Delinquents: Implications for Research and Treatment," CAROL VENEZIANO, Memphis State University and LOUIS VENEZIANO, Memphis Mental Health Institute
4. "The Relationship Between Physical and Sexual Abuse and Drug Use in a Sample of Juvenile Detainees in Florida and a Sample of Committed Youthful Offenders in Colorado," RICHARD DEMBO and MAX DERTKE, University of South Florida, and CLAUS TJADEN, CAROL GARRETT, and KENNETH WANBERG, Colorado Division of Youth Services
5. "Mother's Age and the Etiology of Delinquency: Implications for Prevention Programs," MERRY MORASH, Michigan State University

Discussant: FINN-AAGE ESBENSEN, University of Colorado

PANEL 116 JEFFERSON B EAST

CORRELATES OF CRIME

Chair: STEPHEN BROWN, East Tennessee State University

Papers:
1. "The Correlation Between Crime Rates and Economic Indicators," NOLA ALLEN, University of South Florida
2. "The Relationship Between Counterfeiting and the Economy," JOSEPH COPPOLA, United States Secret Service and DAVID HAYESLIP JR, University of Baltimore
4. "Family and Crime in Criminology," FRANK HAGAN, Mercyhurst College

Discussant: STEPHEN BROWN, East Tennessee State University
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 9:40 a.m.-11:10 a.m.

PANEL 117

JEUFRON C EAST

JUVENILES AS VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS

Chair: ROXANNA SWEET, California State University-Sacramento

Papers:

1. "Re-emergence of the Crime of Witchcraft: Ritualized Sexual Abuse of Children," ROXANNA SWEET, California State University-Sacramento

2. "A Re-examination of Violence Theory in a Sample of Female Delinquents," SHELA VAN NESS, Indiana State University


4. "Saving the Children: Unintended Effects of the Crusade Against Child Sexual Abuse," VIRGINIA NETO, University of the Pacific

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 11:20 a.m.-12:50 p.m.

PANEL 118

FRONTIER

WOMEN IN POLICING

Chair: PETER HORNE, Mercer County Community College

Papers:

1. "Women on Patrol: A Comparative Study of Work Performance Between Male and Female Officers," DONNA HALE, DAVID HAYESLIP JR, DAVID DATSKO, and EDMUND SKRODZKI, University of Baltimore


3. "Job Burnout Among Female Police Officers: An Exploratory Study," CHRISTINE LEE and HARRY ALLEN, San Jose State University and ROY ROBERG, Louisiana State University
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 11:20 a.m.-12:50 p.m.

PANEL 119 DANIEL BOONE

ISSUES IN SENTENCING POLICY

Chair: JAMES DAVIS, New York City Department of Probation

Papers:

1. "The Decline (and Fall?) of Florida's Sentencing Guidelines," N GARY HOLTEN and ROGER HANDBERG, University of Central Florida


Discussant: JAMES DAVIS, New York City Probation Department

PANEL 120 EUGENE FIELD

CRIME CONTROL IN AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Chair: JOHN CONLEY, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Papers:


2. "Crime and Social Control in the 1920s: Antecedents to Hoover Administration Policies," JAMES CALDER, University of Texas at San Antonio


Discussant: JOHN CONLEY, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

94
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 11:20 a.m.-12:50 p.m.

PANEL 121  JEFFERSON A WEST
ISSUES IN FEMALE CRIMINALITY

Chair: SUE MAHAN, University of Texas-El Paso

Papers:

1. "Female Criminality: Demonstrating the Need for a Gender Paradigm," H M EIGENBERG, Sam Houston State University


3. "Mentally Ill and Violent: Case Studies of Female Offenders," GAIL FLINT and MARY FINN, State University of New York at Albany

4. "Inmate Mothers: Legislative Solutions to a Difficult Problem," POLLY RADOSH, Western Illinois University

Discussant: SUE MAHAN, University of Texas-El Paso

PANEL 122  JEFFERSON B WEST
ISSUES IN COMMUNITY POLICING: JOB SATISFACTION AND MEETING COMMUNITY NEEDS

Chair: JACK GREENE, Temple University

Papers:

1. "The Decision for Community Policing: The Cases of Victoria and South Australia," JIM MUNRO, University of West Florida


WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 11:20 a.m.-12:50 p.m.

PANEL 123

SECURITY AND SAFETY: A CONTINUING LEGAL AND MORAL DILEMMA

Chair: GEORGE WILSON, North Carolina Central University

Papers:

Discussant: RALPH BATES SR, Office of Emergency Preparedness

PANEL 124

DESCRIBING AND EXPLAINING CRIME TRENDS AND PATTERNS: ASSORTED APPROACHES

Chair: MARC RIEDEL, Southern Illinois University

Papers:
1. "Rural Crime Patterns: The Effect of the Population Turnaround," JOHN WADE, Western Illinois University and DONALD ADAMCHAK, Kansas State University
2. "An Analysis of the Effects of Emergency Medical Care on the Homicide Rate," DAVID GIACOPASSI and JERRY SPARGER, Memphis State University and PRESTON STEIN, St Joseph Hospital
3. "Sexual Victimization Experiences of Sorority Women on a College Campus," GEORGE RIVERA, University of Colorado and PERCY MOREHOUSE, Metropolitan State College
4. "Race and Gender Variations in Criminal Victimization," GDS KHULLAR and BERT WYATT, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff
5. "Black Women and Homicide: A Study of Victims and Offenders," MARC RIEDEL and LILLIE LOCKHART, Southern Illinois University

Discussant: SUSAN CARINGELLA-MacDONALD, Western Michigan University
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 11:20 a.m.-12:50 p.m.

PANEL 125 JEFFERSON B EAST

ROUNDTABLE: ACCREDITATION AND PEER REVIEW IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: IS IT TIME TO IMPLEMENT AN OLD IDEA?

Convenor: VINCENT WEBB, University of Nebraska-Omaha

Participants:

GIB BRUNS, Arizona State University
LORIE FRIDELL, University of Nebraska-Omaha
LARRY GAINES, Eastern Kentucky University
EDWARD LATESSA, University of Cincinnati
GORDON MISNER, University of Illinois-Chicago
ELIZABETH SEBUCK, Moraine Valley Community College
RON VOGEL, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

PANEL 126 JEFFERSON C EAST

PERCEPTIONS OF THE POLICE PROFESSION

Chair: DICK MARTIN, Aurora University

Papers:

1. "Police Perceptual Alignment With Student Attitudes Toward Police: Effects of Proximity Factors," TERRY COX, Eastern Kentucky University

2. "Women in Law Enforcement: The Cultural Agendas of Students," ROSE MARY STANFORD, University of South Florida


Discussants: FRED MEYER, Ball State University
RALPH BAKER, Ball State University
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 1:00 p.m.-2:30 p.m.

PANEL 127
FRONTIER

ISSUES AND PATTERNS IN DOMESTIC CRIME

Chair: IMOGENE MOYER, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Papers:

1. "Marital Status and Spousal Violence Theory," MARTIN SCHWARTZ, Ohio University
2. "The Disclosure of Incestuous Abuse: The Flow of Information From Victim to Authorities," LORIE FRIDEELL, University of Nebraska at Omaha
4. "Prosecution or Non-prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse Cases: An Analysis of Cases of the National Children's Advocacy Center in Huntsville, Alabama for 1985-86," MICHAEL HAZLETT, Western Illinois University

Discussant: VIRGINIA NETO, University of the Pacific

PANEL 128
DANIEL BOONE

INFLUENCING THE SENTENCING DECISION

Chair: ALAN LIZOTTE, State University of New York-Albany

Papers:

3. "The Effect of Private Presentence Plans on Sentence Length and Type," WILLIAM CLEMENTS, Temple University
4. "Implementing the Legislatively-created Role of Victims in Sentencing," MAUREEN McLEOD, State University of New York at Albany

Discussant: ALAN LIZOTTE, State University of New York-Albany

98
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 1:00 p.m.-2:30 p.m.

PANEL 129 EUGENE FIELD

ROUNDTABLE: THE FBI ACADEMY: ACTION RESEARCH

Chair: JAMES O'CONNOR, FBI Academy

Papers:

1. "Use of a Clinical Psychologist as a Consultant to the Police Hostage Negotiation Team," Dwayne Fuselier, FBI Academy
4. "Initial Findings: Serial Rapists' Attitudes Toward Rape," John LeDoux, FBI Academy
5. "Development of Instructor/Course Evaluations (ICE)," N J Scheers, FBI Academy

PANEL 130 JEFFERSON A WEST

ROUNDTABLE: CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION IN THE 1980s

Convenors: Donald Newman, State University of New York-Albany  
               J Price Foster, University of Louisville  
               Patrick Anderson, Florida Southern College

PANEL 131 JEFFERSON B WEST

ETHICAL ISSUES IN PROCESSING OFFENDERS

Chair: Steven G Cox, Illinois State University

Papers:

1. "Microcomputers and the Challenge to Criminal Justice Ethics," Angus Dalley
3. "Representing a Client Who Intends to Lie," Howard Messing, Nova University

Discussant: Steven G Cox, Illinois State University
PANEL 132

STUDENT PANEL ON CORRECTIONS PART II

Chair: WILLIAM PARSONAGE, Pennsylvania State University

Papers:
3. "Educational Attainment as an Influencer of Public Attitudes Toward Prisoners," JEAN WOJTKIEWICZ, University of Nebraska at Omaha
4. "Prison Reform in a Declining Economy," KAREN FRIESEN, University of Alaska-Fairbanks

Discussant: WILLIAM PARSONAGE, Pennsylvania State University

PANEL 133

SOCIOL OGY OF LAW: ISSUES IN THE PERCEPTION AND DEFINITION OF "CRIME PROBLEMS"

Chair: JOHN WOZNIAK, Western Illinois University

Papers:
1. "The Influences of Commonsense and Criminological Theory on Rape Law in Hawaii, 1910-80," PETER NELLIGAN, University of Texas at Tyler
2. "Concerning a Syndrome of Habitual Offense and Cultural Distraction: Big Banks in the 1980s," R CHRISTOPHER PERRY, Indiana State University
Wednesday, March 18, 1987, 1:00 p.m.-2:30 p.m.

Panel 134

Jefferson B East

Issues in Fear of Crime and Criminal Behavior

Chair: Doris MacKenzie, Louisiana State University

Papers:

4. "Rape Epidemic on a College Campus: 1972-84," Stephen Brodt, Ball State University
5. "Belief in Firearms Ownership for Protection of Self, Family, and Home Among District and Superior Court Judges," Robert Little, University of North Carolina at Charlotte and E Duane Davis, Western Carolina University

Discussant: Doris MacKenzie, Louisiana State University

Panel 135

Jefferson C East

Crimes Against Women

Chair: Joanne Belknap, University of Cincinnati

Papers:

2. "Sexual Victimization: Cross-cultural Experiences of University Women," George Rivera, University of Colorado and Percy Morehouse, Metropolitan State College
4. "Perspectives on "Dowry Deaths" in India," Mangai Natarajan, Rutgers State University
PLENARY SESSION

ORDINARY PEOPLE: THE ACJS WHITE PAPERS IN REVIEW

Convenor: HAL PEPINSKY, Indiana University

Speakers:

1. "I Wanted to Cry," DENISE BREEDEN

2. "Persons on Death Row Only Die Once but the Family Dies a Hundred Times," JOHN SMYKLA, University of Alabama


Discussant: HOWARD ZINN, Boston University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 4:20 p.m.-5:50 p.m.

PANEL 136

TYPES OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Chair: ROBERT BOHM, Jacksonville State University

Papers:

1. "Rationality, Opportunity, and Moral Inhibition: Explaining Both the Type and Frequency of Offending," HUGH BARLOW, Southern Illinois University

2. "Critique of Criminological Typologies," JESS BOWE, North Carolina Central University

3. "Domestic Terrorism: An Overview of Violent Extremist Groups and the Opinions of Law Enforcement to Respond," DAMON CAMP and H TODD LOCKLEAR, Georgia State University

4. "Mass Murder in California, 1976-84," JAMES POLAND, California State University-Sacramento

5. "Conflict Theory, Inequality, and Police-caused Homicide: An Intercity Analysis," ROBERT TAYLOR and MICHAEL VICTOR, University of Texas at Tyler
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 4:20 p.m.-5:50 p.m.

PANEL 137

MANAGERIAL AND SECURITY ISSUES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chair: MITTIE SOUTHERLAND, Eastern Kentucky University

Papers:

1. "Developing Police Managers-Perspectives for the Future," DENNIS BOWMAN


3. "Hotel/Motel Security-Central Florida Hotel: A Practical Vehicle for Teaching," DONALD BECKER, University of Central Florida

Discussant: HOWARD TIMM, Southern Illinois University

PANEL 138

JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION POTPOURRI

Chair: CARL POPE, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Papers:


2. "Variations in the Level of Criminal Justice Funding at the County Level," RODNEY WITT, Bemidji State University

3. "The Denial of Bail: Pre-trial Preventive Detention," JOSEPH VAUGHN and VICTOR KAPPELER, Sam Houston State University

4. "Symbolism and Change in Criminal Justice Organizations," ROBERT LORINSKAS, Southern Illinois University, and DAVE KALINICH and DENNIS BANAS, Michigan State University

5. "Issues in Criminal Justice Administration," STAN STOJKOVIC, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Discussant: TIM BYNUM, Michigan State University
PANEL 139

STUDENT PANEL ON ISSUES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: TBA

Papers:

1. "The Essence of Justice," JOHN NIMMER, University of Nebraska at Omaha
2. "Current Issues and Current Attitudes in Criminal Justice," BARBARA BAKER, Chadron State College
3. "Quinney," KIM ARKENBERG, DePaul University
4. "The Department of Public Safety: Consolidation or Chaos?" JAMES RILEY, Eastern New Mexico University
5. "Cocaine in the Workplace: Implications for Criminal Justice and Business," MARK FOLSOM, University of Nebraska at Omaha

PANEL 140

CORRELATES OF SENTENCING DECISIONS

Chair: JUDY KACI, California State University-Long Beach

Papers:

1. "Criminal Sentencing and Recidivism Among Rape Offenders," ALAN LIZOTTE and KATHLEEN MAGUIRE, State University of New York at Albany
2. "Racial Considerations in Capital Punishment: The Failure of Evenhanded Justice," ANNMARIE KAZYAKA and RAYMOND PATERNOSTER, University of Maryland
3. "The Sentencing of Female Offenders in Maryland," CHERYL KAPLOWITZ, Johns Hopkins University, G LYNNE LACKEY, and BEVERLY WHITE

Discussant: JUDY KACI, California State University-Long Beach
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1987, 4:20 p.m.-5:50 p.m.

PANEL 141

VICTIMIZATION AND OFFENDING OF THE ELDERLY

Chair: ROBERT LANGWORTHY, University of Alabama-Birmingham

Papers:

1. "Elderly Offenders: A Review of Previous Research," KENNETH GEWERTH, American Judicature Society

2. "Differential Responses to Victimization Among the Elderly," VINCENT WEBB and INEKE MARSHALL, University of Nebraska at Omaha

3. "Trends in Homicides of the Elderly," ALLEN SAPP, Central Missouri State University and ALICE YAHNIG, University of Missouri School of Law


Discussant: KENNETH GEWERTH, American Judicature Society

PANEL 142

POLICE, FIRE AND STATE POLICE: ISSUES OF CONCERN

Chair: TERRY COX, Eastern Kentucky University

Papers:

1. "The American Fire Department and the State," BARRY GOETZ, University of California-Berkeley

2. "Psychological Screening of Police, Fire and Correctional Public Safety," WILLIAM BRICKHOUSE, Massachusetts Department of Correction


Discussant: STANLEY CUNNINGHAM, Western Illinois University
THE ROLES AND BEHAVIORS OF LEGAL ACTORS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS

Chair: NORMAN KITTEL, St Cloud State University

Papers:


2. "Criminal Defense Attorneys: Guardians of America's Ambivalent Commitment to Civil Liberties," NORMAN KITTEL, St Cloud State University

3. "The Prosecutor as Judge and Jury in Plea Bargaining," DEAN J CHAMPION, University of Tennessee-Knoxville


Discussant: WILLIAM NIXON, Eastern Kentucky University

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS: CHANGE AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSES

Chair: JAMES BRANNON, Idaho Youth Services Center

Papers:


3. "After Litigation: The Re-making of a State Youth Services Agency," JOHN MORGAN, Idaho Division of Community Rehabilitation Services, and KURT FRIEDENAUER and JAMES BRANNON, Idaho Youth Services Center

Discussant: BUD WARNER, Multi-county Alternative Systems
THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1987, 8:30 a.m.-10:00 a.m.

8:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m. Registration MISSISSIPPI/ILLINOIS
10:00 a.m.-11:30 a.m. ACJS Executive Board Meeting OUTPOST

PANEL 145 FRONTIER

CHARACTER IN CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY

Chair: LARRY WOLLEN, Florida State University

Papers:
1. "Character and Criminology," DENNIS LONGMIRE, Sam Houston State University
2. "Character in Criminological Theory," LARRY WOLLEN, Florida State University

PANEL 146 DANIEL BOONE

COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION: MANAGEMENT OF POLITICAL UNREST

Chair: ZILLUR KHAN, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Papers:
1. "Comparative Police Administration: Relationship Between Structure and Political Ideology," RAYMOND GALVIN, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Discussant: DAVID JONES, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1987, 8:30 a.m.-10:00 a.m.

PANEL 147  
EUGENE FIELD

RIGHT WING EXTREMISM: FROM PHILOSOPHY TO ACTION

Chair: JONATHAN WHITE, Grand Valley State College

Papers:

1. "Right Wing Extremism as an Extension of the American Frontier Tradition of Violence," MICHAEL BROWN, Southeast Missouri State University


3. "Organizational Linkages of Right Wing Extremist Groups," ALLEN SAPP, Central Missouri State University

4. "Preparing for War: Right Wing Paramilitary Training," MICHAEL WIGGINS, Central Missouri State University

PANEL 148  
JEFFERSON A WEST

THE POLICE CULTURE: PATTERNS AND FUNCTIONS

Chair: DAVID WACHTEL, Cabinet for Human Resources

Papers:

1. "Identifying Patterns of the American Police Culture: An Anthropological Construct," VICTOR KAPPELER and PAUL LOUIS, Sam Houston State University

2. "War Stories-Participant Observation Among the Police," PETER KASSEBAUM, College of Marin

3. "Job Involvement and Organizational Identification as a Function of Income: The Case of Law Enforcement Officers," STANLEY CUNNINGHAM and JOHN DANIELS, Western Illinois University

Discussant: KEN AYERS, Kentucky Wesleyan College
THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1987, 8:30 a.m.-10:00 a.m.

PANEL 149

RECRUITMENT, INTERNSHIPS, AND PLACEMENT FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENTS

Chair: LARRY HOOVER, Sam Houston State University

Papers:
1. "Recruiting Criminal Justice Students: Developing a Departmental Strategy," MICHAEL BLANKENSHIP, Sam Houston State University
2. "Innovations in Criminal Justice Internship Programs," JEFFREY SCHRINK and ROBERT HUCKABEE, Indiana State University
3. "Internship Applicability for the Criminal Justice Graduate," DIANE ALEXANDER, MARGARET LARSON, and ANGELA WALLACE, Illinois State University

Discussant: LARRY HOOVER, Sam Houston State University

PANEL 150

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN JUVENILE JUSTICE

Chair: DRAGAN MILOVANOVIC, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

Papers:
1. "Family Dysfunction and Criminal Careers," EDWARD SCHAUER, Sam Houston State University
3. "Evaluating a Community Treatment Program for Youth Offenders," FRED HOLBERT, University of Nebraska at Omaha
4. "Primary Prevention, the Role of Juvenile Justice Commissions," WILLIAM DANIEL, Humboldt State University
5. "Non-traditional Treatment for Chronic, Serious Juvenile Offenders," NORMA FEINBERG, Duquesne University
THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1987, 8:30 a.m.-10:00 a.m.

PANEL 151

LEGAL ISSUES

Chair: JAGAN LINGAMNENI, Governors State University

Papers:
1. "The Lay Judge in Contemporary Society: The North Dakota Experience," DONALD SEBO and HARRY HOFFMAN, Minot State College
5. "The Use of Hypnotically Refreshed Testimony: Will We Ever Wake Up?" FREDICK McClURE, University of Cincinnati

PANEL 152

STUDENT PANEL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

Chair: G FREDERICK ALLEN, United States Federal Probation

Papers:
1. "Protective Factors for Children at High-risk and Detrimental Factors for Children at Low-risk for Antisocial Behavior," ELIZABETH KANDEL and SARNOFF MEDNICK, University of Southern California, LIS KIRKEGAARD-SORENSEN, BARRY HUTCHINGS, JOACHIM KNOP, RABEN ROSENBERG, and FINI SCHULSINGER, Psychologist Institut
2. "An Extensive Look at Psychopathic Personality and its Relationship to Criminal Behavior," ALBERT PISANO, Western Carolina University
4. "Delinquency: A Continuum of Juvenile Crime," JUDEANNE CORTESE, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Discussant: G FREDERICK ALLEN, United States Federal Probation
THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1987, 10:10 a.m.-11:40 a.m.

PANEL 153

POLICE AND PRISON SECURITY OFFICERS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TAIWAN, AND KOREA

Chair: CAROLSUE HOLLAND, Troy State University

Papers:

3. "Perceptions of Policewomen in Taiwan," SANDY YEH, Taiwan Central Police College and STEVEN M COX and JOHN WADE, Western Illinois University
5. "The Impacts of Police System and Working Environment on Job Satisfaction Among Taiwanese Police," CHARLES HOU, National Chung Hsing University

PANEL 154

ISSUES IN JUVENILE JUSTICE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

Chair: ARTHUR CLAGETT, Stephen F Austin State University

Papers:

1. "The Implications of 'Depunking' and 'Demetalizing' in the Juvenile Justice System," JILL ROSENBAUM and LORRAINE PRINSKY, California State University-Fullerton
3. "Hope Center for Youth Therapeutic Wilderness Camp: Programs for Emotionally-disturbed, Problem Teenagers and Delinquents," ARTHUR CLAGETT, Stephen F Austin State University

Discussant: FINN-AAGE ESBENSEN, University of Colorado
THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1987, 10:10 a.m.-11:40 a.m.

PANEL 155  EUGENE FIELD

STUDIES IN THE CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LAW

Chair: FRANCES BERNAT, New Mexico State University

Papers:
3. "Circumventing the Supreme Court: The Use of State Constitutions to Extend the Rights of the Accused," THOMAS HICKEY and JOHN MATTHEWS, Lane Community College

Discussant: EDMUND McGARRELL, Indiana University

PANEL 156  JEFFERSON A WEST

PROFESSIONALISM AND POLICING: FURTHER CONCERNS

Chair: MARK DANTZKER, Ft Worth Police Department

Papers:
2. "Police Reform: Progression or Pendulum?" WILL KENNEDY, San Diego State University

Discussant: RALPH BAKER, Ball State University
THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1987, 10:10 a.m.-11:40 a.m.

PANEL 157

ISSUES IN INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS

Chair: SANDRA SKOVRON, University of Cincinnati

Papers:
1. "Public Opinion Regarding Prison Crowding," DOUGLAS THOMSON, University of Illinois at Chicago
2. "A Demographic Profile of NYS AIDS Inmate Mortalities: Research and Policy Implications," ROSEMARY GIDO and WILLIAM GUANAY, New York State Commission of Correction
3. "The Design and Operation of Secure Mental Hospitals," CHRISTOPHER WEBSTER and S J HUCKER, Clarke Institute of Psychiatry

PANEL 158

STUDENT POTPOURRI

Chair: PATRICIA VAN VOORHIS, University of Cincinnati

Papers:
1. "Power and the Juvenile Gang," CATHERINE McKERN, Wichita State University
3. "Internship Evaluation of the Governor's Honor Program of Ohio," PAMELA REEFER, Tiffin University
4. "Abused and Neglected Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: Twice Victimized," DINA CHIRICHELLA, University of Cincinnati
5. "The Relationship Between Post-secondary Education and Societal Adjustment," PAUL KNEPPER, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
6. "Benefits of Raising the Drinking Age to 21 for the Criminal Justice System, Community, and General Population," HOPE WEBER, University of Cincinnati
THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1987, 10:10 a.m.-11:40 a.m.

PANEL 159

JEFFERSON A EAST

DEVELOPMENTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH AND THEORY

Chair: ALBERT RODENBERG JR, University of Cincinnati

Papers:
1. "Research Implications of the Medicalized Deviance Issue: Towards the Systematic Analysis of Court Records in Child Maltreatment Cases," CLIFFORD DORNE, University of Southwestern Louisiana

PANEL 160

JEFFERSON B EAST

DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: WILLIAM HEAD, Texas Christian University

Papers:
1. "Dispute Resolution Education and Training for the Criminal Justice Professional," MARIA VOLPE, John Jay College
4. "Dispute Resolution Centers in Texas," WILLIAM HEAD, Texas Christian University

Discussant: JAMES LAUE, University of Missouri-St Louis

PANEL 161

JEFFERSON C EAST

POLICE COMMAND COLLEGES FOR AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chair: GERALD LYNCH, John Jay College

Papers:
1. "Police Command Colleges for American Law Enforcement," GERALD LYNCH, John Jay College
2. "TBA," PATRICK V MURPHY, John Jay College
INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Anderson Publishing Company ........................................... 4
Bruner/Mazel Publishers .................................................. 24
Carswell ............................................................................. 18
Claremont Graduate School ................................................. 16
Criminal Justice Press ......................................................... 38
Criminal Justice Press ......................................................... 40
Eastern Kentucky University ............................................... 20
Foundation Press, Inc ......................................................... 12
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc ............................................. 28
Harper & Row ..................................................................... 6
Holt, Rinehart and Winston .................................................. 32
John Jay College of Criminal Justice .................................... 21
Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company ........................... 29
Macmillan Publishing Company ............................................. 36
Michigan State University ..................................................... 26
Nelson-Hall, Inc ................................................................... 14
Northeastern University Press ............................................... 32
South Carolina, University of ............................................... 34
Springer Publishing Company ............................................... 18
St. Louis Clarion Hotel ......................................................... 42
Virginia Commonwealth University ...................................... 22
Virginia Commonwealth University ...................................... 23
Waveland Press, Inc ............................................................. 10
West Publishing Company ..................................................... 8
Wisconsin, University of (Milwaukee) ................................... 27

This Program and Abstract Book, and related annual meeting materials were produced by the ACJS National Office and the Center for Applied Urban Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

Vincent J. Webb Patricia DeLancey
Senior Research Associate, CAUR Executive Secretary, ACJS

Gloria Ruggiero, Editor, CAUR

Joyce Carson Loni Saunders and Joyce Turner
Typesetter, CAUR Word Processing Specialists, CAUR

Clerical/Student Assistants: Sherry Anderson, Karla Dorsey, Rick Drake, Stacey Porter, June Turner, Bassey Udoh.
1987
ANNUAL MEETING

ACADEMY OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

March 15 - 19
Clarion Hotel
St Louis, Missouri

Abstracts

THEME: Normal Justice: Perspectives on Crime
PANEL 001  POTPOURRI IV:  AND STILL MORE THINGS I'VE WANTED TO SAY (OR PUBLISH) BUT WHICH NOBODY WANTED TO HEAR (OR READ) - A CONTINUATION FROM THE LAST THREE YEARS

001.1 "Law Enforcement in the National Parks: The Role of the Park Ranger," ROBERT MEADOWS, Appalachian State University

The National Park System includes 320 separate park units falling into 21 categories ranging from parks and parkways to national battlefield parks and national historical sites. The National Park Service was established on August 25, 1916 with the sole purpose of administering the nation's Park System, a task previously undertaken by the United States Army. Since 1916, the National Park Service has fallen under the administration of the United States Department of the Interior. The role of federal park rangers is multi-faceted. Park rangers are responsible for protecting visitors, enforcing park rules, protecting resources, and controlling crime. There have been many instances where park rangers have had to make an arrest and cite violators into federal court. Park rangers receive law enforcement training which is similar to the training given to traditional police officers. This paper explores the role of the park ranger in the National Park System.

001.2 "Liability for Basic Police Training," JOSEPH SROKA, North Carolina Central University

This paper will focus on a daily police encounter and the initial reaction of a police officer which may lead to a civil suit. The purpose is to show that although a state may certify a law enforcement basic training instructor, it does not mean that a police officer who uses that training cannot be sued successfully if the instructor, otherwise state qualified, provided improper, inadequate or negligent training. The ways to minimize civil litigation from an administrative and individual officer point of view will be highlighted and guidelines developed.

001.3 "Culpability and Penalty Severity," LAWRENCE TRAVIS III, University of Cincinnati

This paper examines the role of culpability in the assessment of criminal penalties. Factors which appear to comprise the dimension of culpability are identified and described. The paper concludes with a discussion of the role of culpability in sentencing decision making.

001.4 "Attempts to Make Sense Out of the Chaos of Missing Children," HOWARD TRITT, Kent State University, Tuscarawas Campus

No abstract available.

001.5 "The Return of the Callous Traffic Stop," DONALD WRIGHT, Kent State University

No abstract available.

001.6 "Incarceration: A Symptom of a Sick Society," GERALD RIGHY, Bowling Green State University

The "thought-piece" argues that incarceration is not only pointless but actually dysfunctional in terms of its alleged goals. The paper suggests alternatives to incarceration more in keeping with our societal values and, at the same time, more predictably useful in dealing with non-conforming behavior.

PANEL 002  ISSUES IN COURTS AND THE LAW

002.1 "Abandoning Plea Bargaining: Trends in Felony Case Dispositions," MALCOLM HOLMES and HOWARD DAUDISTEL, University of Texas at El Paso

Despite numerous criticisms, only rarely has the practice of plea negotiating been banned. Since so few jurisdictions have prohibited informally negotiated case dispositions, such exceptions offer a significant opportunity to assess the impact of plea bargaining policies. Therefore, this study will examine the consequences of the prohibition on plea negotiations that was established in 1985 for felony cases docketed in the Texas District Courts located in El Paso. Trends in the proportion of cases going to trial, the disposal rate, and the backlog of undisposed cases will be examined for the period 1966-1985, inclusive. This is a duration of sufficient length to establish whether significant changes have occurred in these variables. The trends are important because specific sentencing policies were developed in an attempt to prevent any disruption of the case flow through the courts. Moreover, some policy analysts have argued that the speed of the disposition process should not be affected by the elimination of plea negotiations. However, the prohibition appears to have eroded because the disposition of felony cases became problematic.
002.2 "Transformations of Normality and Legality," GALAN JANEKSELA, Wichita State University
The proposed panel will deal with the changing conceptions of normality, the process of changing conceptions of normality, the difference between normality and legality, the interdependence of normality and legality, the concepts of legal lag and cultural lag. The emphasis will be on: behaviors which have been transformed from an illegal act to an acceptable, normal, tolerable, and/or legal act; and behaviors which have been transformed from an acceptable, normal, tolerable, and/or legal act to an illegal act. The distinction between acceptable, normal, and tolerable will be specified. Some of the concepts which will serve as the basis of this discussion include: boundary maintenance, moral entrepreneurship, apathy, coalition formation, processes for expressing political influence, economic sanctions, etc.

002.3 "Variations in Judicial Process: A Study of Sentencing in a Rural County," KATHLEEN STONE, Elmira College
This is a report on observations of justices' and of research of their sentencing patterns in dealing with "drunk-drivers" in Dunbar County from 1985-1986. We found that, through a high percentage of negotiated pleas, the district attorney's standards were maintained in the majority of town and village courts. The sentences were at the minimal level. In the county court, however, the sentences were retributive and relied upon imprisonment rather than any other punishment. We also found out how decisions were made in particular cases.

PANEL 003 TRAUMATIC EFFECTS OF DEPLOYMENT AT SCENES OF MASS CASUALTY

003.1 "Duty Related Stress Induced by Life-threatening and Extinguishing Events in Law Enforcement," CHRIS DUNNING, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
With the increase in incidents of mass casualty disaster, either precipitated by natural or technological events, law enforcement officers are frequently being deployed in situations involving great personal danger. In carrying out their duties to protect and serve society, police officers not only put their physical, but also their psychological health in danger. Events such as responding to disaster sites, scenes of mass killings, and being called into service to recover and identify human remains are becoming more common to police service, increasing the likelihood that police officers might experience the development of post-traumatic stress disorder. This panel explores research that has been conducted involving the police response to these events and ensuing development of psychological after-effects of duty deployment.

003.2 "TBA," JAMES HORN, FBI Academy
No abstract available.

003.3 "TBA," JACK KEATING, University of Washington
No abstract available.

003.4 "TBA," MICHAEL MANTELL
No abstract available.

PANEL 004 COMMUNITY IDEOLOGY CONCERNING CRIME: FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

004.1 "Public Support for Correctional Rehabilitation: Implications for Ohio," FRANCIS CULLEN, SANDRA SKOVRON, and VELMER BURTON, University of Cincinnati, and JOSEPH SCOTT, Ohio State University
For the past decade or so, scholars have joined with politicians and popular commentators in suggesting that citizens manifest little support for correctional treatment. Based on a 1986 survey of Cincinnati and Columbus residents, we present data that question this broad assumption. The data indicates that rehabilitation receives considerable support, though this support appears to vary by the type of offense, offender, and treatment modality under consideration. In general, the study reinforces the finding of a growing body of revisionist research that the public retains faith in rehabilitation as a legitimate goal of the correctional process.

004.2 "Little Daughter is Watching You: A Legalistic and Moral Assessment of Citizen Crime Reporting Activity," LLOYD KLEIN, Brooklyn College and JOAN LUXENBURG, Central State University
Many citizens are responding to the 'call for justice.' The Crime Stoppers program and a general police appeal for assistance in solving serious crimes have 'passively' involved citizens in the fight against crime. A young California girl recently reported her parents for drug possession. The case raises many moral and
ethical questions. This paper utilizes newspaper items and criminal justice sources in assessing: (1) the success of public service campaigns in stimulating citizen reporting activity, (2) relationship between the crime control ideology and a police appeal for crime information, (3) the possible moral impact of 'turning in' a friend or family member, and (4) relationship of citizen reporting activity in context with other crime prevention programs.

004.3 "Juvenile Corrections: A Reciprocity Community Impact Model," ELIZABETH ROBINSON, Southwest Missouri State University
A reciprocity community impact theoretical model for controlling community relations of juvenile correctional institutions is developed by: (a) elaborating on a reciprocity theoretical model, (b) discussing social and economic impact assessment skills, (c) demonstrating the use of community impact assessment skills to juvenile correctional institutions, (d) establishing the utility of impact assessment skills for improving community relations, and (e) indicating the perceived moral necessity for reciprocity between juvenile correctional institutions and the community. This theoretical model is illustrated by analyzing the impact of a midwestern juvenile park camp upon its community and the conflict that existed between them. The analysis is concluded by indicating ways this conflict with the community could have been avoided.

004.4 "Crime Prevention and Control in the Future-Citizen Participation," GENE STEPHENS, University of South Carolina
The myriad of roles citizens already play in the criminal justice system is examined, followed by a discussion of new and emerging roles citizens will play in the future. A case is made that increased citizen involvement is the only way to effectively prevent and control crime and is in harmony with the new world order that is beginning to take shape.

PANEL 005 STUDENT ROUNDTABLE: ADOLESCENT VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE
This paper will review the literature pertaining to the involvement of adolescents as victims and perpetrators of family violence and report the results of a survey research project that studied the incidence of family violence among the families of South Dakota high school and university students. The implications of adolescent involvement in family violence for the criminal/juvenile justice system and providers of social services will be discussed.

PANEL 006 ROLE PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE COURT PERSONNEL
006.1 "The Role of the Defense Attorney in Juvenile Court," JOSEPH SANBORN JR, Glassboro State College
Juvenile defendants have been guaranteed defense representation in juvenile court since 1967. The Gault decision never clearly explained the role defense attorneys were to observe in juvenile court. The confusion persists today as the literature suggests 2 potential role choices: the advocate who fights for acquittal and the guardian who helps the youth receive the appropriate treatment plan. This research was conducted in 3 juvenile courts: 1 urban, 1 suburban, 1 rural. A forty minute interview was administered to 100 individuals (judges, prosecutors, public and private counsel, probation officers) who work in juvenile court. The results demonstrate that actually neither role works completely in juvenile court.

006.2 "Staff Stress in Juvenile Facilities in Massachusetts," ALIDA MERLO and WILLIAM BENNETT, Westfield State College
Working in a custodial environment has been linked to stress in studies of correctional officers. There is less research on stress among child care workers in juvenile facilities. Due to the younger age of the residents and the more treatment-oriented philosophy of juvenile programs, stress among staff members might appear to be less likely to occur. This study focuses on detention home staff and secure treatment staff in 2 juvenile programs in Massachusetts. Staff members in both programs were asked to complete questionnaires assessing work stress, life stress and job satisfaction.

006.3 "Role Perceptions of Caseworkers and Attorneys in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases in Juvenile Court," ROBIN RUSSEL, University of South Dakota
This paper reports the results of a study that examined the role perceptions of attorneys and child welfare caseworkers who interacted in child abuse and neglect cases in juvenile courts in 4 Indiana counties. Members of both occupational groups were administered a questionnaire which asked them to indicate which profession should assume primary responsibility for a series of 28 tasks that typically get
performed during the course of an investigation and juvenile court proceeding in a child maltreatment case. Substantial areas of conflict were found in the opinions of members of the 2 professions. This paper discusses the potential roots of these conflicts and their implications for interprofessional cooperation in the juvenile court setting.

**Panel 007 Historical Issues of Law and Policing**

007.1 "Foundations of American Police," JOHN O'BRIEN, New York Institute of Technology

The bicentennial of our nation brought forth a profusion of articles looking back on those forces which have developed America. But there has been little thought given to how these forces have influenced and developed the American police. This is strange when we consider that the nation was founded on the premise of a limited government, limited in its powers and in its ability to increase such. These well-recognized influences will be given attention in this work to the extent that they have influenced and shaped the police. It is unfortunate that little or no attention has been given to this area in the study of police administration. Just as no study of the English police could disregard English natural justice based on an unwritten constitution, neither can the American police be understood without regard to the underlying philosophical principles and theories which have shaped the republic. The power of a state is usually carried out through a national military or police agency. But in America the police have been considered only from a local point of view. Perhaps it is now time to look at the police from a national perspective; that is, to anticipate pending police reform from an understanding of the philosophical, political and sociological forces which have influenced the government generally.

007.2 "Military Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement: What is Left of the Posse Comitatus Act?" MARION DOSS JR, James Madison University

The Posse Comitatus Act of 1878 was designed to limit the President's use of the Army to perform civilian law enforcement functions. The Act served its purpose in relative obscurity until the 1970s when it was rediscovered by civil libertarians and defense attorneys. By 1981, the drug threat had become so great that legislative efforts to strengthen the Act gave way to broad new statutory exceptions which have allowed the administration to employ ever increasing military resources in support of its anti-drug program. This study examines the Act, the new exceptions, and their implementation to ascertain what is left of the Act.

007.3 "New Police' of 1829: Myths and Realities," MAHENDRA SINGH, Grambling State University

The "New Police" of 1829 has been heralded in many ways. Historical analysis apart, both the literature and its interpretation, intricately woven around Scotland Yard, have been so overwhelmingly convincing that even after a century and a half the model remains rationally unchanged and unchallenged. Professional success of the metropolitan police coupled with the role played by England as a potent power in world politics implored mythical heights to intermingle into shaped realities, leaving an organizational aura for others to emulate. This paper would attempt to unrotate those myths and realities in the hope of unshackling the linear thinking if not breaking the mold itself.

**Panel 008 Application of Research Theory and Technology to Criminal Justice Administration**

008.1 "Crime, Justice and Systems Analysis: Two Decades Later," STANLEY VANAGUNAS, Arkansas State University

For about the last twenty years, policy dealing with crime and administration of justice has been heavily permeated with the systems perspective. This was particularly true during the 1970s. Since then such emphasis has waned. This essay profiles the events which led to the enthusiastic adoption of the systems framework to crime and justice policy and later to its waning. The latter is attributed to the failure of the criminal justice system concept to properly take into account fundamental political and operational realities involved in the administration of justice.

008.2 "Research Into Policy: Modeling the Process of Research Utilization in Criminal Justice Agencies," RICK LOVELL, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

We know very little about the research utilization process in criminal justice agencies. This paper draws upon the existing RU literature (mostly from other social service policy arenas), the literature on organizations and decisionmaking, and insights from an exploratory study on RU in corrections to develop a basic
conceptual framework from which to move toward an integrative model of the RU process in criminal justice agencies. This paper critically assesses assumptions underlying inquiry into RU and draws attention to the need to focus on characteristic modes of organizational learning to locate key foci in understanding research utilization (or the lack of it) in criminal justice agencies.

008.3 "Psychotechnology Revisited: A Critical Analysis of the Impact of Computer Technology on Justice Administration," WILLIAM ARCHAMBEAULT, Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge

This paper examines historical, contemporary, and emerging trends in the applications of computer technology to monitoring and controlling identified offender populations in both prison and community settings. Recent research findings are presented and analyzed in terms of ethical, legal, and pragmatic concerns.

008.4 "Research Model for Computerized Data Flow in Correctional Systems Management," DENNIS ANDERSON, Southern Illinois University

Classification systems, including those that are computerized, are discussed. Present systems often focus on "risk management," and do not adequately address continued isolation between institutional and field services. There remains a need to provide feedback to institutions concerning impact of programs on incarcerated adult males and females, and have that data incorporated in existing information management systems. Preliminary findings of a 12-month follow-up of 900 adult parolees are presented with recommendations regarding "exit profiling" of offenders and an integrated "feedback" system between institutions, parole offices, and job service programs.

008.5 "Criminology in Canada: The Relationship Between Theory and Criminal Justice Policy," PIERINO DIGIAMMARINO, York University

There is a considerable amount of literature in Canadian criminology dealing with Canadian problems and crime. Nevertheless, Canadian theories of crime and deviance can be categorized into the following 3 groups and/or theoretical perspectives: positivism, symbolic interaction, and Marxist/conflict. Thus, the purpose of this paper is threefold: (1) to summarize the literature on the above schools of thought, (2) to critically evaluate the respective theoretical arguments, and (3) to examine criminal justice policy and implications regarding a substantive topic—police deviance.

009.1 "Spouse Homicide: A Descriptive Analysis," KRISTINA ROSE, Northeastern University

The purpose of this paper is to explore the crime of spouse homicide to determine if it is characteristically different from other types of homicide, and if so, should the criminal justice system treat it as such. Using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSSx), crosstabulations were run on 9,849 known cases of spouse homicide from the Supplemental Homicide Reports of the Uniform Crime Reports for the years 1976-1980. The tables were then compared to the UCR data for all other homicides for the same five-year period. The findings, along with the criminal justice response to spouse abuse, are discussed.

009.2 "Battered Wives," JANINE GRAMBLIN-THOMAS, Central Missouri State University

The silent suffering of many women across America has brought national attention to the problem of the battered wife syndrome. Women, with the help of a growing public interest, are beginning to speak out and be heard about their years of silent suffering. Police are taking a new look at some interesting statistics on domestic violence. Community awareness on battered wives has helped release women of the imprisonment caused by spouses' violence.

009.3 "Classifying Incest and Other Sexual Offenses," RONALD REID, Eastern New Mexico University

The greatest danger of classification of sex offenses is over-simplifying. Another dangerous gray area is that of having no profile or classification system which leads to inappropriate investigation and disposition procedures. One must attempt to classify sexual offenses, while recognizing that every sex offender, every victim, and every family are unique. Therefore, while placing emphasis on intrafamiliar child sex abuse, the following areas will be covered in this paper: (1) a continuum of sex offenses, (2) profiles of sex offenders and suggested
dispositions, (3) profiles of incestuous offenders and their families, and (4) punishment or rehabilitation as choices in disposition of incest cases.

009.4 "Sexual Harassment in the Workplace—Shedding Light on the Myths," THEKESA DONAWELL, University of Texas at El Paso
Sexual harassment. According to some it does not exist, it is only a myth. This myth, though, has many faces. Unfortunately, the myth is only a myth. Sexual harassment in the workplace is an ugly fact. This paper will explore the myths and facts of sexual harassment in the workplace. It will compare the myths and the facts through investigation of actual incidents and what was (or was not) done, informal and formal surveys of workers, and workshops attended by the author. The purpose of this paper is to shed additional light on the issues of sexual harassment in the workplace.

PANEL 010 POLICE POLICY: ISSUES AND TRENDS

010.1 "What is Missing in Most Police Pursuit Policies," G H BRUNS and I GAYLE SHUMAN, Arizona State University
The past several years have seen marked changes in police pursuit policies. Most current policies are more restrictive in that they limit the circumstances under which a pursuit may be initiated, how many units may be involved, under what circumstances they must be terminated, etc. However, most policies lack 3 important elements: a reference to the agency's mission statement, a more definitive role for the supervisor, and a mandatory review process. This paper will review the historical development of police pursuit policy and present suggestions for improving present policies.

010.2 "Police Enforcement of Anti-pornography Statutes," CECIL GREEK and MARY WRIGHT, Central State University
This paper is the product of an empirical study of the actual enforcement of anti-pornography laws in a large southwestern city. It is based on interviews with the mayor, police commissioner, head of the vice squad, vice squad patrolmen and district attorneys. The city has been under considerable pressure from moral entrepreneurs (mostly local ministers and feminists anti-pornography groups) to more stringently enforce pornography offenses. We are interested in whether such moral pressure has resulted in stepped-up enforcement. In addition, we asked whether findings of the Meese Commission would effect local enforcement practices.

010.3 "Police Attitudes Toward DUI Legislation," JAMES FRANK, M MICHAEL FAGAN, and KEN AYERS, Kentucky Wesleyan College
The issue of driving under the influence has, during the past several years, received increasing attention in academic, political, and social circles. Most of the attention has been directed at 2 issues: (1) tougher state legislation intended to punish and deter future violators and (2) the formation of community interest groups (MADD, SADD, etc.) supporting tougher legal action. In contrast, the attitudes of law enforcement personnel towards recent legislative and community changes involving DUI matters have received less attention. These issues are investigated through a mailed survey to Kentucky (city, county, and state police) police officers. The analysis explores individual officer support for the new legislation, officer belief in agency support of the new law, officer aggressiveness in enforcing the new legislation, and the degree to which the new law has changed or affected job performance. Finally, information is also presented concerning a comparison of department types (state vs. county vs. city) in relation to the above factors.

010.4 "Police Responses to Interpersonal Disputes," ROBERT WURDEN, Michigan State University
This paper examines how parole officers respond to situations involving interpersonal disputes. It develops a taxonomy of responses that includes not only arrest but in addition 10 categories of informal responses. Observational data on 320 police-citizen encounters, which concerned disputes among 2 or more parties present, are used to determine the frequency with which different responses are adopted, and to analyze the circumstances under which they adopted. Results indicate that situational factors have a significant effect on the decision to arrest, but that they are not important determinants of other responses.
011.1 "The Effect of Probation on Delinquent Careers-A Preliminary Evaluation," MICHAEL EPSSTEIN, Administrative Offices of the Courts, Trenton, NJ

A preliminary analysis was conducted on 39 juveniles placed on probation in a mid-sized county in New Jersey. Offense records both prior to and subsequent to placement on probation were reviewed to determine the impact of the probation experience. The follow-up period ranged from 1 month to 3 years. Initial results indicate substantial reduction in delinquent activities after placement on probation.


An analysis of the age and occupational status of males brought into the criminal justice system in Ireland highlights their youthfulness and their marginality in the labour force. The over-representation of juveniles by a factor of nearly 5 in the statistics of those apprehended has led to an effort to develop alternative correction strategies which would prove more effective than prison sentencing. A Juvenile Liaison Scheme, and a community service program are typical of the approaches where the controlees are kept in their own community and their own homes. This paper critically examines these programs in the context of early school-leaving and social marginalization. The lack of educational credentials and work skills among the controlees is marked and the societal response to their dilemma is conditioned by public images and stereotypes of youthful offenders. Arising from the description and analysis, suggestions will be made as to how well-designed alternative education can contribute significantly to these community programs.

011.3 "Behavioral Skills and Juvenile Probation Counseling: The Success of Intervention," PHILIP RHOADES and DAVID BYRNE, Corpus Christi State University

The paper reports the findings from a study of juveniles diverted to a behavioral skills program over a 4 year period in comparison to a random sample of all other juveniles referred to a juvenile probation department. A significant decrease in recidivism was found in relation to a major policy change which occurred in 1982. The policy shifted from inaction to intervention. Associated with the policy change was the creation of the Family Impact Program. Juveniles referred to the program have significantly lower overall levels of delinquency, apparently as a result of the program. The program appears to have a greater impact in reducing recidivism when applied with informal counseling or official supervision by the probation department.

012.1 "Psycho-educational Description of Incarcerated Males Identified as Mentally Retarded Offenders," JANE RAND and BEN SHAW, Texas Department of Corrections

The Texas Department of Corrections offers a special prison program to all inmates who attain an IQ score of 73 or less and fulfill other criteria based on non-adaptability to prison life. The evaluation process that gives diagnostic information has yielded a new score of accurate and meaningful information about this select group of inmates. This psycho-educational description and the additional test results are expected to increase our understanding of the ability of this select group of inmates to retain and use information gleaned from the environment and suggest some variables in social and educational adaptation that may have interactive effects.

012.2 "Forensic Psychiatry in New York State-An Overview," GREGORY MULHIN, New York State Psychiatric Institute

This paper will describe the use of clinical psychiatric services in the state of New York and is based upon data gathered in the most recent survey of treatment facilities. The survey, with a 100 percent response rate by 3,571 provider units provides detailed data on more than 5,000 forensic patients seen in a 7-day period. Who are the patients? What kinds of services do they receive? In what kind of facilities and program are they serviced?
012.3 "Correctional Psychology-The Massachusetts Model," WILLIAM BRICKHOUSE, Massachusetts Department of Correction

The Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC) instituted a department based Psychological Service Division in December 1983. This program implementation followed 2 years of research and justification in order to achieve support for funding from the legislature. Since 1983, the Director of Psychological Services has performed a needs assessment, hired staff, developed a model for comprehensive service delivery encompassing the entire DOC system, and established an operations manual to govern the delivery of psychological services in a correctional system. The paper will review these issues and also address the administrative organizational structure, policy, management, supervision, and developmental concerns germane to this policy decision. General implications involving administrative management of a professional service will be discussed and general applicability to other state correctional systems will be considered.

PANEL 014 ISSUES IN COURT PROCEDURES AND ADMINISTRATION

014.1 "Comprehension of Voir Dire Questions and Verdict and Sentence Decisions in a Capital Case," JACK ARBUTHNUT and ANNETTE SHEETER, Ohio University

Bias in juries takes many forms, including prior attitudes, values, preconceived notions and cognitive capacities. The voir dire process has as one of its express goals the examination of potential jurors to learn of the potential bias or conflict particular to each juror. The voir dire process is compromised, however, to the extent that (a) attorneys are ineffective in their questioning, and (b) jurors fail to understand or lack the capacity to respond to questions in an accurate or disclosing fashion. The present study examined the extent and correlates of jury panel members' failure to comprehend attorneys' voir dire questions (due to the use of unfamiliar language or awkward structure), and the relationship of low comprehension on verdict and sentence choices in mock jurors responding to an actual capital case.

014.2 "The Criminal Change of Venue: Policy, Practice and Efficacy," JAC BULK, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse

The frequencies and rates of filing the criminal change of venue motion in 2 county jurisdictions in Wisconsin from 1899 to 1984 are examined. The success rates of these motions over this same time period are also examined. Trends in providing legal documentation for the need of the criminal change of venue including the use of the public opinion survey are investigated. Finally, the efficacy of the criminal change of venue is measured by 3 different test criterion all of which yield convergent conclusions. Policy implications and recommendations follow.

014.3 "Readability of Voir Dire Questions and Judge's Instructions in a Capital Case," LINDA HOWARD and JACK ARBUTHNUT, Ohio University

Among the sources of error in jury trials are the jurors' inability to properly comprehend the comments and questions of the attorneys (in voir dire, direct testimony, and summation), and the comments and instructions of law given by the judge. This study assessed not only the mock jurors' ability to comprehend, but attempted to relate to their comprehension several independently quantifiable scores reflecting the "readability" level of the attorneys' and judge's verbal statements. Included were scores of readability (objective analysis of syllables and sentence structure), educational level needed to comprehend, use of uncommon words, etc. In addition to the relationship between objective and subjective comprehension scores, the study examined the impact of both on a variety of indices reflecting trial outcome, in an actual capital case, including verdict and sentence choices and ratings of such dimensions as fairness, satisfaction with outcomes and processes, etc.

014.4 "TBA," LUCIAN SPATARO, Ohio University

No abstract available.

PANEL 016 STUDENT PANEL ON CORRECTIONS, PART I

016.1 "Not Guilty But Punished!: Children as Victims of Their Incarcerated Parents," ROCCO D'ANGELO, Ohio State University

It is generally acknowledged that family members of incarcerated individuals suffer unfairly. When the family members happen to be children, they are especially vulnerable to a variety of psychological and environmental pressures due to their virtually helpless situation. They not only must suffer the pain of separation from a needed parent, but they must deal with the stigma stamped on their relationship. This is a report of a study on the influence that parental incarceration has on the
self concept, development and social experiences of children. Recommendations are offered in treating these problems of children, including functional roles for parent offenders.

016.2 "The Correctional Officer and the Inmate-'Friend or Foe','" WARD PARKER, Central Missouri State University
This paper will examine the interaction between correctional officers and inmates. It will specifically study the problems that they both encounter and will examine the ideologies and reasons that may foster negative behavior on both accounts. It will attempt to offer suggestions that may lessen the mutual hostility and animosity that is held against one another and offer suggestions that present a safer and more feasible means to a more productive closed institution.

016.3 "Effectiveness of 'Token Economies' in Juvenile Corrections," SHIRLEY NORRIS, North Carolina Central University
The use of reinforcers, such as tokens in a juvenile training school have been developed to increase appropriate behavior and decrease inappropriate behavior. A discussion of variables which assist and distract from the token economy working effectively in a juvenile training school, such as staff behavior, time actually spent with juveniles in counseling, attitude problems of staff/juveniles is examined, and other variables which can hinder the effectiveness of a token economy program.

016.4 "Juvenile Offender Releases Based on a Consent Decree," RONALD REID, Eastern New Mexico University
Due to their limited educational and employment backgrounds and because of the seriousness of their crimes, juvenile offenders are a particularly high risk population. Henceforth, parole supervision provides 2 quite different types of remedies for the criminal propensities of adolescent parolees: (1) strict supervision—in particular the ability to revoke the parole of a releasee who has violated one of the conditions of parole in an important respect and is thus in danger of revert ing to criminal acts; this can be done based on a consent decree; and (2) provision of services—especially linkage to programs for employment possibilities that may alleviate some of the limitations that foster recidivism, with a consent decree. Therefore, based on these 2 types of services mentioned, this paper will evaluate and introduce Elements of a Modal System for intervention through the JPO Office.

016.5 "Women in Criminal Justice: Similar and Unique Obstacles to Their Acceptance in Law Enforcement and Corrections," CLARK RODGERS, Illinois State University
In the 1970s women gained full access to criminal justice occupations through federal equal opportunity legislation. Review of the literature shows similarities in the obstacles which block the acceptance of female police and correctional officers by their male peers. This paper will examine some of these similarities as well as discuss the obstacles which appear to be unique to women in law enforcement and corrections.

PANEL 017 INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICIES

017.1 "Bail-Bonding as a Crime: England and Australia," F E DEVINE, University of Southern Mississippi
Although critics have pointed out the avoidance by most countries of the American practice of bail-bonding, even more telling is the outlawing of the practice by 2 of the countries with criminal justice systems most akin to that of the United States, namely England and Australia. English common law condemnation of bail-bonding goes back over a century. In the 1970s in both England and Australia governmental commissions studied the negative American example. The result of both inquiries was legislation affirming the common law position. The paper examines the common law development, the governmental studies, and the statutes of England and Australia, to demonstrate the view taken abroad of this controversial practice.

017.2 "English Justice Practices: Alternatives for America?" TOM SCHADE and SEAN DUGGAN, Arizona State University
When considering possible responses to America's crime problems, there is a tendency to focus only on variations of a relatively narrow range of options. Strategies considered or adopted in other countries are often overlooked out of ignorance or rejection as the result of cultural, academic or national ethnocentrism. Four criminal justice procedures of programs currently in use in England are described and discussed relative to their possible adoption in America. The 4 strategies are...
formal police cautioning, the "Judges' Rules," Lay Magistrates' Courts, and the police graduate entry scheme. Suggested modifications of each of the strategies, required for incorporation within our existing legal and judicial system, are suggested.

017.3 "Punishment in the Danish Welfare Society," WILLIAM SELKE, Indiana University

This research presents a comparative study of sentencing and prison administration in Denmark. This nation was chosen for analysis for several reasons. Denmark passed presumptive sentencing reforms a decade ago and there has been considerable research already on the implications of presumptive sentencing. The relatively small size of Denmark also makes it more feasible to study the system-wide effects of legal reforms. In addition, the Danish prison system has often been considered a "model" within international criminology circles. Some of the most innovative and effective correctional programs have been developed by Danish correctional experts. The social and cultural values of Denmark will also provide an interesting comparative framework from which to analyze criminal justice policies. It is hoped that this research will provide useful information about the process of sentencing reforms, as well as data regarding the effects of such changes on correctional institutions.

017.4 "The Death Penalty: An International View," DENNIS WIECHMAN and JERKY KENDALL, University of Evansville, and RONALD BAE, Troy State University

This paper will explore the use of capital punishment in the following regions of the world: North America, South America, Europe, Africa and Asia. The paper also explores the uses and non-use of the ultimate penalty of death. The content will explore various methods used by nations to carry out the sentence of death. It will also explore the crimes which may bring a death sentence. The last section will explore the regional trends toward abolition or retention by various countries.

017.5 "Aboriginal Criminal Justice in Canada: An Overview," CAROL LaPRAIRIE, Government of Canada

This paper will provide an overview on the state of Aboriginal criminal justice research and program initiatives in Canada. It will focus on such criminal justice areas as policing and corrections within the context of Aboriginal self-government. It will also discuss criminal justice initiatives in more specific areas such as Aboriginal juveniles and women.

PANEL 018 DELINQUENCY PREVENTION EFFECTS OF EARLY FAMILY INTERVENTION: SOME ALTERNATIVE MODELS

018.1 "Differential Efficacy of Treatments with Delinquent Youth," WILLIAM DAVIDSON II, Michigan State University

Two longitudinal experiments studied the relative efficacy of parent counseling and education with alternative treatments, such as behavioral contracting and child advocacy intervention. Control groups consist of an attention-placebo group and a treatment-as-usual group. Outcome assessments included multiple measures of self-report delinquency and official recorded recidivism. Results indicated no significant effects on self-report delinquency, although in 1 experiment there was a significant condition by time interaction on the 2-year follow-up of court-contact data. However, all intervention models outside the juvenile justice system produced lower recidivism rates than the control groups or the intervention model within the system. Relationships of these findings to delinquency theory and treatment are discussed.

018.2 "Long-term Evaluation of a Delinquency-prevention Family-therapy Program," DONALD GORDON, Ohio University

Juveniles at risk for recidivism and out-of-home placement were given either in-home family therapy plus probation or probation alone. The family therapy was Alexander's behavioral-systems approach delivered by well-trained but novice therapists (graduate students), and lasted for an average of 4.5 months. Comparisons of the recidivism rates for the treatment group (N=27) versus the probation-only group (N=27) at 2 1/2 years after treatment yielded dramatic reductions for the family-therapy group (11% vs 67%). A 4-year follow-up of these juveniles into adult court indicted still lower offense rates for the treated group. A cost-benefit analysis indicated substantial direct cost savings for the treated group.
018.3 "Delinquency Prevention Through Parent Training," GEORGE NEWLAND, Youth Service Bureau, Palm Beach County (FL)

An evaluation was conducted of the Palm Beach County (FL) Youth Service bureau for 1976-1983. The agency, designed to address problems of delinquency prevention, status offenders and related problems, is non-diversion, assuming most youth problems to be situational rather than pathological, and provides service in clients' homes and schools, averaging about 3 months and 9 service hours, at a cost per client served of under $300. Primary emphasis is on systematic Adlerian parent counseling. Multiple regression analysis indicated significant differences on subsequent official offense records between treatment and comparison groups. The influence was supported that there has been a significant breakthrough toward the elusive goal of a primary prevention model that demonstrably works.

018.4 "Broken Homes and Bad Homes: Their Effects on Delinquency," PATRICIA VA NOORHIS and FRANCIS CULLEN, University of Cincinnati, RICHARD MATHKES, Western Illinois University, and CUNNIE GARNER

Family intactness and the quality of family life are widely assumed to be factors in delinquency causation. Yet, empirical evidence of the impact of broken homes and dysfunctional family life on delinquency is attenuated. Further, few studies have examined both the intactness and the quality factors simultaneously. The present analysis compares the effects of broken homes and the quality of family life on self-reported delinquent behavior. Four types of delinquency are considered: overall delinquency, property crimes, violent crimes, and addictive behaviors. Broken home is operationalized as "living with both biological parents" and as "living with 1 as opposed to 2 parental figures." Finally, quality of family life is disaggregated to afford examination of the following aspects of family life in addition to its overall quality: (1) affection, (2) supervision, (3) abuse, (4) enjoyment, and (5) family conflict.

019.0 PANEL 019 STRESS FACTORS IN POLICING: EMPIRICAL IMPLICATIONS

019.1 "Stress Factors in High and Low Workload Police Groups," EZKA STOTLAND and MICHAEL PENDLETON, University of Washington

Variables associated with police stress were found to be different in shift/precinct groups with a high workload per officer from the variables in low workload groups in a large department. In the latter, officers with high stress had poor interpersonal relations with their sergeants, peers, community and family, and their self-esteem was associated with the quality of these relationships. In the high workload groups, the quality of interpersonal relationships had almost no relationship to stress or to self-esteem, and the officers appeared to distance themselves from the department and emphasize "macho" values. The 2 types of groups did not differ on demographic variables. Doing a lot of "real police work" on the street apparently reduces the salience of supportive relationships.

019.2 "Stress Management Training for Law Enforcement Personnel: Needs and Implementation," ANDREW KEYSER and KARL KIRKPATRICK, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Recent research has demonstrated that prolonged exposure to intense stress can cause detrimental physiological, psychological, and social effects. Given the job nature of law enforcement personnel, they are exposed to extreme amounts of stress. This study was conducted to determine the perceptions of law enforcement personnel relating to stress management training. Self-administered questionnaires were sent to local, city, and state police agencies within a 4 state region. The questionnaire assessed the perceived need for stress management programs, the current availability of such programs, and what such programs should entail. The paper utilizes the survey data to explore possible implementations of stress management programs as part of in-service training.

019.3 "Spirituality as a Stress Reliever for Police Officers," JAMES P MUKGAN JR, Virginia Commonwealth University

This project was undertaken as a result of the author’s knowledge and understanding of police work developed over 26 years. He started with the assumption that police officers believed in, and communicated with, a Supreme Being. The author then developed a short course that could be used to stimulate the use of spirituality, along with other self-coping mechanisms, to combat and control the stress present in police work. The course was presented to 5 groups totaling 137 officers from 67 police departments. A questionnaire was developed, tested, refined, and then given to participants prior to a course of instruction. After the lectures, a post test was administered. This process indicated that there was a spirituality base present in most of the police officers surveyed but it was not recognized at all as a
potential stress reliever by approximately 25 percent of those questioned. Its use is, however, easily acceptable as a stress reliever by them once identified. Spirituality can flourish even in unfamiliar circles, if it is acknowledged as a useful tool in daily living. Lectures, articles, and even general conversations can stimulate its use, which in turn can help police officers cope with the stressors of their work.

**Panel 020 Innovative Approaches to Criminal Justice Research**

020.1 "Computer Assisted Creativity in Criminal Justice: Applying a New Approach to Old Problems," SIDNEY SNELLENBERG and DAVID GOODSELL, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

This paper illustrates the application of computer assisted creativity to problem-solvin in the field of criminal justice. Focusing on ways to reduce prison overcrowding lead to the development of several innovative strategies. Additionally, the process resulted in the development of spin-off ideas applicable to other areas of criminal justice administration.

020.2 "Demographics and Criminal Justice in the Year 2000," GERALD STOWELL, State of Connecticut

Throughout the United States, corrections officials have been hard-pressed to deal with the crisis of prison and jail overcrowding. Through a great deal of effort and expenditure of resources in the last 5 years, many jurisdictions have made substantial progress via new construction, conversion of facilities, and the development of alternatives in incarceration toward reducing the size of the problem. The long-term hope for the future however, has been and remains, changes in the age distribution of the United States population. That is, the baby boomers are maturing out of crime. This is a false hope because it does not take into account the growth, rather than the decline of certain subgroups within the United States that make contributions to the incarcerated ranks significantly out of proportion to their numbers in the general population. We cannot continue to build our way out of this problem ad infinitum. Criminal justice planners and practitioners may have to take a longer view and begin to advocate activities designed to reduce or at least slow the growth in the number of teenage pregnancies (particularly among the poor), of single parent families below the poverty line, and the group that has been labeled the new poor or the underclass.

020.3 "Organizational Development Through Organizational Introspection: The FLETC Experience," PETER PHILLIPS, Sam Houston State University

The research discussed in this paper relates to an analysis of the organizational development of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) during its first decade of operation. The conceptual framework for the study derives from Deal’s and Rosaler’s (1975) classification of organizational subsystems wherein the (1) goals, (2) formal structure, (3) educational technology, (4) informal norms and processes, and (5) external environment are analyzed according to the specified criteria. One conclusion of this study is that such paradigms as herein applied can be useful management tools in organizational development efforts.

020.4 "Research Methodology in the Journal of Criminal Justice and Criminology: 1975-1984," MALCOLM HOLMES, University of Texas at El Paso and WILLIAM TAGGART, New Mexico State University

The scientific standing of criminal justice and criminology has been an issue of sometimes heated debate among practitioners and academics of varying research orientations. Consequently, in an effort to delineate the scientific development of the disciplines, this study will compare the research purposes, research methodologies, and methods of empirical analysis employed in Journal of Criminal Justice and Criminology articles published during the period 1975-84 inclusive. These have been the journals most commonly cited (Social Science Citation Index) in each discipline. The analysis will determine whether positivist or alternative views of methodology, if either, has come to dominate research in these disciplines.

020.5 "Evaluating the Implementation of Community Corrections Programs," DENNIS PALUMBO, MICHAEL MUSHENO, and JAMES LEVINE, Arizona State University

This paper reports findings of a study on the transferability of community corrections programs from state to state. Examination of efforts to implement community corrections programs in Connecticut, Colorado, Oregon and Kansas indicates that successful implementation depends heavily on the characteristics of the political and social environment in the state.
PANEL 021 STUDENT PANEL ON COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE

021.1 "A Comparative Analysis of Foreign Alternatives to Incarceration," MARDA VAUGHN, Central Missouri State University
A major concern of penologists is the effectiveness of penal institutions. In response to questions of institutional effectiveness, the American criminal justice system has developed a variety of alternative programs to deal with offenders. Many other countries also developed such alternatives. This paper will discuss some of the many alternatives developed and incorporated into the various criminal justice systems in other nations. Some of the suggestions may be shocking, but they are worthy of discussion and consideration.

021.2 "Criminal Prosecution in England's Magistrate's Court: A Study in Change," SUSAN KANE, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
The prosecutorial responsibility for cases initiated by police in Magistrate's Court in England has been a function of the police. Recent change in statute has transferred this responsibility to a Crown Prosecutor service. This action represents significant change in the criminal justice system in that country. This paper represents a study of the forces which brought about this change, and a look at some of the initial results. Finally, conclusions are drawn to determine if the early results of the change fulfill the purposes of the change. A discussion of an evaluation body, already in place, is included.

021.3 "Chinese Triads: The Oriental Mafia?" MICHELLE MATHEKON, Mercyhurst College
This paper is a review of some of the current literature on Triads and looks at the legendary origins and history of the Chinese Secret Society, tracing its evolution from a politically-oriented group to a Mafia-like entity. The organization of the Triad and its involvement in illicit activities is discussed. Also, the question of whether the Triad problem is being exaggerated or not is explored, and finally, the possibility and implications of Triad movement to the United States is examined.

PANEL 022 CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH: EXAMINING INMATES' BEHAVIOR AND PERCEPTIONS

022.1 "Doing Time: A Comparison of the Prison Experience of Male and Female Inmates," RICHARD JONES, Pittsburg State University
This paper is intended to provide a description of key elements of the prison experience of male and female prisoners. This will be accomplished by briefly examining the expectations and fears that the inmates held prior to incarceration, the deprivations faced by the inmates, and how the inmates responded to these deprivations. The data for this paper were collected at the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women and the Minnesota Correctional Facility at Stillwater. The data were gathered from personal interviews and participant observation. Policy implications, based on an understanding of the prison experience of male and female inmates, will be addressed.

022.2 "Suicides in Prison," DEBORAH WILSON, Kentucky Corrections Cabinet
The issue of inmate suicide in state and federal correctional facilities has not been fully examined. As a result, we know very little about the nature of this suicide. The purpose of the study was to analyze the characteristics of suicides in Kentucky correctional institutions. A number of causal and precipitating factors were identified. Recommendations to prevent or reduce suicides were then made.

022.3 "The Repeat Offender Project: An Overview," ANMARIE AYLWAKU, SHERYL KNIGHT, JOHN MARKOVIC, ROGER PRZBYLSKI, and GERRY RAMKER, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
To establish useful information on repeat offenders—those offenders that are responsible for a disproportionate share of criminal justice resources—a detailed multi-faceted study of recidivism was designed. The Repeat Offender Project (ROP) was designed to track the criminal activity of a random sample of inmates who were released from the Illinois prison system throughout a 3-month period in 1983. The tracking period now extends for 3-years. ROP has provided a wealth of information about repeat offenders in Illinois. The best indicator of whether or not an offender will be arrested again after release from prison appears to be the extent of his or her prior criminal activity. The relationship between prior criminal history and recidivism is very strong and not explained by other factors such as race, age, or type of offense.
PANEL 023 LEADERSHIP, POWER, AND CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT

023.1 "National Profile of Correctional Administrators," DOUGLAS SHANNON, California State University-Fresno

Presentation of findings concerning a national survey of chief executives of statewide correctional agencies. Several distinct career patterns were identified (primarily insiders, outsiders, and ultimate outsiders). A variety of variables consisting of demographics and career path data were tabulated and a national profile constructed. As an example, a "want ad" might include the following information—wanted: 42-year old white male. College graduate with a master's degree in the social sciences. Should have 8 1/2 years correctional experience, preferably in the management of an institution, and interested in serving an additional 5 years as the chief executive of a statewide corrections system. If appointed by the governor, annual salary is most likely to be in the mid $50,000 range.

023.2 "Leadership Characteristics of Correctional Officers and Inmate Felons," HARLEE HOLBROOK, Bemidji State University

This study examines the relationship of leadership style preferences characteristic of correctional officers and inmate felons. It is well demonstrated that felon victimizing behavior continues in adaptation to environmental and situational opportunities within the prison environment by some inmates. The purpose of this study is to identify dynamic characteristics in the correctional supervision of inmate felons and to gain understanding of the elements and/or characteristics involved in the complex and unique work of correctional supervision. The study examines interpersonal and leadership characteristics which exist between correctional officers and inmate felons.

023.3 "Personality Type as an Interaction Mechanism Between Jail Officers and Supervisors," STEVEN G COX, Illinois State University

The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator is an instrument which divides human personality characteristics into 16 distinct personality types. This presentation will describe the use of the Myers-Briggs with jail supervisors and jail officers in the McLean County, Illinois Sheriff's Department. The jail supervisors and jail officers are being administered the Myers-Briggs in order to distinguish the similarities and differences in their personality characteristics. Once the personality characteristics of both the officers and supervisors have been established, an educational program will be developed in which both officers and supervisors will be made aware of the personality differences and similarities and shown how to deal effectively with each other without causing strained personal relationships. It is believed that if this program is effective, the working environment will be positively enhanced and a more smooth jail operation will be attained.

023.4 "Correctional Officers' Perceptions of Powerlessness," STEPHEN WALTERS, University of Wisconsin-Platteville

Correctional officers are commonly assumed to be powerful agents within the correctional facility. This paper attempts to measure how correctional officers perceive their position and its attendant power. One hundred and twenty-six correctional officers at an Intermountain State Prison responded to a questionnaire concerned with their role within the prison environment. Perceived powerlessness among these officers was measured by utilizing the powerlessness subscale in Dean's Alienation Scale. Additionally, pertinent demographic information, information concerning structural variable within the prison, and the correctional officers' custody orientation were measured. The data were then analyzed to establish a profile of those officers who were most likely to feel powerless within the correctional environment. The implications for corrections are discussed.

PANEL 024 INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

024.1 "Conflict or Consensus in Assessing Singaporean Law and Order," W TIMOTHY AUSTIN, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

This research is based upon fieldwork conducted on the island of Singapore during the fall of 1985. Although the primary theme of the project was to explore strategies of crime prevention from both formal and informal viewpoints, it became clear that conflict and consensus issues could not be ignored. Singapore, as a highly regimented and social control oriented society, provides a further test of the utility of these theoretical concepts. Through traditional ethnographic methods, the research describes several features of law and society which insist one consider conflict and consensus as simultaneous rather than mutually exclusive models.
024.2 "Islamic Criminal Law, Procedure and Punishment," MATTHEW LIPPMAN and SEAN McCUNVILLE, University of Illinois at Chicago
A description of Islamic criminal law, procedure and punishment. The criminal law is discussed within the context of Islamic theology and jurisprudence and comparisons and contrasts are drawn between the Islamic and common and civil law criminal justice systems. Emphasis is placed upon analyzing whether Islamic criminal justice protects the "rights" of accused and convicted individuals.

024.3 "Crime and Criminal Justice in Puerto Rico," FRANK MUNK, Illinois State University and MAURA TUKO, Loyola University of Chicago
This paper examines crime and criminal justice in modern day Puerto Rico. A discussion of the extent and types of crime in the Commonwealth will be given. Considerable attention will be given to the Cerro Marvilla incident, a police-inspired murder and coverup that brought down the government. The police and prison system will be described.

024.4 "Crime and Punishment in Uruguay, South America: Observations from a Summer Fulbright," JOHN SMYKLA, University of Alabama
There is a paucity of English translations of materials on Latin American criminal justice systems. Two volumes of international studies published by ACJS do not cover any Latin American country. Based on 3-months of observation and teaching in Uruguay and Argentina this paper offers a preliminary examination of the structure and operation of Uruguay criminal justice. Particular emphasis is placed on the impact of historical, political, cultural, and social pressures from 12 years of military authoritarian rule to a civilian democratic government.

PANEL 026 ROUNDTABLE: THE FBI ACADEMY: PERSPECTIVE ON VIOLENT CRIME

026.1 "Goals of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime as Perceived and Preferred by Administrators, Faculty-Staff, and Student-Users," ROGER DEPUE, FBI Academy
No abstract available.

026.2 "Life Experiences and Load Stress as Each Relates to Risk Taking by a Sample of Law Enforcement Officers," RICHARD AULT JR, FBI Academy
No abstract available.

026.3 "A History of the Development of Psychological Services in Law Enforcement Organizations in the United States," JAMES REESE, FBI Academy
No abstract available.

026.4 "An Evaluation of Two Training Programs Designed to Enable Hostages to Cope More Effectively with Captivity Stress," THOMAS STRENZT, FBI Academy
No abstract available.

026.5 "A Delphi Forecast of the Future of Law Enforcement," WILLIAM TAFUYA, FBI Academy
No abstract available.

PANEL 027 POLICE IN SOCIETY: ROLE AND FUNCTION

027.1 "Firearms Arrests as Enforcement Outputs: Some Seemingly Contradictory Results," DAVID BORDUA, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Arrests for violation of the Illinois Firearms Owners Identification Card (FOIC) law are conceived of as enforcement outputs. The distribution of these outputs relative to crime is analyzed at the aggregate level using counties for 1978-82 and at the individual arrest level using data on accompanying charges for 1982. FOIC arrest rates correlated positively with county rates of violent crime and not with estimates of county gun ownership rates even when controlling for several relevant variables. But at the individual arrest level FOIC arrests are infrequently accompanied by violent crime charge. An effort is made to resolve this seeming contradiction.

027.2 "A Theoretical Framework for the Evaluation of Police Homicide Control Policies and Programs," DAVID FARMER and JAMES HOOKER, Virginia Commonwealth University
A theoretical framework for the evaluation of police homicide control policies and programs is presented, with the intention of facilitating the assessment of institutional efforts to reduce the incidence of urban homicide. This framework is
offered in the form of a proposed urban homicide control evaluation index taking account of the major characteristics of homicide control policies and programs. The index is tested and assessed in terms of data collected in 2 United States cities.

027.3 "Cops as Suspect: The Quest for a Concord Between Constitutional and Employment Rights," WENDY ROUDER, Oakland City Attorney's Office

Accusations of police misconduct often turn the law enforcer into criminal suspect. The most immediate consequence to the officer is an internal affairs investigation by the employer agency. Police department rules and regulations need not and do not in course parallel the constitutional protections afforded the accused citizen. This study reviews the practices of various police agencies in investigating misconduct allegations against sworn employees and focuses on the role of the judiciary as a protector of the criminally accused worker.

027.4 "Home Invasion Robbery: New Popularity for an Old Crime," PEGGY SULLIVAN, University of Miami

It is the purpose of this paper to describe the home invasion robbery. This is an extremely violent crime that has recently gained "popularity" in the metro Miami area. This paper describes the crime, its origins, how it has changed as it has become more prevalent, and what the future prospects are for this crime. It will describe how the characters—the victims and the offenders—of this crime have changed as the crime has become more frequent. This research is based on police records and interviews with victims of this crime.

PANEL 028 THE POLICE IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

028.1 "Historical Evolution of Native American Policing," JAMES GILBERT, Radford University

The paper explores the development of the American Indian police experience through historical analysis and contemporary review. Particular attention will be placed upon the organizational dichotomy of the Indian police; for Indian agencies developed from unique historical and structural foundations, yet mirror non-Indian agencies closely.

028.2 "Punks and Pigeons-Crime in 19th Century Albany," GEORGE BRAGLE, Empire State College

A study of the police activities in Albany, New York during the last half of the 19th century. The records show that crime rates during a period of great immigration and during a period of industrialization did not produce major changes in the crime rate. Further, the police typology discovered by Wilson in mid-20th century was the pattern in the mid-19th century. Two other characteristics were a strong official response to domestic cases, especially wife beating; and the successful attempt by the city leaders to have police of the same ethnic background as the neighborhood working in the precincts.

028.3 "Managing Conflict: Law Enforcement and Social Control in Danville, Virginia, 1900-1930," FRANKIE BAILEY, Kentucky State University

In this paper, the author asserts that in Danville, during the first 3 decades of the 20th century, the role of the police and other criminal justice officials was often one of conflict management. The racial groups or social classes in the community are described as interest groups who made varied, sometimes conflicting, demands on the criminal justice system. The impact of interest-group "crusades" against vice activities are examined within the context of public order crime and police/judicial response. The role of members of the "commercial-civil elite" as powerful members of interest groups is considered.

028.4 "The Portrayal of Police in the Visual Entertainment Media," RICHARD KANIA, Guilford College and RUTH TANHAM, Idlewild Farm

The portrayal of the American police in the visual entertainment media, motion pictures and later television, has followed a gradual shift from a highly negative image to one far less prejudicial, sometimes outrageously romanticized, but generally more realistic and accurate. The direction that this image alteration has taken is identified through the content analysis of popular motion pictures from the 1920s and, after 1948, in television series, into the current era. This changing image corresponds to the general public's perception of the American police over this half century. This suggests that the visual entertainment media either have helped shape the popular opinion of the police, or reflect it, or that both co-exist in some form of reciprocal relationship. Should the former case be true, the role of the visual entertainment media in improving police community relations has been understated and needs further exploration and examination. If either of the 2 other
alteratives is correct, then the entertainment media still remains useful illustrations of the development of American police and community interaction.

**PANEL 029 ISSUES IN PUBLIC POLICY**

029.1 "Liberty Versus Order: The Ultimate Confrontation," CHRIS ESKRIDGE, University of Nebraska-Omaha

This is a philosophical piece which examines the concepts of crime, deviance, and justice from a contemporary public policy perspective. The crime control model and the due process model are carefully explored and the ramifications of each model are discussed. Current socio-economic and legal trends are also reviewed, and future directions are investigated.

029.2 "Media Perceptions of Crime," KEITH MILLER, State University of New York at Albany

It has been suggested that one reason the public perceives white collar crime and street crime differently is due to differential media representations of these acts. To assess this assertion, this paper quantitatively examines newspaper accounts of computer crime and burglary. More specifically, we rely on content analysis of computer crime and burglary coverage in 5 major United States newspapers (The New York Times, Washington Post, The Los Angeles Times, The Christian Science Monitor, and The Wall Street Journal). This study has important ramifications in the fields of perception of deviance and consensus and conflict interpretations of law. By providing infrequent, inadequate information to the public, the media is facilitating 2 myths: (1) that computer crime is not a serious crime, and (2) that computer crime is not very widespread. In essence, a society which views computer crime on a substantially lower criminal level than burglary is surely perpetuating this form of crime.

029.3 "College and High School Students' Reactions to Athletic Drug Users," LEO BARRILE, Bloomsburg University

Conservative and liberal attitudes about drug takers in the workforce have become, of late, a topical issue, especially considering the sports "scandals" of 1985 and the presidential blue ribbon commission of 1986 which publicly advocated drug testing in the workplace. This study surveys a sample of college and high school students during the baseball cocaine trials in an attempt to locate the sociological variables contributing to conservative and liberal attitudes about drug taking and its punishment. By the time of the ACJS conference, data will also likely include survey questions about drugs in the broader workforce and also a larger sample.

029.4 "Criminal Justice Consultantships and the Ossification of Criminology," MARK HAMM, Indiana State University

Questions have been raised about the possibilities of government support for scientific research into crime and its control. Specifically at issue has been the utilization of the expertise in criminology. Rarely studied has been the consequences for science itself of the involvement of these workers in the criminal justice policy process. The present study attempts to assess whether consulting activities undermine the scientific ethos of criminology. Based on a survey of scholars, the analysis reveals that a high frequency of consulting activity creates cognitive dissonance within the discipline; and hence, suggests the potential for the scientific stagnation within an existing criminology community. This conclusion is reinforced by data from a poll conducted on organization researchers. Finally, we suggest that this condition can be ameliorated by increased university support for the study of criminology and criminal justice policy.

**PANEL 030 THE ROLE OF BELIEF AND SELF-PERCEPTION IN DELINQUENCY CAUSATION**

030.1 "Belief Patterns in Consequential Thinking of Aggressive/Delinquent Youth," NANCY GUERRA, University of Illinois at Chicago

While a variety of studies have linked deficits in social-cognitive skills with aggression and delinquency, relatively little emphasis has been placed on the cognitive skill of consequential thinking. Moreover, studies in this area have been limited almost exclusively to generation of consequences. The present study looked at beliefs about the consequences of transgressive behavior, including aggression, in a sample of non-aggressive/non-delinquent, non-aggressive/delinquent, aggressive/non-delinquent, and aggressive/delinquent high school youth. These beliefs included consideration of different types of consequences (Consequence Search), the probability of consequences (Outcome Expectancy) and value of these consequences (Outcome Evaluation). Aggressive/delinquent youth showed the least consideration of consequences, lowest probability estimate, and highest value rating.
030.2 "Delinquent Behavior as Self-enhancement: A Test of the Self-esteem Model," L. EDWARD WELLS, Illinois State University

According to a self-concept model of deviance, people may become involved in delinquency as a response to low self-attitudes—i.e., delinquent behavior is aimed at restoring self-esteem. While the correlation between self-esteem and delinquency has been widely studied, the premise that delinquent behavior has self-enhancing effects remains untested and unelaborated. This paper, using the Youth-In-Transition data panel (a longitudinal national survey of 2,213 high school boys), presents a multivariate test of the enhancement-through-delinquency proposition. It addresses the issues of whether delinquency has any enhancing effects on self-esteem and under what conditions the effects occur.

030.3 "Delinquency and Religiosity: Another Look at an Old Theme," JOHN COCHRAN, Wichita State University

A homogeneous effects logistic regression technique for ordinal response dependent variables is employed to test the relationships between religiosity and several forms of delinquent behavior. This analysis will permit a test of the Anti-asceticism hypothesis argued by Middleton and Putney and Burkett and White. The data for this analysis are self-report survey data from a sample of 3,065 male and female adolescents in grades 7-12 in 3 mid-western states. Mixed support for this Anti-asceticism hypothesis is observed.

030.4 "Juvenile Values and Delinquency," VINCENT HOFFMAN, Michigan State University

Many non-American cultures with low juvenile delinquency rates also have clear cut methods for making their youth understand and be aware of societal values which have a moral content, i.e., rules for appropriate conduct. In the United States the arena for teaching youth moral values is the family. This research investigates the place of values in the lives of youth in trouble with the law as well as in a control group of non-delinquent students. The study looks at how these youth rank specific moral values which relate to law-abiding behavior, what they perceive these values mean, how much these values play a part in their lives, i.e., if the values correlate negatively to deviant behavior. As a follow-up to this study a course has been developed to teach youth in trouble and a non-delinquent control group about: specific moral values related to appropriate behavior and the effect of violation of these values on individuals, the youth, and society in general. Outcomes to be measured include recidivism and several family and school variables.

031 POLICY ISSUES IN JUDICIAL PROCESSING OF DEFENDANTS

031.1 "Labor Market and Organizational Characteristics of Jurors: Economic Background and Jury Service Representativeness," HIROSHI FUKUKAI and EDGAR BUTLER, University of California, Riverside

The present paper examines the 2 characteristics of prospective jurors: (1) labor market positions and (2) organizational background. Those variables are examined in relation to various screening questions for qualifying for jury service. Our analysis revealed that workers in the secondary labor market were more frequently excused due to their economic hardship than jury duty entails. Also organizational background of potential jurors affected their availability for jury service. For example, workers from larger firms were more likely to be paid for their jury service, whereas employees from smaller firms had to depend upon the minimal pay for jury service. Investigation of both labor market and organizational characteristics suggest the necessity of enactment of laws or regulations which either mandate the company reimbursement or raise the economic reward for jury service.

031.2 "Due Process in Televised Arraignments," TERESA CARNES, Alaska Judicial Council

This year-long evaluation of the use of television for misdemeanor arraignments, pleas and sentencing in Fairbanks, Alaska found that the technology did not alter the severity of sentences imposed. The evaluation also concluded that effective use of the technology required that means for private communications between attorneys and their clients be improved. The study also determined that television technology was more cost-effective than other arraignment alternatives. Finally, the evaluation encouraged use of videotaped rights presentations because of greater consistency and accuracy in the presentation.

031.3 "Getting Together: An Evaluation of a Victim Offender Program," ROBERT DANIELS, University of Akron

Victim-offender reconciliation is a recent development in the search for suitable alternatives to incarceration. While the notion of reconciliation is ideologically
proffered, empirical research is scarce. The effectiveness of a reconciliation program in meeting its objectives was assessed by evaluating court and program records and by conducting a survey of victims who participated in the intervention. Suggestions for improvement are also given.

031.4 "From the Classroom to the Halls of Justice," VAL CLEAR, Anderson College
After 33-years of teaching criminal justice, the transition to the applied world was challenging, exciting and educational. One by one, theories were tested. Some survived, some discarded. This paper explores adjustments required of a seasoned academic as he moved from the ivory tower to the marketplace. (Val Clear is currently coordinator of Sentencing Services for 4 adult courts with jurisdiction from public intoxication to aggravated murder.)

PANEL 033 NATIVE AMERICANS AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

033.1 "Law Enforcement on the Omaha Reservation: A Jurisdictional Maze," STEPHEN COBB, LISSA LIVINGSTON, and BARNY MUNDORF, Northwestern College
This ethnography is based on data elicited from persons in the Omaha Tribe who are involved in law enforcement on the reservation, including the Tribal Chairman, other tribal officials, attorneys, police, and judges. The focus is upon the jurisdictional complexity in reservation law enforcement, which involves tribal, county, state, and the federal jurisdictions. The jurisdictional description in the Omaha Tribal Code is presented; but the bulk of the paper deals with how Omahas perceive the design "officially" (how it is "intended" to operate) and "operatively" (how it is "in practice" implemented). Why is it designed as such, whose interests are manifested therein; how effective is it; and how might the design be altered to better address perceived needs and interests of the Omaha Nation? Since this paper is an ethnography, the effort is to elicit Omaha perceptions and experiences; to understand the Omaha "definition of the situation." The paper makes no effort to judge or criticize the tribal perception, but rather to understand, appreciate, and learn from that perception as to what would comprise a more meaningful law enforcement jurisdictional design for the Omaha Nation.

033.2 "No Need of Gold: Alaska Natives and Alcohol," STEPHEN CONN and ANTONIA MORAS, University of Alaska-ANCHORAGE
Criminal law prohibitions have played a significant role in socialization of Alaska Natives to alcohol from the first Russian contact to the present day. This role may have lead to a set of essentially false expectations and beliefs regarding law among Alaska natives as well as to poor socialization when alcohol and behavior is concerned. The author traces this role and analyzes its impact on modern Alaska native villages.

033.3 "The Organization and Structure of the Oglala Sioux Tribal Court," GEORGE WATSON JR, Chadron State College
The paper focuses on the historical development of the Oglala Sioux Tribal Court with specific attention focused on the 1975 Commission Report and the changes in the tribal court between 1975 and 1985. The paper focuses on court activity, current issues confronting the tribal court system and an assessment of 1968 Indian Civil Rights Act. The paper may also include the results of a survey that will be conducted on the Pine Ridge Reservation this fall which assesses attitudes toward the Tribal Court.

PANEL 034 URBAN AND RURAL CRIME RATES

034.1 "Coping With Crime in a Changing Rural Community: The Case of 'Tidewater County'," THOMAS COURTLESS, George Washington University
This paper is a report of a continuation of research on rural-urban crime rate differences first presented at the 1985 Academy meeting. The paper focuses on 1 county, "Tidewater County," which is under pressure from a nearby SMSA with regard to commercial and residential development. One concomitant has been a significant increase in crime and delinquency over the past 10 years. The researcher will attempt to examine a number of hypotheses which may explain this increase.

034.2 "The Spillover of Crime From a Housing Project," GEORGE RENGERT, Temple University
Past researchers have argued that low-income public housing should be constructed as relatively small, vest pocket projects. It has been demonstrated that when projects become too large, the crime rate increases proportionately. What has not been demonstrated is the spatial reach of this negative impact. In other words, who pays the price for the location decisions of public housing administrators. In this
paper, we demonstrate that it depends on the type of crime. The areal extent and mix of crime emanating from a large housing project are described.

034.3 "Crime in Non-urban Areas: A Review Article," ROBERT KAILL, Dalhousie University
No abstract available.

034.4 "Victims of Criminal Homicide in Bolivar County, Mississippi," OBI EBBE, Delta State University
The paper searches for the correlates of being a homicide victim in Bolivar County, Mississippi. In doing this, the paper investigates the context of homicide cases that reached the courts in Bolivar County from 1981 to 1985, the factors that led to each of the homicide cases, and the relationship between the offender and the victim prior to the murder. Finally, the paper analyzes the disposal of the homicide cases by the court.

PANEL 035 FEAR OF CRIME: ISSUES AND STUDIES

035.1 "Measurement Issues in the Assessment of Fear of Crime," MARILYN McSHANE, Southeastern Louisiana University
This paper assesses the issues in fear of crime literature for recurrent theoretical and methodological problems. From definition to question design to analysis used, the history of research in this area has been plagued with difficulty in interpretation. Initial surveys and polls, descriptive and theoretical, suffered from limited definition, conceptualization and operationalism. An attempt is made to distinguish the safe approaches and reputable designs that will aid in future fear of crime studies.

035.2 "Fear of Crime: A Comparison of Measurement Approaches," FRANK WILLIAMS, Sam Houston State University and RONALD AKERS, University of Florida
There have been several approaches to measuring fear of crime. Most often, the measurement has been relatively simplistic and one-dimensional. Given the various forms of fear (general, specific, anticipatory, active, passive, etc.), the current state of affairs results in poor operationalization of crucial variables for criminal justice. This paper uses data from a survey designed to capture the various dimensions of fear and compares the common measurement approaches to each other. Our conclusion is that one-dimensional measures consisting of 1 or 2 items do not adequately represent the concept and may, in fact, be misleading. Finally, the paper offers recommendations for a standard approach to the measurement of fear of crime.

035.3 "Fear of Crime from a Social Learning Perspective," LAURA MORIARTY, BETH McCONNELL, and CHLOE BASS, Sam Houston State University
This study examines self-report data regarding social learning theory as a possible explanation for one's perception of "fear of crime." The relationship between fear of crime and the media, concerns of friends and relatives about crime, and victimization is assessed within the parameters of social learning theory. Additionally, the study addresses fear of crime and precautionary measures to crime and seriousness of crime.

035.4 "A Longitudinal Study of Fear of Crime and Related Issues: Seven Years Experience," GENE STEPHENS, University of South Carolina
For the past 7 years the author has directed the annual South Carolina Fear of Crime Poll, a statewide random survey to examine perceptions about the methods being used to combat crime. Presented here are trends in perceptions compared to some national studies and to the changing state and national crime statistics.

PANEL 036 ISSUES IN JUVENILE JUSTICE: CAUSE AND CORRECTION

036.1 "Commercial Juvenile Corrections: Anatomy of a Model," HARLEE FIELD, Belmont College
Few events in corrections have stimulated debate and controversy and served to divide opinions sharply as has the entry of the private sector into a role in correctional facility management contracting. To further inform the debate, this article explores the interrelationships among 3 factors: political issues, administrative issues, and technical issues. The focus is on the juvenile facility experiences of Correction Corporation of America, in whose juvenile facilities this information was gathered. Major trends in juvenile facility contracting are explored. It is argued that the private sector is meeting the major challenge of developing true private-sector juvenile correctional practices, not conducting just "business as usual."
03.6.2 "The Effects of Media Violence on Children and Juveniles," PAUL LEWIS, Sam Houston State University
The role of the media in the United States in the etiology of violence, particularly in relation to young children and juveniles, is examined from the perspective of sociological, criminal justice and legal issues. The patterns of violence portrayed in the various media are inherent cultural traditions of American life. The learning processes by which these traditions are collected and disseminated in the minds and behavior patterns of new generations must be understood if the effects of media violence are to be effectively addressed. Finally, the impact of specific studies and commission reports related to this issue are addressed to determine the possible future solutions to breaking the violent criminal-victim continuum.

03.6.3 "Juvenile Detention Needs Attention," PAULINE LOVELESS, Sam Houston State University
Recent data indicate that approximately 500,000 juveniles enter detention each year in the United States. Detention is the most widely used form of placement for children. Five out of every 6 children in all juvenile facilities are held in detention. However, a report by the National Council of Jewish Women entitled "Children without Justice" found that "the care in detention was of varying degrees, the custody was a matter of lock and key, and the instructive experience was more the exception than the rule.... Repeatedly, detention emerged as a form of punishment without conviction—and often without crime." Juvenile detention needs attention.

03.6.4 "Juvenile Crime in the Rural Midwest," TED HILGEFORD, 2nd Judicial Circuit Court (Edina, MO)
This paper is based upon a study of the influence of deteriorating economic conditions upon the rise in juvenile crime in the rural Midwest.

03.6.5 "A Profile of Certified, Incarcerated Youth," RODNEY HENNINGSSEN, Sam Houston State University
The aim of this paper was to provide a summary of youthful offenders who were certified to stand trial as adults in a recent year and who subsequently served sentences at the Texas Department of Corrections. The research design of the study called for the examination of 30 variables which were then divided into the following 6 general areas as used by the Texas Department of Corrections for the classification of inmates: (1) demographic characteristics, (2) social characteristics, (3) educational intelligence information, (4) prior criminal behavior, (5) current offense information, and (6) institutional information. Information collected on these 30 variables was gathered from the central records office of the Texas Department of Corrections located in Huntsville, Texas. From the analysis of these variables, a descriptive profile of the certified youth incarcerated in Texas was made.

PANEL 037 DEVELOPING INFORMATION FOR USE BY POLICYMAKERS AND DECISIONMAKERS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

03.7.1 "Handicapped Offender Project: Estimating the Number of Handicapped Persons in the Juvenile Justice System," PANELA CASEY, National Center for State Courts
This presentation will report on a study designed to provide policymakers, administrators, and practitioners with reliable estimates of the incidence of handicapped persons who come under the auspices of their juvenile justice system. Handicapped persons are entitled to an appropriate educational opportunity, regardless of whether they have become part of the juvenile justice system. The research reported in this presentation is intended to assist fiscal and programmatic decisionmaking concerning special education needs.

03.7.2 "Translating Legal Criteria for Competency Evaluations," THOMAS GRISSO, St Louis University
This presentation will describe recent advances in psychology and psychiatry for making mental health professionals' clinical evaluations more relevant to legal concerns in competency cases. These advances have resulted in a procedure in which researchers first analyze questions of competency as they are framed in the law, and then they translate the concepts into questions that can be answered by mental health professionals. The discussion will provide examples from assessments of juveniles' competency to waive Miranda rights, juveniles' competency to stand trial, and parental competency in custody cases.
037.3 "Developing Conceptual Dimensions of Information Categories Used in Making Juvenile Justice Judgments," ALAN TOMKINS, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
This presentation will discuss the methods that were used to develop decision-making constructs or categories related to detention, transfer, and disposition judgments made by juvenile justice professionals. Methods for assessment of the adequacy of the obtained hypothetical factors will be described, and one such study will be briefly presented.

037.4 "Juvenile Justice Information Policies (JJIP)," JOHN FIRMAN, DIANA WHITE, and MARK MYRENT, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
An 18-month study of all juvenile justice information policies currently in place in the state of Illinois (including all legislative mandates and formal/informal agency policy). The study assessed all such policies and determined those which were in need of change to improve the quality of information available to juvenile justice policy-makers. Fifteen final policy recommendations resulted from the study, addressing the areas of law enforcement, juvenile court, social services, and the juvenile justice system as a whole. All recommendations will be acted upon based on the Authority's role in the legislative process, and the first 2 recommendations are currently being presented to the legislature for passage.

037.5 "Manipulating Juvenile Crime Rates," VAUGHAN STAPLETON, California State University-Chico
For the past 6 years, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has justified a crackdown on juvenile offenders by reference to the amount and degree of increase of juvenile crime in the United States. This paper contends that juvenile crime has not increased over a 12-15 year period, and any conclusions to the contrary are most likely a statistical artifact of using different databases.

038.1 "The Competency and Reliability of Child Witnesses," SANDY MAGGI, Central Missouri State University
The increase in child abuse prosecutions has forced the courts to rely upon the testimony of children, who are usually the only witnesses to the abuse. This paper will address some of the determinants of child competency and reliability as a witness. Among the many considerations are the age of the child, comprehension of the oath, and susceptibility of the child to suggestion and imagination.

038.2 "Consent Decrees: Are They Effective Affirmative Action Tools?" JENNIFER SMITH, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Police agencies nationwide have found it necessary to sign consent decrees, approved by federal courts, for the purpose of remedying harms caused by discriminatory hiring practices. These decrees have outlined policies to be followed to effect continuing changes in hiring and promotional opportunities for minorities and women. This study compares the characteristics of police officers within agencies that have signed consent decrees with those of police officers within selected agencies that have not signed such decrees. Agencies that are under decree are expected to have employee complements that more closely approximate the population characteristics of their respective communities.

038.3 "The Indeterminate Sentence vs. the Determinate," ELIZABETH NEUHOFF, University of Evansville
This paper goes into the problems dealing with the indeterminate sentence, such as problems of proportionality and equity, problems of incapacitation (systems capacity), deterrence, inmates programming out, and other problems associated with an indeterminate sentence. This paper also goes into some of the ways in which a determinate sentence helps to deal with the aforementioned problems.

038.4 "Death Qualification of Jurors: An Introduction of Bias?" JOHN STERNBERG, University of Louisville
With the increased awareness of death qualified juries came questions of whether a "fair" cross-section of the public was represented. Are death qualified jurors more prone to convict? In this selection process, is a bias entered when a person knows that he is being picked because he/she can give the death penalty? Is a predisposed idea of guilt brought about by this voir dire? This paper will discuss these areas of concern using recent court decisions and studies.
PANEL 039  ROUNDTABLE:  INCREASED FELONY PROBATION—IS IT THE ANSWER TO OVERCROWDED PRISONS?

Felony probationers were followed over a 40-month period in 2 large metropolitan areas in Missouri. Results were then compared to the Rand Study of Felony Probation in California. This report will present a comparative analysis of research findings in both states and discuss a theory of correctional system saturation.

PANEL 041  POLICE RESEARCH:  AN ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

041.1 "Assessing a Decade of Research in Policing: The Literature 1976–1985," MITTIE SOUTHERLAND, Eastern Kentucky University

This paper assesses the police research literature published during the 10 years 1976–1985. An analysis of this population of research publications is presented. A computer search of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) data base was utilized to provide an initial population of publications. This population was restricted to a set of possible research articles through careful analysis of each article abstract. If there were no indicators that the article was a publication of research findings (i.e., no reference to a population, sample, subjects, questionnaire, study, etc.) the article was restricted from the population of this study. Next, the original publications were located and the methodology and findings assessed. This paper addresses the status of research methodology in the literature of policing, who is performing the research, and the differences between such research reported in criminal justice sources vs. other sources.

041.2 "An Item-Specific Analysis of Niederhoffer’s Cynicism Scale," DAVID GIACOPASSI, CAROL VENEZIANO, and RUSSELL WINN, Memphis State University, and R RITA DORSEY, Shelby State Community College

Niederhoffer’s Cynicism Scale has been the foundation of cynicism research for over 20 years. While the scale has been criticized for lacking unidimensionality, few studies have attempted to identify and assess how specific items or cluster of items differentially impact total cynicism score for common respondent groupings. The present research analyzes the 20 item scale by several demographic and occupational variables and finds significant differences between respondent groups are frequently masked by reliance on the 20 item aggregate score.

041.3 "Law Enforcement Custody Deaths: Current Explanations and Suggestions for Future Research," VANCE McAULFLIN, University of North Carolina at Charlotte and BRUCE SIDDELE, Greater St Louis Police Academy

This paper presents 5 examples of police custody deaths that have recently occurred. The phenomenon of Sudden Death Syndrome is discussed along with a typology of those at risk. Future considerations are postulated, predicted on the relationship between Sudden Death Syndrome and police custody death.

041.4 "The Presence and Impact of the Occult in a Rural Setting," DANIEL PARTCH, Chadron State College

This project is designed to identify and evaluate the presence of occult criminal activity, if any, in Dawes County, Nebraska and Rapid City, South Dakota. The first phase of the study will be a research and literature review. The second phase will attempt to determine to what extent occult activity has occurred in the above areas over the past 3 years. The third phase will be to interview officials from law enforcement agencies in the above areas to determine their knowledge, perceptions, and response to occult principles. The fourth phase of the study will focus on the value of this information to the general public and law enforcement alike so as to educate them in regard to this potential threat.

PANEL 042  TRENDS AND PATTERNS IN CRIME

042.1 "Recruitment Patterns in Organized Crime," WILLIAM HYATT, Western Carolina University

The dangers to society posed by organized crime are well documented by the media. The press has covered extensively the large number of prosecutions undertaken against organized crime, but made only passing note of the fact that their ranks are increasing in spite of the pressure being applied by law enforcement. This research is directed toward recruitment patterns and tactics used by the major components of organized crime: the Mafia, the 4 or more outlaw motorcycle gangs and the 4 major prison gangs to replenish their ranks as incarceration, retirement, and death take their toll on their respective memberships.
Statutorily defined violations vary according to health professional affiliation, as do sanctions which are actually imposed upon those who violate these statutes, which establish the normal boundaries between approved and disapproved professional conduct. Sanctions imposed on health practitioners indicate that identical violations are differentially evaluated depending upon whether the defendant is a physician, nurse, veterinarian or pharmacist. These group differences constitute normal justice for each group. Statutory violations committed by various health professional groups are reviewed in this paper, and the types of sanctions imposed are shown to vary among health professional groups. Differential penalties can be interpreted as reflecting normal justice for each health professional group.

"Going Against the Grain: A Study of a Residential Burglary Trend Reversal," ALLEN WAGNER, University of Missouri-St Louis

For years most residential burglaries reported to the police have occurred, when the time of occurrence was known, in the daytime. This continues to be the case. This trend applied to the city of St Louis, until 1982. In 1982, reported day and nighttime residential burglaries swapped positions. That year was not an isolated instance; nighttime residential burglaries have continued to hold the edge over those committed in the daytime through the present. This paper reviews the residential burglary situation in St Louis and reports the findings of an investigation of this unusual turn of events.

"Elder Abuse: An Incidence and Severity Study," LINDA DUMAS, University of Massachusetts at Boston

This is a report on an incidence and severity analysis of over 200 reported cases of elder abuse from multiple elder service agencies in Boston. The research questions are (a) which cases of elder abuse become official rates, and (b) what are the correlations between the incidence (official) rates and the severity of the abusive behaviors which they purport to indicate? It is hypothesized that an inverse relationship will emerge between the incidence and severity of abuse, and that the incidence rates will relate more to social variables, such as class and race, than to the severity of the abusive behaviors.

Panel 043 Strategies of Counterterrorism

"Police Countermeasures to Political Terrorism," HAROLD BECKER, California State University-Long Beach

Terrorism is multinational and demands a multinational response. The carrying out of an effective and aggressive policy demands the close cooperation of concerned countries in the areas of intelligence and prevention methods. The shifting of initiative from the terrorist to the police and legitimate government can be created with accurate police planning and intelligence. Target areas can be protected with cost-effective procedures and realistic contingency plans made ready and updated for future implementation with a strategy to avoid protracted police interaction.

"Elements of Hostage Rescue Operations: A Comparative Analysis of Mogadishu and Nimrod," JONATHAN WHITE, Grand Valley State College

This paper contains an historical analysis of 2 hostage rescue operations, the GSG-9 raid on a hijacked Lufthansa airliner at Mogadishu in 1977 and the SAS rescue of hostages in the London-based Iranian embassy in 1990. It is argued that the principles learned from these raids serve as a guide to planning and executing hostage rescues for specialized police units. Training, planning, operations, coordination of emergency services and security measures are reviewed.

Panel 044 Routine Activities and Criminal Victimization

"Routine Activity and The Risk of Rape: Analyzing 10 Years of NCS Data," JOANNE BELKNAP, University of Cincinnati

This paper analyzes all of the rape and attempted rape incidents (N=762) collected through the National Crime Surveys from 1973-82. In addition to reporting demographic characteristics describing the victimized women and girls, the paper will report environmental factors and conditions of the assault, including forms of self-defense used, injuries sustained, and decisions whether to report to the
police. In order to test routine activity theory, a random sample of non-victim females is compared. Finally, a small number of victims from the NCS 1983 Supplementary Survey, the Victimization Risk Survey, will be analyzed.

Opportunity and routine activity theories focus on the circumstances in which offenders carry out predatory criminal acts. Because criminal motivation is assumed the interest is on factors which facilitate the convergence of offenders with suitable targets in the absence of capable guardians against crime. However, past research has for the most part focused only on how individual-level characteristics (e.g., lifestyle) influence the risk of criminal exposure. The present study introduces a macro-level conception of routine activity theory by integrating both demographic and lifestyle characteristics of individuals with structural features of community residence. The analysis is conducted on the British Crime Survey, a representative sample of over 10,000 residents of 238 communities in England and Wales. The major goal is to assess the independent explanatory power of lifestyle/routine activity factors and community characteristics in predicting individual risk for personal and household victimization.

Since 1979, the theoretical perspective known as the "routine activities approach" has become a prominent explanation of crime trends and victimization patterns. It has also spawned a considerable amount of empirical research. In this paper we discuss the major propositions presented within this approach, compare and contrast this approach with traditional theories in criminology, and describe some of the research that has been guided by and interpreted through this perspective. We suggest refinements to the routine activities approach that are derived from the urban planning and geographical literature on human activity patterns. Incorporation of concepts such as obligatory and discretionary activities and routine activity space is prescribed to enhance and refine common operationalizations of the perspective.

This paper will present an existential/psychoanalytic perspective on justice. Existentialism is generally regarded as the most significant philosophical movement of the 20th century, and neo-Freudian versions of psychoanalysis have contributed significantly to our understanding of human motivation. My intent is to show that this combined perspective offers a fascinating-yet unsettling-view of the nature of justice. The unsettling aspect concerns the existential claim that justice is without secure foundation. The fascination enters with our psychological response to this condition. Taken together, these perspectives constitute a paradox wherein that which is strongly desired cannot be achieved. I should like to explore the implications of this paradox in this paper.

This paper uses a psychological model to explain how learned cues and labels perform critical justice functions (CJFs) by either mediating or masking important ethical issues within systems of justice. Three interdependent processes that affect individual- and systems-level operations are examined: perception, decision-making, and intervention. To clarify the consequences of these processes, the model uses learning principles to describe mediating and masking functions of cues, labels, and beliefs that are associated with 3 prototypic identities: persons, citizens, and criminals. According to the model and its conceptualization of justice as fairness, these identities or their functional equivalents perform critical counterbalancing roles.

Is there a distinction between retributive justice and distributive justice? If so, what is the distinction? If not, then can all the principles of distributive justice be applied to criminal justice theories? This article lists 10 classic canons of distributive justice (to each equally, to each according to need, to each according to merits, to each according to the greater good, and so on). The article
then analyzes the extent to which each canon of distributive justice has permeated
criminal justice thinking. It concludes that any of the present reforms in criminal
justice are shifts from one canon to another canon of distributive justice.

045.4 "Recent Peneological Cycles: 1945-1985," JANET McCLELLAN, Park College

The paper presents a modification of the sociopolitical and economic variables
expressed by Villegredo Pareto to examine the effect of those certain variables on
the aggregate propensities to 'treat' individuals who have been found guilty of
criminal offences. Ideology is presumed to play an influential part in mass and
governmental behavior regarding the treatment of prisoners, cycles of 'liberal and
conservative' peneological theory and application of theory into practice may be a
part of every society and these cycles may occur as a result of shifting economic
prosperity and/or decline which are further interpreted through the sociopolitical
apparatus. An overview of theory, national economics, court decisions and
congressional legislation of the period is examined for cycle propensity.

PANEL 46 ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN TO PREVENT CRIME

046.1 "The Environment and Bank Robbery," JOHN ARCHEA, Georgia Institute of
Technology

No abstract available.


Environmental approaches to prevention have focused primarily on property crime,
particularly autocrime and burglary. However, changes in design and management
procedures can be effective in reducing aspects of robbery. This paper examines the
impact of such interventions on levels of attack on 2 high school locations which,
as a matter of routine, keep considerable sums of cash on the premises: sub-post
offices in London and branch offices of building societies. The paper traces the
impact of an environmental security package on robberies from sub-post offices, and
explains variation in attack rate on building societies in terms of the design and
management practices.

046.3 "The Location of Public Facilities and Crime Attraction," GEORGE RENGERT,
Temple University

No abstract available.

046.4 "Environmental Crime Prevention in a Housing Project," WILLIAM ROHE,
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

No abstract available.

046.5 Pre-occupancy Security Assessments Through Environmental Simulation,"
RICHARD TITUS, National Institute of Justice

Questions on tenant usage of a housing project were given to residents and non-
residents. For non-residents there were 4 visual display conditions, and a verbal
condition. Results indicate that non-residents in the 5 display conditions produced
patterns of use which were similar to those reported by the occupants. No type of
display was clearly superior to the others, nor was the verbal condition clearly
inferior. The power of visual displays versus verbal labels is noted. Suggestions
are given for preconstruction evaluation and research.

046.6 "How Juvenile Burglars Choose Targets," RICHARD WRIGHT, University of
Missouri-St. Louis and ROBERT LOGIE, Medical Research Council, England

This paper reports the results of an empirical study designed to determine what
features of the immediate environment are important to young house burglars in their
selection of targets. The study involved 2 subject groups: convicted juvenile
burglars and adult homeowners. Subjects were presented with photographs of houses
and asked whether or not they would choose them as a burglary target on the basis of
the information available. These photographs were identical for each subject apart
from a controlled factor. Data also were gathered from short interviews with
participants. The information gleaned from this study bears directly on policies
which attempt to prevent residential burglary by altering the immediate environment.

PANEL 048 ADULT CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATION

048.1 "The Role and Organization of the Zimbabwe Prison Service," JOHN HATCHARD,
Kent State University

In 1980 Zimbabwe gained independence following a prolonged freedom struggle. The
new government has sought to introduce fundamental changes in society and this has
included the reorganization of the Zimbabwe Prison Service. This paper will examine the role and organization of the service prior to 1980 and will then assess the changes which have been and are currently being introduced therein. It will be argued that positive steps are being taken to improve prisons in the country and that if adequate funds are made available, the service can be an important model for other developing countries.

048.2 "The Impact of Prison Industry Employment on Institutional Behavior and Post-release Adjustment." TIMOTHY FLANAGAN, TERENCE THURNBERY, and KATHLEEN MAGUIRE, State University of New York at Albany, and EDMUNDO MCGARRELL, Indiana University

This research compares the institutional behavior, recidivism and post-release employment of 900 inmates who were employed by state prison industries with a comparison group of 900 inmates who were not employed while confined. Institutional behavior is measured by disciplinary infraction rates; post-release measures included arrests, recommitments, and post-release employment rates. Policy implications and further research needs are offered.

048.3 "An Analysis of Cost and Expenditure Data in State-level Corrections," SHIRLEEN HOWARD, Kent State University

This paper represents an exploration of fiscal issues related to state-level corrections. A number of relationships between expenditures and other factors such as tax capacity and target populations are examined. Trends are calculated on a number of variables such as total expenditures, capital expenditures, and population of sub-units within corrections.

048.4 "White Supremacist Gangs in Texas Prisons," BETH PELZ and JAMES MARQUARDT, Sam Houston State University

No abstract available.

PANEL 050 JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS AND JUVENILE RECORDS: ISSUES AND RESEARCH

050.1 "Juvenile Dispositions: How Far Does Legalism Go?" CHRISTINE SELLELS, Louisiana State University

Discussions of the dispositional criteria used in juvenile justice decisions have focused mainly on the progression toward "legalistic" versus "extralegal" criteria. But little attention has been paid to the role that social adjustment factors, involving family, school, and employment, have played in dispositional decisions. This study examines the impact of all 3 categories of criteria on 373 dispositions decided by the intake officers of a midwestern juvenile probation office. Findings indicate that discrimination is negligible, and while "legalistic" factors are important criteria, the consideration of the child's social adjustment still reflects the parentalistic orientation of the juvenile justice system.

050.2 "Race, Gender, and Juvenile Justice: A Process Analysis." DONNA BISHOP and CHARLES FRAZIER, University of Florida

Studies of discrimination in the operation of the juvenile justice system have typically focused on only 1 or 2 decision points (e.g., judicial disposition). Increasingly it is recognized that such analyses risk obscuring biases that may be operative in case processing. Using data from a cohort of youthful offenders processed through the juvenile justice system in a larger southern state over a three-year period, this paper examines the impact of race and gender on decisions made at multiple points in case processing (intake screening, detention screening, charging, and judicial disposition). Analyses focus on the effects that earlier decisions have on subsequent ones, and the role of race and gender at each decision point.

050.3 "Assessment of the Deterrent Effect of Automatic Transfer Legislation on Homicides in the City of Chicago: What it Means for Policy." DONALD FAGGIANI, University of Illinois at Chicago and MARY DE SLOOVEK, National Center on Institutions and Alternatives

A 1982 change in Illinois law mandated that persons 15 or 16 years of age charged with murder will automatically be tried in adult court as adults. Two separate methods of analysis of time series data, a spline regression and an ARIMA intervention model are used to examine the impact of this legislative change on homicides committed by 15 and 16 year old offenders. Monthly data from 1963 to the date of enactment of the new policy are examined for the pre-intervention period, a minimum of twelve data points serve as the post-intervention period. Using a deterrent perspective, a discussion of the policy implications of this legislation will be presented.

A-27
050.4 "The Disposition of Juvenile Records: An Interagency Comparison," INGER SAGATUN, San Jose State University

To minimize the stigmatization effects of juvenile records, several states have passed laws providing for both sealing and destruction procedures. In California several agencies are affected by this legislation, including juvenile probation departments, social welfare departments, district attorney offices, county clerks and juvenile courts. A questionnaire was sent to each of these agencies in all counties in California. This paper compares the responses regarding agency policies, compliance with the law, actual practices and agency evaluations and suggestions. The paper also discusses which groups of juveniles appear to benefit the most from agency practices, and implications for legal change.

050.5 "Developing an Instrument for the Study of Juvenile Court Predisposition Reports," JOSEPH ROGERS, New Mexico State University and RAMON VILLA, Juvenile Probation Office, Las Cruces, New Mexico

The social case history has long been considered to be a vital component of the juvenile court hearing. As disposition reports, their major purpose is to enable the court to reach more informed decisions. These reports serve additional functions during a youth's period of supervision. Further, they may accompany an offender upon transfer to a state facility, such as a training school or mental hospital. Our paper provides a description and preliminary assessment of over sixty items assumed to fairly standard case-history content. Implications are drawn for administrators, practitioners, and researchers.

**PANEL 052 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING: ISSUES RELATED TO AGE, SEX, AND RACE**

052.1 "Sex Differences in Criminal Processing: The Charging and Sentencing Decisions," B KEITH CREW, University of Northern Iowa

Previous studies of sex differences in criminal justice processing have compared 2 competing hypotheses. The "chivalry and paternalism" hypothesis predicts that women will receive more lenient treatment; the "evil woman" hypothesis predicts that women will receive harsher treatment for offenses of similar seriousness to those committed by males. In the present study, quantitative and qualitative data are compared to examine sex differences in charging and sentencing of adults sentenced to prison in the state of Kentucky in 1980. The data suggest that (a) the differential treatment of female offenders can favor either hypothesis, depending on the type of offense, and (b) female criminal behavior is largely gender-stereotypical, even within "masculine" crime categories.

052.2 "Elderly Misdemeanant Defendants: Assessing the Impact of Alternative Defense Strategies on Case Disposition and Sentences," GARY FEINBERG, St Thomas University

This study seeks to determine whether adversarial elderly (60+) misdemeanor theft defendants provoke less advantageous case dispositions and more severe sanctions than their non-adversarial counterparts. Adversarials as distinguished from non-adversarials plead not guilty and recourse to attorney representation. Attorney type (public defender/private counsel), defendant's sex, and previous arrests are controlled. Data are provided by Dade County court records, Miami, Florida. Case dispositions (N=662) at 4 decision-making stages are examined. These include the likelihood of arrests: (1) precipitating in pre-trial interventions, (2) escalating into prosecutions, (3) leading to withheld adjudications, and (4) terminating in convictions. A new challenge to the myth of equal justice emerges.

052.3 "Judicial Processing of Elderly Felony and Misdemeanant Defendants," JOHN LINDQUIST and 0 Z WHITE, Trinity University, and CARL CHAMBERS, Ohio University

The judicial disposition of some 10,000 elderly and 20,000 non-elderly from Bexar County, Texas, from 1973-1985, were analyzed, controlling for sex, ethnicity, level of crime, specific crime categories, and being a repeat offender in this time period. Three types of disposition were analyzed: decisions of prosecutor and courts, type of judgment rendered for those found guilty, and length of service.

052.4 "Blacks and the Legal System: Racism in American Law," HERBERT SCOTT JR, Chicago State University

Historically, blacks have persistently sought "redress" of their grievances through governmental intervention. However, for the majority, full participation, and maximum benefit for the American economic, social, and legal system has yet to be attained. Although the criminal justice system has undergone substantial change, the system's orientation toward its minority clients has not. Therefore, for the
majority of blacks, the dream still remains "deferred" as the alienation by our contemporary society still continues.

052.5 "The Effect of Demographic Characteristics on Part I Offenses in an Urban City," OSWALD GIBBONS, KENNETH JACKSON, and MICHAEL AMAIDI, University of Houston Downtown

The study examines Part I offenses in the city of Houston by race and ethnicity. Census data by track is matched with Houston Police Department (HPD) crime statistics in order to develop a profile of the demographic and crime characteristics of given neighborhoods. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and regression analysis are used to assess the impact of the demographic characteristics on Part I offenses and how they may differ by race.

PANEL 053 ISSUES IN THE DEFINITION OF VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSES

053.1 “Gay Bashing: Violence Against the Homosexual Community,” KAREN MERRILL, Sam Houston State University

The homosexual community continues to experience targeted violence. This paper will identify specific problem areas within the criminal justice system which foster the continued harassment of members of the homosexual subculture. Legal issues will be examined with several cases reviewed for clarity. Homophobia will be discussed as the primary inducement for assaults and lack of support in the justice system. The phenomenon of gay bashing and its increase prevalence since the AIDS scare will be briefly examined.


No abstract available.

053.3 "Validation of a Rape Myth Acceptance Scale," PAT GILMARTIN-ZENA, Youngstown State University

A topic in rape victimization which is an important one is the observers' attitudes toward rape and its victim. This is an essential area of investigation, because research has found that such attitudes do impact on rape victims by either escalating or decreasing their short-term and long-term reactions. Utilizing a college sample, this paper works toward validating an acceptable scale which does tap the observers' attitudes toward rape. Included dimensions are: (1) notions about the "stereotypical" rape or rape victim, (2) factors thought to cause rape, and (3) the rapist's motivation to rape. Preliminary analyses indicate that this scale is an effective measure of attitudes toward rape.

053.4 "Marxist Conception of Violence," MICHAEL PAYNE, University of Dayton

The paper examines 2 theses. The first thesis is that persons are causally responsible for harm if they both (1) omit to prevent the harm and (2) could have prevented the harm. Ordinarily in our criminal law, this thesis is not true. I explain and defend our criminal law against Harris' first thesis. In doing so, I examine Joel Feinberg's important recent argument concerning this thesis, in Volume One of Harm to Others, "The Moral Limits of the Criminal Law." The second thesis is that harm of the kind in the first thesis is a form of violence. I examine whether this thesis is dependent on the first thesis. I argue that if it is dependent, then since the first thesis is wrong, so is the second. If it is not dependent, then, I argue, it is nevertheless wrong for other reasons.

PANEL 055 COMMUNITY POLICING: STATE OF THE ART RESEARCH

055.1 "Community and Neighborhood Policing: Some Concerns of the Police Administrator," PATRICK V MURPHY, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

No abstract available.

055.2 "Current Research in Community Policing: The Houston/Newark Fear Reduction Program and the Minneapolis Cop-of-the-Block Program," ANTONY PATE, Police Foundation

No abstract available.

055.3 "Research Results From the Problem-oriented Policing Experiment in Newport News, Virginia," DARREL STEPHENS, Police Executive Research Forum

No abstract available.
055.4 "Politics, Misconduct, and Concerns of Officer Behavior Associated With Foot Patrol/Community Policing," ROBERT TRUJANOWICZ, Michigan State Univ
No abstract available.

PANEL 056 ISSUES IN JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS AND RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS

056.1 "The Politics of Downsizing: The Oregon Example," KENNETH VIEGAS, University of Oregon
The Oregon Assembly passed House Bill 2045 in 1985 which established ceilings on population for the Training Schools and Camps. The Act also established a Juvenile Corrections Council as advisory to the Children's Services Division. The paper traces the activities and policies that preceded the dramatic enactment of a cap on secure bed space. The passage of a precise formula for bed space reductions led to a frenzy of activity. The paper examines the major philosophical, economic, and legal issues surrounding the use of institutions. The paper will analyze the alternative programs placed in service.

056.2 "Group Home Environments and Victimization of Resident Juveniles," ROBERT MUTCHNICK, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
This research is an outgrowth of a previous study that examined the extent of victimization of juveniles who reside in group homes. While the earlier study examined the individual attributes of the incarcerated juvenile, this research shifts the level of analysis to that of the group home environment. It appears that certain group homes, due to their organizational and management structure, provide an environment more conducive to victimization. Comparisons are made between those homes characterized by a security orientation vs. those that are structured around a rehabilitation orientation.

056.3 "Preventive Detention and Pretrial Custody in the Juvenile Court," BELLINDA R MCCARTHY, University of Alabama-Birmingham
Pretrial detention in the juvenile court may be used to protect the community or to protect the child. The present study describes the different purposes of detention and detention processing, and examines the impact of preventive detention on subsequent handling of juvenile offenders. Findings indicate that juveniles detained for different reasons are quite different in regard to personal characteristics, prior record and their experiences in detention. In this study, almost three-fourths of the detainees were in preventive detention. Regression analysis revealed that placement in preventive detention was the strongest predictor of system penetration and adjudication. Crime severity and prior record were less important than preventive detention in subsequent decisionmaking. The stigmatizing and punitive impact of preventive detention is discussed.

PANEL 057 DRUGS AND CRIME

057.1 "Cocaine and Beyond," JAMES INCAROUI, University of Delaware
Cocaine has had a rather curious history as a drug of abuse, first cycling through the general population during the latter part of the 19th century, followed by almost sixty years as an underground drug. When cocaine re-emerged during the late 1960s, it generated a variety of spin-off compounds—freebase and rock cocaine in the 1970s and "crack" and "basuco" during the early 1980s. As we approach the 1990s, even newer forms of cocaine are emerging—space base, epadu, and pitillo. The history, characteristics, and effects of the cocaine spin-offs are reviewed, followed by an analysis of their base patterns and the niches they occupy in drug subcultures.

057.2 "Drug Testing of Criminal Offenders: What are we Waiting For?" EKIC WISH, Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc.
It is curious that at a time when politicians are recommending urine testing of public employees and private industry is testing its own employees, that few persons are suggesting a need to test persons detained by the criminal justice system. This is especially disconcerting when one reviews research from offenders in New York City and Washington, DC, that demonstrates that offenders found positive by urinalysis are among the most criminally active. This paper reviews the research evidence regarding the potential usefulness of systematic urine testing of offenders and explores some of the obstacles to its wider adoption.

057.3 "Drug Use Among Professional Athletes: A Review of the Evidence," MICHAEL LEIBER and KATHERINE JAMESUN, State University of New York at Albany
Media coverage of the recent deaths of 2 prominent athletes has served to mobilize even greater public attention to the use of drugs among public personalities. While
both politicians and the media have converged on the drug issue in general, scant scholarly research exists in the area of drug use and the professional athlete. This paper examines these issues and presents the results (drawn from available media accounts) of descriptive analyses of drug-related incidents in professional sports. Demographic and sport-related variables (e.g., individual and team performance) across incidents are presented. In addition to the implications of these results from sociological theories of deviance, the discussion considers the role of society in defining, deterring, or encouraging drug use among professional athletes.

057.4 "Female Delinquency, Drug Use and Victimization: Profiles of High School Seniors," CHERYL TIEMAN, WILLIAM TOLONE, and JOYCE REED, Illinois State University

Theory and research have documented the roles played by victims in the crimes committed against them. In fact, distinctions have been made between being in a situation making one prone to victimization and/or somehow contributing in a more active way to one's own victimization (Sparks, 982:26). Further, "(for) those whose lives are frequently or chronically affected by crime...the social meaning of crime and victimization is very different from that which those things have for one-time victims" (Sparks, 1982:115-116). Recent research on the victimization of young people (Tolone and Tieman, 1986) has shown that not only do the paths of offenders and victims cross, the roles of offender and victim are played interchangeably by some youth. However, this role interchange is not engaged in equally by young males and females. Male victims are prone to victimize others while female victims are involved in the drug subculture. Yet, this does not exclude the possibility that a core of female victims finds itself committing other delinquent acts as well as using drugs and associating with drug-using friends.

059 COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

059.1 "Punishment and Control in Community Corrections," TODD CLEAR, Rutgers University

Community corrections has grown in size and scope in the last 25 years. It is the major form of offender management in corrections. Yet the functions of punishment and control are consistently confused in the operation of community corrections. This paper defines these 2 functions of community corrections, and presents a set of principles which govern each. Implications are drawn for community correctors' operations.

059.2 "Community-based Programs as an Alternative to Incarceration: The Case of Fulton County Project Re-direction," K S MURTY, JULIUS DEBRO, JUANITA ELAM, ELIZABETH LEE, and CECILIA JOHNSON, Atlanta University

Community-based programs are thought to have much success in the rehabilitation of offenders through probation, diversion, half-way houses and parole. They serve as a better alternative for incarcerated first time offenders. Community corrections aims at building re-integrating ties between the offender and the community: the restoration of family links help in obtaining employment and education, and the development of a sense of place and pride in daily life (Cole, 1986). Fulton County Project Re-direction is a community-based program designated to reduce overcrowding in the Fulton County jail and also provide assistance in terms of counseling, job finding, vocational and educational training for the individual prior to sentencing. This paper outlines the structure of the program and the profile of its clients. The study was derived from statistical data collected during the first year of operation of the program in Fulton County, Georgia.

059.3 "Community Service Programs for Juvenile Probationers," MICHAEL AGOPIAN, California State University-Long Beach

Youthful offenders, especially gang related youth, have traditionally posed a difficult problem for juvenile courts. Although the serious juvenile offender is often sentenced to some type of detention facility, others who act alone or are deemed peripheral gang affiliates frequently are sentenced to home on probation. For the past 18 months a model program in Los Angeles County has supervised youthful offenders sentenced to probation, and also required them to perform community service. This paper reports on findings from the program which has supervised 156 juveniles. It outlines the law and philosophy regarding community service, reports on the characteristics of minors accepted in the program, evaluates programmatic difficulties and structure. This data provides an important perspective to gauge the effectiveness of this unique alternative to the traditional options of detention or release on home probation.
This paper reports on a replication of a study of the Interorganizational Relations (IOR) among community based corrections agencies. The earlier study, conducted in 1978, was a preliminary attempt at assessing the utility of the IOR perspective for understanding relationships among a population of community based corrections agencies. In that study, relationships among 19 community based corrections agencies were assessed on 8 different dimensions (awareness, acquaintance, interaction, information sharing, resource exchange, cooperation, coalition, written agreements). The purpose of the research reported on in this paper is two-fold. First, changing patterns in IORs among community based corrections agencies since 1978 are identified and analyzed in light of the changing environment of community based corrections organizations. Second, the conceptual framework used in the earlier study is expanded and elaborated by incorporating the preconditions for successful coordination identified by Whetten (1981).

A paradoxical situation is occurring in corrections in the United States. At the same time that the public's demand for a get-tough approach with criminals appears to be influencing criminal justice decisionmaking and the nation's prison population has reached an all-time high, there appears to be a reemergence of community corrections. This paper critically examines both the forces responsible for this renewed interest in community corrections and the types of community programs that have emerged.

PANEL 060 SERIAL MURDER: UNDERSTANDING, DETECTION AND EARLY APPREHENSION

PANEL 061 TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY
061.3 "Spatial Analysis and Computer Graphics in Criminal Justice Education," CHAKLOTTE DAVIES, University of South Carolina
The paper discusses a graduate-level course currently offered by the author on spatial analysis of criminal justice data. The course emphasizes more recent research in environmental criminology, although ecological theories are discussed. Besides covering a relatively neglected theoretical area in criminal justice studies, the course provides a vehicle to introduce students to computer graphics, both for effective data display (using microcomputer graphics packages) and for analysis (using main frame processing facilities). Examples of research projects undertaken by students will be presented.

061.4 "Criminal Justice Computing," JOHN BUKIAN, Moraine Valley Community College
This paper presents the results of "pilot" software lesson packages developed for use in substantive criminal law and criminology courses that I teach. The paper provides a description of the purpose and organization of the software packages as background, explains the experimental procedures followed to incorporate software packages in courses identified, and describes evaluation results of software effectiveness in achieving student learning.

061.5 "Encouraging a Multidisciplinary Study of Crime Amidst a Paradigmatic Shift Toward Intradisciplinary Doctoral Programs," SANDY WACHHOLZ, Sam Houston State University
Crime, like all challenging social problems, defies a simple explanation or solution. Therefore, the study of this phenomena at the academic level must of necessity maintain a multidisciplinary approach. The inherent danger in proliferation of strict criminal justice programs is the real possibility of a narrowed conceptualization of the complex issue of crime. The purpose of this paper, then, is to discuss the advantages of an intradisciplinary as opposed to a multidisciplinary approach to the study of crime, demonstrating the perceived utility of the later. Included will be a brief historical review of doctoral education in criminal justice.

PANEL 062 THE SERIOUS, VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDER: RESEARCH ON SOCIAL LOCATION AND CAUSES

062.1 "Targeting Serious Delinquency and its Concentration in Communities," ALICE FRANKLIN, Ohio Department of Youth Services
This paper discusses the ecology of serious delinquency and its concentration in communities. The definition of serious delinquency includes only those youth from Ohio's 88 counties that have committed felon offenses and are committed to juvenile correctional facilities operated by the Department of Youth Services. Zip codes are used as an ecological tool to operationally define communities. The zip code designation establishes the geographical environment for assessing the nature and extent of serious delinquency and its concentration within and between contiguous neighborhoods. The data suggest that a very large percentage of institutionalized felon delinquents is part of an environmental network of delinquent felons clustered within a community. Not only are their residences in close proximity to each other, but the patterning of delinquency is similar for these youths.

This paper will discuss the relationship between serious offending during delinquency and criminal career development. Specifically, the intent will be to determine the extent to which youth who are involved with serious delinquent behavior are more likely than other delinquents to become adult offenders. This research utilizes data from the 1958 Philadelphia Birth Cohort, which contains information to age 26 for a population of 27,160 males and females.

062.3 "Juvenile Habitual Offenders: A Qualitative Assessment," WOLFGANG PINDUR, Old Dominion University
The purpose of this paper is to analyze the criminal career patterns of juvenile habitual offenders, using a case history approach. The case histories will include data on family background, arrest history, dispositions, and descriptions of the treatment approach used in an attempt to rehabilitate these offenders. The data for the study were gathered from primary source materials, particularly official records and interviews. The data gathering took place while the author served as national field manager of the United States Department of Justice's Serious Habitual Offender/Drug Involved Program.
062.4 "Juveniles Who Kill: A Cross Community Analysis," DONALD WALKEK and PETER KRATCOSKI, Kent State University
This paper analyzes the pattern of homicides committed by persons under the age of eighteen in 2 major cities in Ohio. The specific focus is on the victim-offender relationship, characteristics of both victims and offenders, circumstances of the event, mode of killing, and disposition. Particular attention is given to possible differences in patterns between the 2 cities, one with a relatively high overall rate of homicide and the other with a relatively low overall rate. Patterns of juvenile homicide will be compared with patterns of offenders in other age categories.

PANEL 063 JAIL INMATE SUICIDES: PREDICTION, STAFF TRAINING AND CRISIS INTERVENTION ISSUES

063.1 "Ethnic Differences in New Mexico Custody Suicides," CALKOL SULLIVAN, New Mexico Correctional Association
Native American suicide in jails and lockups is analyzed for 1977-1984 in New Mexico. Though less than 10% of the population in the state is Native American, this group accounts for over one-third of the custody suicides. Review of the autopsy and death investigation reports is presented with ethnic differences discussed. The factors associated with custody suicides, cause and manner of death, is also addressed and analyzed. Cultural differences between the ethnic groups in the state are examined and those which relate to suicidality are outlined. A comparison between jail and prison suicides is also made. Suggestions for the assessment and prevention of jail suicide are included. The importance of "events" as well as "signs" of suicide are discussed.

Censuses of America's local jails were conducted in 1978 and 1983. This paper examines the correlates of the state-level deaths by suicide and natural causes reported in both censuses by more than 3,300 jails in 43 states. A critical feature of this time frame is the increased activity of the federal judiciary in the day-to-day affairs of local jails as the "hands-off" doctrine and the legal concept of municipal immunity were largely abandoned in the late 1970s. While several extraneous and intra-institutional state-wide features of America's jails were found to be significant factors in jail-house deaths reported in 1978, only the total number of inmates at-risk statewide consistently performed well in the analyses of both the 1978 and 1983 jail census data. The policy implications of these findings are discussed at length in the paper.

063.3 "Social Work in Jail Settings: Roles and Ambiguities," JOHN HEKKICK, Michigan State University
This paper examines the activities of professional social workers in jail settings. Characteristics of jail populations and their relevance for social work practice are discussed. Organizational characteristics of jails and their impact on social work practice delineated in social work's Code of Ethics, is described with attention given to any inherent conflicts between social work values and role expectations for social workers in jails. Special attention is given to the problem of recognizing and dealing with inmates who are potentially suicidal. Organizational factors which help or hinder recognition and intervention with suicidal inmates are discussed.

063.4 "Evaluating the Effectiveness of Jail Service Training Programs and Cross-role Perceptions Between Jail Personnel and Community Mental Health Workers," DAVE KALINICH, PAUL EMBERT, and JEFF SENESSE, Michigan State University
Jail administrators and personnel have been targets for increased training opportunities to assist them in conforming to current standards in jail operations and inmate management and care. The usual problems of jail management have been escalated by overcrowding, and in increasing the number of mentally ill inmates. Recently in Michigan, community mental health (CMH) professionals have had their role expanded to include working with mentally ill inmates in local jails. Training is also being provided for CMH workers to work with such inmates within local jails. This paper examines the impact of the training programs developed to increase the competence of jail and CMH personnel trainees in their respective jail related duties. Since jail and CMH personnel will presumably be working together in the jail setting, we also measured the perception each group had of the other's skills, competence and work philosophy. Having knowledge of cross perceptions can
assist in facilitating the working relationship between the 2 groups by including a discussion of inappropriate cross group role and philosophical stereotypes in future training programs.

PANEL 064 STRESS AND THE CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE IN POLICING

064.1 "The General Stress Response," RANDY MARTIN, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

This presentation will deal with the ways in which stress affects the policy officer, including overt symptoms, psychological symptoms, physical symptoms, and the long-term symptoms. Stress in policing will be discussed in terms of the effects on the officer's interactions with the public (while on duty), the officer's peers, the officer's family, and the officer's social life. Finally, several coping and adaptive techniques will be discussed which police officers can use to reduce stress in both their public and private lives.

064.2 "Sources of Stress in Policing," MARK DANTZKER, Ft Worth Police Department

Stress in law enforcement personnel is becoming an increasingly popular subject for research and texts. There is a growing concern that stress is becoming the most dangerous, silent stalker of police officers. In an effort to beat this menace before it gains a foothold, the problem must be recognized and understood. Thus, it is a necessity to identify the elements which contribute to its growth and presence. In this presentation, an attempt is made to examine the various sources of stress which most seriously influence the police officer.

064.3 "Critical Incident Situations in Policing," WAYMAN MULLINS, Southwest Texas State University

One form of stress specific to policing is that of critical incident situations (i.e., shooting, accidental or unnatural death, etc.). This presentation discusses the critical incident situation and how it affects the police officer. After being in a critical incident situation, most police officers change their behavior (from avoiding similar types of situations to quitting policing to suicide). The critical incident situation is analyzed and discussed in terms of 3 phases or time frames: First, the on-scene response (such as perceptual distortions); second, the short-term effects (shock, nausea, etc.); and third, the long-term effects (nightmares, flashbacks, depression, etc.).

064.4 "Management and Treatment for the Critical Incident Response," MICHAEL McMAINS, San Antonio Police Department

Approximately 80 percent of all police officers involved in a shooting incident will quit policing following the shooting. Officers involved in other types of critical incident situations will likely avoid similar types of situations in the future, thus reducing that officer's effectiveness. Thus, it is imperative that officers involved in a critical incident situation receive some intervention so that they may return to the street, and once again become a valuable officer. This presentation discusses several effective intervention strategies for police officers involved in critical incident situations. Emphasis will be given to one of the more successful strategies, that of peer support groups. The discussion will center on what they are, recruitment of team members, training, and team intervention techniques.

PANEL 065 DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND DELINQUENCY REDUCTION THROUGH LAW RELATED EDUCATION

065.1 "Law Related Education as School Based Delinquency Prevention: Findings of a National Evaluation Study," ROBERT HUNTER, University of Colorado

No abstract available.

065.2 "The Impact of Law Related Education on Student Behavior in Elementary Schools, Grades 2 Through 4," ALAN MARKOWITZ, Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Schools

No abstract available.

065.3 "Law Related Education as School Based Delinquency Prevention: Findings of a State Wide Study," MEL McCANE, Georgia State University

No abstract available.
066.1 "Post-reporting Social Influence on Victims," BARRY RUBACK, National Institute of Justice and DEBORAH IVIE, Georgia State University

Prior research indicates that friends, relatives, and strangers can significantly affect crime victims' decision to call the police. There is less research on the extent to which these individuals affect victims' decisions and emotions after the crime. In this study, we called 100 women who had visited the Rape Crisis Center in Atlanta. During these calls, made 2 weeks and again 6 months after the visit, we inquired about the advice and support victims had received during the intervening period. This information was then related to the data gathered during their initial visit to the Center. We are currently calling 500 burglary, robbery, and assault victims 6 months after their victimization to learn about the advice they received from others.

066.2 "Proposal For a Sheriff's Office Victim/Witness Crisis Intervention Program in Maricopa County," JANE SANTUS, Maricopa County Sheriff's Office

Dealing with victims of crime is a stressful, time consuming and often frustrating responsibility of law enforcement officers. It is recognized, however, that the treatment a victim receives from law enforcement agencies will affect the victim's ability to recover from the criminal event and their willingness to cooperate in the investigation of the crime and the prosecution of the perpetrator when an arrest is made. Victim/witness assistance programs have been demonstrated to be mutually beneficial to law enforcement agencies and to the citizens of the communities they serve. Therefore, the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, which provides public safety services to approximately 200,000 people in all unincorporated areas of Maricopa County, Arizona, is considering adding a new dimension to its law enforcement concept, that of providing victim/witness advocacy in the form of crisis intervention, referral and follow-up services. The paper documents research conducted on the experiences of other programs of this nature in various police agencies and presents a proposal for implementation of such a program to meet the community needs of Maricopa County.

066.3 "Aggressive Avoidance of Victimization: An Application of Empirical Ballistic's Data to the Choice of Personal Defense Firearms," EDUANE DAVIS, Western Carolina University and ROBERT LITTLE, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Of all the areas of crime prevention, there is no topic that generates more fervent dialogue and polarization of ethical principles than the use of firearms by law abiding citizens in the protection of self and family. Although there is a proliferation of private firearms ownership in the United States, there is a conspicuous absence of understanding and accurate knowledge concerning the proper choice of firearms for personal protection. In this paper, the authors will evaluate past and current empirical research on ballistics and stopping power that have been used mainly by military, police and medical personnel in order to expand our understanding of the myriad of variables associated with choosing personal protection firearms. Additional consideration such as training, practice, and personal characteristics of firearms owners will be included in concert with the ballistics of data as part of an overall personal protection/crime prevention formula.

066.4 "The Effects of Legal and Community Reactions on Families of Murdered Children," INGER SAGATUN and ANNA KUHL, San Jose State University

Families of murdered children have a strong sense of suffering from injustice with a need for restoring equity. How the legal system and local community react to the crime may affect their sense of victimization and the entire coping process. This paper discusses the impact of the relationship between offender and victim, apprehension and identification of the offender, speed and length of trial, type and severity of punishment, media publicity, and community reactions. These aspects will be analyzed from the perspectives of equity theory and attribution theory, and data will include case material and court and media documents.

066.5 "Victims as Activists: Participation in the Victims' Rights Movement," BRENT L SMITH and NANCY ADAMS, University of Alabama at Birmingham

The victims' rights movement began as grass roots organizations composed of victims, alienated by their treatment in the criminal justice system, who fought to ensure the rights of victims in the judicial process. Although these groups have begun to have considerable influence in the legislative area, little is known about these groups, their members, or the impact of victim legislation. This paper examines the
results of a pilot study of 1 of these groups and examines the motivations, attitudes and demographic characteristics of its members.

PANEL 067 ARREST AND INCARCERATION: IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF THE MENTALLY ILL INMATE

067.1 "An Analysis of the Interrelationships of Police/Citizen Contacts with Mentally Ill Persons," JEFFREY SENESE, Michigan State University

The issues involved in the provision of mental health service within correctional settings, as well as in the community, are problematic for criminal justice administrators, practitioners, and academics. The problems, concerning the mentally ill, however, should not be examined solely from a correctional perspective (as is typically the case), but could begin at the point of intake into the criminal justice system. The purpose of this analysis is to identify the relevant variables that lead to the arrest of mentally ill individuals. This analysis is based on earlier work of various scholars in the area of police-citizen contacts with the mentally ill. Specifically, Linda Teplin, who analyzed police-citizen contacts and found that the mentally ill were no more criminal than the general population, and also that they were being processed by the system disproportionate to their number in the general population. An analysis which attempts to further discern the causal relationships that underlie the phenomenon that Teplin uncovered could provide quite valuable information for policy formulation for police or other intake personnel. This study analyzes detailed information of Chicago during a 14-month period in 1980-81. There are a total of 1,382 such encounters involving 2,555 citizens. The conclusion which is drawn from this re-analysis of Teplin's data provides for police administrators a more directed and specific policy input than is presently available of police encounters with mentally ill individuals in the community.

067.2 "Treatment of the Chronically Mentally Ill in Jails," JAYNE RUSSELL, Maricopa County Sheriff's Office

This paper discusses the chronically mentally ill populations in jails. Discussion will address perspectives of crime and treatment pertaining to legislative changes, both nationally and locally within the state of Arizona. Some attention will be given to prescriptive treatment models and diversion programs, although the primary focus will contain strategies and practices within the Maricopa County Jail System and its' impedites within the criminal justice system. Discussion will address issues of staff training, inmate screening, identification of high-risk offenders, and treatment and follow-up.

067.3 "Advocacy Needs of the Long-term Mentally Ill in Jails," PAUL FREDULINO, Michigan State University

A survey of 458 long-term mentally ill people living in community settings was completed as part of a field experiment assessing the impact of a proactive advocacy intervention. The data revealed that 258 (56.3 percent) had been in jail at some point in their lives. Of this number, 126 (48.8 percent) were in the experimental condition in the experiment, whereby they received proactive advocacy services for 5 months. Data on the types of problems they identified, and the goals they set for addressing the problems, indicate that for these long-term mentally ill people-even those released from jail recently-the needs involve various aspects of everyday life, such as, food, shelter, employment training, benefits and entitlements, etc. In this regard their needs are comparable to the needs of both other long-term mentally ill people and many other non-mentally ill former jail inmates. Thus, while there is undoubtedly the need for special programming for the mentally ill in jail, interventions must also be available to facilitate reintegration into the community for both the mentally ill and the non-mentally ill jail populations. In this regard, then, the mentally ill jail inmate is not different from the non-mentally ill inmate-both require advocacy to reduce recidivism.

PANEL 068 CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN POLICE MANAGEMENT

068.1 "Labor Actions and Organizations: A Brief Examination of Their Relationship to American Law Enforcement," DAVID McELREATH, Southeast Missouri State University

The primary direction of this research is historical. Labor action/movement in the law enforcement profession can be characterized by a management view of labor organization as disloyalty or treason while the officers have viewed labor involvement as a response to the frustration of new receptive management. This examination traces early labor organizations activity of the 1800s up to the turbulent 1970s.
This paper will be a replication of an earlier study done by me in south Georgia. In the study of citizen and police officer attitudes toward police unions in south Georgia, I developed an instrument for assessing these attitudes. Therefore, it is my desire to further test this instrument by undertaking a study of citizen and police attitudes in north central Pennsylvania. The procedures in this study will involve administering the questionnaire to 100 citizens and 50 law enforcement officers in this area. Data comparison will be made in regard to citizen and police officer attitudes toward police unions and fraternal organizations, as well as age, sex, and racial collations. A chi square will be used to test the hypothesis that law enforcement personnel are more likely to favor police unions than are citizens. Regression analysis will be used on those questions revealing high levels of significance.

Using the beginning years of the 1960s as the start of the contemporary era of policing, this paper will examine factors external to law enforcement that have had a major impact on its organization, management and day-to-day operations. These factors include demographic trends relative to youth and the aged; cultural trends including decriminalization, sex role and lifestyle changes; and legal issues related to the Warren Court decisions of the 1950s and 1960s. The impact of the social changes related to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 will also be discussed. The above issues will be evaluated in terms of their effects on the criminal justice system generally and on the police community in particular. Projections of future adjustments and police operations and procedures will be presented.

On January 13, 1986, the Special Law Enforcement Officers Act (P.L. 1985 c. 439) was signed into law by Governor Thomas Kean, marking the end of a decade of controversy over the role that special police officers should occupy in New Jersey's law enforcement structure. The Act became effective October 2, 1986 and will affect the Jersey shore police departments in the summer of 1987. It repeals and replaces the current law (N.J.S.A. 40A: 14-146) regulating specials and contains provisions which govern nearly all aspects of the appointment, training and assignment of the state's 6,000 special law enforcement officers. This Act will have a significant impact on all specials throughout the state including the nearly 500 employed by 35 resort communities during the summer season.

This report describes America's early involvement with drugs. It presents an historical recording of the user, abuser, and the development of pharmaceutical empires. The effects of early drug use on American culture, and its subsequent criminalization.

The present system of statutes and regulations governing the use and abuse of opiate derivative substances (narcotics) has been utterly ignorant of psychopharmacological realities, and as such has been and remains quite irrational. A more rational, scientific, medically accurate understanding of the phenomena related to the use and abuse of both endogenous and exogenous narcotic substances is necessary to permit a legal approach that removes the illicit profits from narcotics sales and properly addresses issues of constitutionality and due process.

This paper uses as a central orienting image an idea suggested some years ago by Donald W. Ball (1967:293) who noted that "...to deal with apprehended violators only is to study the technically unskilled and the politically unconnected." In this paper the author presents, for comparative purposes, the results of 2 rather different research programs on the drug production-distribution-sales system in the Midwest. In 1 study, the author content-analyzed all 1985-86 police cases where charges based on drug law infractions (possession, sales, or conspiracy to sell) were filed. Particular attention was focused on the sequence of actions taken by both violators and the police that culminated in an arrest. The second study is
based on observational and interview data secured from persons directly engaged in profit in the production, distribution, and sale of illicit drugs. Together, these data indicate that the drug production-distribution-sales system as an economic enterprise is organized, sociologically speaking, into several tiers (Denzin, 1977), with each tier displaying unique features with regard to sources of supply, level of profit and risk, regular business practices, and relationships to law enforcement organizations. The author concludes with some suggestions about which members of which tiers within the drug production-distribution-sales are most at risk with regard to arrest and prosecution.

069.4 "Assessing Patterns of Drug Use in Baltimore County," JUDITH HARRIS, Baltimore County Police Department

Knowledge of drug use patterns is necessary for policy formulation and implementation, especially in terms of law enforcement strategies and treatment programs. Unfortunately it is usually impossible to accurately assess the overall extent of drug use and abuse. Instead, data is collected from a variety of sources to provide estimates used in policy planning. In this paper drug-related data from 3 sources are compared to determine similarities and differences in drug use among 3 population groups: those who come into contact with law enforcement agencies, high school students, and those enrolled in treatment programs. The results of this comparison indicate both similarities and differences among the groups. Reasons for these findings will be explored.

069.5 "Notes Toward An Ecological-Developmental Model of Substance Abuse," STEWART EPSTEIN, Mount St Clare College

It is amazing and frustrating to watch influential societal policymakers, leaders, and popular figures continue to try to solve the drug problem (both the use and abuse of legal drugs such as alcohol, tranquilizers, and tobacco, as well as the use and abuse of illegal drugs such as crack and cocaine) by getting tough, by more drug education, and by stopping it at its source, as if these well-intentioned and necessary steps will somehow be sufficient. They will not. This paper posits that we account for substance abuse as truly being a social problem with social solutions. It offers an ecological-developmental model of substance abuse, drawing upon the work of Urie Bronfenbrenner. Substance abuse is seen as stemming from faulty, mentally unhealthy, unloving, destructive, cold, non-growth oriented systems/environments in which people live, which must be changed/enriched.

PANEL 070 ISSUES AND TRENDS IN POLICE TRAINING: ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

070.1 "Police Human Relations: A Study of Variation," MICHAEL HAZLETT and DALIP DAS, Western Illinois University

Police human relations forms a part of a state-mandated training in the United States. While on the average this training is 20 hours (approximately), it varies widely from state to state. In this paper, we propose to look at reasons for variation by analysis of the level of association of a number of factors with changes in human relations training. These factors include: poverty level, unemployment; per capita spending for law enforcement and criminal justice, urbanization; the presence and levels of minority populations; level of sworn and non-sworn personnel per capita; the crime rate and aggravated assault rates; and number of officers killed or assaulted over time. It is hoped that an analysis of this type will reveal aggregate factors necessitating variations in human relations training among the states.

070.2 "The Impact of Law Enforcement Minimum Standards on Sheriff Departments: An Assessment," BERT WYATT and CALVIN LOVORN, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff

Minimum standards have been acclaimed as an integral part of the upgrading process for law enforcement nationwide. These standards were developed as a result of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Street Act of 1964. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to give a 10-year assessment of minimum standards, of selected Arkansas sheriff departments. This research is necessary to determine the impact of minimum standards on sheriff departments and the county governments who must pay the bill for the training of sheriff deputies. There have, in the past, been some sheriff departments which had attempted to resist minimum standards, while others readily welcomed the effort. These minimum training standards have allowed law enforcement to take a new step towards true professionalism. Moreover, communities are now demanding better protection and less abuse from those who are sworn to be guardians of society. Minimum standards must survive to prepare the officer for his increasingly complex role within society, while at the same time, maintaining an equitable approach to justice.
Proprietary police training (based on a for profit vocational education model) for non-police personnel is gaining in popularity. The fundamental issue is quality control: (1) who sets minimum standards and (2) what screening procedures will be used? Pennsylvania—which lacks minimum standards and permits unregulated proprietary police training—represents a worst case scenario. This paper uses applied research to explore the pros and cons of PPT in Pennsylvania. It identifies policy options, identifies the “best” solution, discusses an implementation strategy, and concludes with a benefit/cost analysis designed to aid policymakers in determining the best policy with regard to PPT in Pennsylvania.

Preservice Police Training: A Concept Whose Time Has Come, ROOSEVELT SHEPHERD, Shippensburg University

One of the most traditional and important components of professions is the non-negotiable requirement that role incumbents initially prepare themselves for entrance into the professional field. Doctors, lawyers, educators, engineers, architects, and others undergo strategic and lengthy professional preparation prior to acceptance into the professional group and prior to employment by agencies. Police try to emulate many of these professional groups, but are traditionally different in that they continue to follow a policy of entry level training after employment. Some evidence that this trend is changing has surfaced in the past 2 decades. Careful analysis supports the concept of pre-service training for police and seems to indicate that the concept’s time has come.

PANEL 071 ROUNDTABLE: BILINGUAL PROGRAMMING IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Why is special programming for non-English speaking (especially Hispanic) inmates needed in corrections? This seminar will address the programming issues that correctional administrators are confronting as a result of the influx of Hispanic inmates into correctional institutions. Speakers in this seminar will discuss legal and philosophical concerns pertinent to special programming, cost issues, and educational policy objectives of mainstreaming, cultural enrichment, and vocational training for real jobs in the community. Charles H Nygard will moderate the presentation and provide an overview of the demographic situation in New York State relevant to this programming policy. Petrita Hernandez-Rojas will discuss the philosophical, managerial, and educational policy considerations justifying special Hispanic programming in New York State. Robert L Fisher will discuss the philosophical, management, and educational policy considerations of special Hispanic programming from the contrary viewpoint. An (as yet unnamed) discussant will summarize the issues raised. Time will be set aside for questions from the audience.

PANEL 073 JAIL ISSUES IN THE 80s

The Impact of Jail: Tangible Costs and Affective Response, RALPH WEISHEIT and JOHN KLOFAS, Illinois State University

Confinement in jail carries with it a variety of consequences. Available research has focused primarily on problems of psychological adjustment among jail inmates. In this study we examine the tangible costs of incarceration for jail inmates. We then focus on variables that increase or decrease those costs. Finally, we investigate the relationship between the costs of confinement and the affective responses of inmates to incarceration.

Incarceration and Suicide: Theoretical Concerns and Recommendations for Response in the Local Jail Setting, CHARLES FIELDS, Saginaw Valley State College

Suicide among residents in local jails and lock-ups, while seemingly on the increase, has traditionally been ignored and little concern expressed by the criminal justice system. While the courts are placing more responsibility on local incarceration facilities for the protection of their inmates, many of these facilities have been slow to respond. It seems that the very nature of the traditional jail environment, the physical structure, and even staffing contributes to this problem and many have recognized that jail suicide can be reduced if not eliminated if modifications are made in these areas; the jail must be made to have a less physically and psychologically isolating effect on the inmate. This paper examines these environmental, behavioral, and social forces which contribute to suicide in the local jail setting and offers recommendations for response by local jail administrators.
073.3 "Judicial Intervention and Work Alienation. A Study of Jail Guards." MARK POGREBIN and ERIC POOLE, University of Colorado at Denver
This paper examines the effect of judicial intervention on experiences of work alienation among jail guards. From the viewpoint of the officers, court decisions and mandates have seriously infringed upon their authority, compromising their position vis-a-vis inmates and making it more difficult for them to perform their duties. Administrative, operational, and procedural changes are perceived as advancing the welfare of prisoners at the expense of the interests of the guards. Judicial intervention has thus led to heightened feelings of several forms of work alienation. An empirical assessment of these processes is presented using data obtained from 38 guards in 4 United States jails.

073.4 "Dealing Effectively With Jail Crowding: The Judges' Role." JULANTA PERLSTEIN, Pretrial Services Resource Center
That there is a crowding crisis in American jails is well documented. What then, is or should be the role of judges in dealing with jail crowding? Conventional responses to this question have focused on either the role of the federal judge, who in the course of presiding over a case involving jail conditions is called upon to manage a facility, or the role of a trial judge in making sentencing decisions. Recent research efforts have recognized that a nexus exists between the judicial and correctional systems that extends beyond the overseeing and sentencing roles. This Paper intends to expand this notion of interdependence to encompass the entire criminal justice system, with the judge as the pivotal actor.

073.5 "The Differential Use of Jail Confinement in California. A Comparative Cohort Longitudinal Study of Jail Admissions," PATRICK JACKSON, University of Missouri-St. Louis
The report summarizes the results of the first phase of a longitudinal study of persons admitted to 3 jails in California (Los Angeles, San Francisco and Yolo counties). The research is a response to the lack of information about the conditions of jails, the kinds of people who come to jail, their length of stay, and how they are released. This basic information is necessary to evaluate the plausibility of differing theories and ideologies underpinning the widespread use of confinement and the importance of the jail for penal policy and practice. The research design consists of a stratified random sample of jail admissions at the 3 jails. The 3 sampling strata included unsentenced individuals booked into the jails, unsentenced individuals who remain in custody over 72 hours, and sentenced inmates. Slightly less than 2,100 inmates were sampled and tracked through the jail system. The 3 jails were chosen for their distinctive qualities.

PANEL 074 ISSUES OF POLICE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

074.1 "Determining Staffing Needs to Provide Police Service on a Statewide Basis," RICHARD RAUB, Illinois State Police
Staffing a police department that serves large geographic areas such as state police is based on criteria different from a municipal agency. As part of an effort to help justify increased budgets and requests for manpower, the Illinois Department of State Police has developed a staffing model. This model attempts to overcome the 2 critical problems encountered by state police agencies. First, servicing calls requires availability of persons covering a wide geographic area. Personnel cannot be shifted easily from 1 area to another to assist. Second, patrol and activity initiated by patrol plays a more important role than in an urban area. Enough personnel have to be available at any moment to respond to accidents and criminal complaints. When not engaged, these officers must patrol highways and rural roads. However, because of the miles of road and the traffic related services the nonobligated time of officers required for calls is not sufficient. Additional officers must be included in the staffing. The model of the Illinois Department of State Police uses a Poisson distribution as a basis for assigning personnel to handle accidents and criminal complaints. It assumes that 1 position is required to handle 1 incident in a given area. More than 1 incident requires more than 1 officer specifically assigned to that area. The resulting mathematical model uses expected accidents, criminal complaints, miles of road, and vehicular traffic. It provides the ability to determine staffing needs given a set of parameters which affect those needs.

074.2 "A Contingency Approach to the Police Role Dilemma." DANIEL DEARTH, Pan American University
Historically, the debate over the police role in a democratic society has dwelt on the polarized views of what the police do vs. what they should do. More recent discussion of the police role has centered on the necessity to match the police role
to a given communities' needs. The result has been an implied but not stated contingency theory approach to deciding the appropriate police role. Little has been written clearly identifying the basic tenets of contingency theory as applicable to the police role issue. This paper attempts to provide a progress report in the role debate as well as to identify the origins of the contingency theory approach.

074.3 "The Impact of Shift Work on Law Enforcement Officers," EUGENE SCHMUCKLER, Georgia Police Academy and DAVID JOHNSON, Georgia College
This research examines the results of a survey undertaken to determine the impact of shift work on law enforcement personnel. It was shown that different shifts have impact not only upon the officer's physical condition but also upon family life and emotional well-being. It was noted that different shifts impact upon the number of accidents experienced by officers. No differences were noted in substance abuse as a result of shift worked. Clockwise rotation was shown as being more desirable than counter-clockwise rotation. Differences between male and female officers were also noted as a result of the shift worked.

074.4 "Job Stress: Some Implications for Law Enforcement Organizations," WILLIAM MCCAMEY, Western Illinois University
Claims related to job or occupational stress are currently on the increase. As a result of some significant legislative changes, reflective of societal expectations and judicial interpretation of worker's compensation legislation, the scope of compensation injuries has broadened to include injuries resulting from emotional stress. This paper addresses the legal implications of this issue for law enforcement organizations. Recommendations and conclusions discuss strategies and techniques of stress management that could be formulated and implemented to deal with the problem.

074.5 "A Critical Look at Police Personnel Rotation as an Anti-corruption Technique," PAUL E MURPHY, John Jay College
In an effort to combat police corruption, New York City has recently placed in motion a plan to transfer twenty percent of the patrol force every 5 years beginning with the senior officers-those most susceptible to misconduct. The theory behind this venture is to disrupt the clandestine cliques that form for the purpose of engaging in corrupt activities at the precinct level. After delineating the essential elements of the personnel rotation plan, the author examines the pros and cons of this approach from various aspects to ascertain its validity. He concludes that it is not a viable plan and offers his own recommendations.

PANEL 076 INTENSIVE SUPERVISION: A SIX YEAR FOLLOW-UP

076.1 "Intensive Supervision: The Effects of a Personal Planning Project With Shock Probationers," BRUCE GIBSON, Montgomery County Adult Probation Department
This paper will present the results of a 4-week personal planning project with shock probationers.

076.2 "Intensive Supervision: A Six Year Follow-up," EDWARD LATESSA, University of Cincinnati
This paper will examine the results of a 6-year follow-up of over 400 felony probationers that were diverted into an intensive supervision program. Outcome factors include arrests, convictions, incarceration, criminal behavior severity and social adjustment.

076.3 "Early Release of Incarcerated Felons into Intensive Supervision," FRANK PEARSON, Rutgers University
Some findings from the evaluation research on New Jersey's Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) are presented. Based on data collected on over 500 felons who were admitted into ISP from late 1983 through late 1985 and 500 felons who committed similar crimes but served ordinary terms of imprisonment, the advantages and the limitations of ISP are discussed. Specific findings are presented, including the impact of ISP on prison space, the monetary costs and benefits of the program, and subsequent recidivism rates relative to the recidivism of the ordinary term of the imprisonment group.

076.4 "Effectiveness of Intensive Supervision With Diverted Offenders," SUSAN NOONAN, University of Cincinnati
Prison populations are at an all-time high, and all evidence seems to indicate that the numbers will continue to increase. Ohio's penal institutions are already at 150
percent capacity, with 6,000 more inmates expected by July 1987. Consequently, the state of Ohio has made monies available to local jurisdictions in the form of probation subsidies. These subsidies are intended to allow probation departments to provide increased probation services to offenders who would otherwise be incarcerated. This study will examine 1 program, the intensive Treatment Program of the Montgomery County Adult Probation Department, to determine if intensive supervision is effective with diverted offenders.

**PANEL 077 WORKSHOP: THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION’S CRIMINAL PERSONALITY RESEARCH PROJECT**

The FBI's Criminal Personality Research Project was initiated in 1977 to enhance the Bureau's ability to aid federal and local law enforcement in the investigation of violent crime. Using a 57-page research protocol, over 100 violent offenders were interviewed in prisons across the United States who had perpetrated crimes of multiple murder, multiple rape, and abductions of children. Data gathering was accomplished by special agents of the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit, and was processed and analyzed by a research staff at Boston City Hospital under the direction of Dr. Ann Burgess and Special Agent Robert K Ressler. The project was eventually funded by a National Institute of Justice grant. Numerous articles in professional journals have been published as a result of the FBI's research project and 2 books on violent criminal personality and criminal personality profiling are scheduled for publication in the near future.

**PANEL 078 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND THE SCHOOLS: RESEARCH ON CAUSES AND INTERVENTION**

> **078.1 "Perceptions of Deviance Amongst Elementary School Children," FRANCES COLES, California State University-San Bernardino**

A review of the literature in criminal justice and education reveals very little data on elementary school children. Attention has been focused almost entirely upon the high school years. In 1985-86, the author administered questionnaires to teachers and interviewed 95 percent of the elementary school principals in the city of San Bernardino, California. This paper reports the results of these 2 studies and focuses upon what teachers report to be the more serious kinds of behavior problems they see in this age group. The data also reveals a growing concern about the family and social context in which children are maturing. The paper concludes with recommendations based upon the findings.

> **078.2 "Learning Disabilities and Juvenile Delinquency: An Exploration of Causal Processes," DANTE PENA, Sam Houston State University**

The long-standing association between learning disabilities and juvenile delinquency was explored. Four groups of youth (i.e., learning-disabled delinquents and nondelinquents as well as non-learning-disabled delinquents and nondelinquents) were compared on a psycho-social profile to determine what factors might discriminate the groups from each other. Initial analysis showed statistically significant results between the groups on several elements of the profile. However, more clear and less tentative results will not be available until the data is subjected to a discriminant analysis at a later date.

> **078.3 "The Smart Get Smarter and The Dumb Get Delinquent: The Effects of School Reform on At-Risk Youth," RICHARD LAWRENCE, University of Texas at San Antonio**

Research has shown that youth who do not like school, do not participate in school activities, and who perform poorly in school are more likely to engage in delinquent conduct. The present study focuses on the marginal, at-risk student and investigates the effects which recent educational reforms have had on student behavior and performance in school. Results indicate that school reforms which raise educational standards tend to improve the educational performance of youth who are already performing well, but may result in failure and dropout for at-risk youth. The study recommends a number of programs to assist at-risk youth to meet the higher educational standards and prevent delinquency and dropout.

> **078.4 "Can We Prevent Delinquency Through School?" ROSY EKOPENYONG, Michigan State University**

This paper presents the results of a case study of a Florida Alternative Education program. The immediate purpose of the program was to provide a less frustrating, and a less alienating learning environment and a learning package tailored to the needs, deficiencies, and learning abilities of the students. Ultimately, it was
aimed at making the learning experience a positive one, at enhancing academic success and positive self-perception, at reducing academic maladjustment, truancy, premature drop-out, and delinquency involvement. The paper will examine what has worked or has not worked for whom and why.

078.5 "Relationship Between Learning Disabilities and Juvenile Delinquency," CONCETTA CULLIVER and ROBERT SIGLER, University of Alabama.

Juvenile crime has continued to rise. The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) indicate that children and youth under the age of 18 comprise approximately 36 percent of those arrested for all indexes of crime. Much controversy exists relevant to a possible link between juvenile delinquency and learning disabilities. The observation that many delinquent children encounter learning disability problems resulted in the conjecture that learning disabilities may lead to juvenile delinquency. Establishing the relationship between juvenile delinquency and learning disabilities has been difficult. This may have resulted from the ambiguity associated with the definitions, causes, and characteristics involving juvenile delinquency and learning disabilities. This paper presents a model clarifying definitions and causation.

PANEL 079 POLICE INVESTIGATION: METHODS AND ANALYSIS

079.1 "An Analysis of Police Investigative Effectiveness," GARY CORDNER, Eastern Kentucky University

This paper examines patterns of crime clearance rates by size of jurisdiction, type of jurisdiction, and geographic region. Also examined is a case study from a small town police department. The data are considered for evidence on the causes and limits of police investigative effectiveness.

079.2 "Informant is a Dirty Word," ROBERT REINERTSEN, Western Illinois University

Several recent, highly publicized cases, including the DeLorean drug trial, the Greyhound sting operation involving corrupt Chicago judges, and the municipal corruption investigation of New York City government, all feature the testimony of informants as prosecution witnesses. The use of informants is an integral and necessary part of many criminal investigations and subsequent prosecutions. This paper will explore all aspects of the use of informants by law enforcement agencies. It will cover the areas of legal aspects, administrative managing of informants, practical working of informants, as well as the ethical issues involved. An attempt will be made to establish a universal set of guidelines for law enforcement agencies in dealing with informants.

079.3 "The Control of Psychophysiological Response by Biofeedback Relaxation Measures," DENNIS BROWN, Kearney State College

Modern polygraphy assumes that lying is deliberate and purposeful, and is accompanied by emotionality. Common response measurements are respiration, perspiration (GSR), blood pressure, and heart rate. Each of these are known to be altered by emotional situations. An assumption is that these emotional responses are automatic (governed by the autonomic nervous system). The research question is whether or not individuals can learn, through biofeedback, to alter their physiological responses to the extent that deception is undetectable by the polygraph. The study involves the use of 20 subjects in a contrived crime situation. All of the subjects will be guilty of the crime, but will be instructed to deny their guilt and attempt to produce truthful results on the polygraph test. One half of the subjects will have received prior training in biofeedback relaxation procedures. Experimental results indicate relaxation procedures (EMG) affect psychological measurements independently (P.01), but collectively are not statistically significant.

079.4 "An Assessment of the Validity and Utility of Pre-employment Polygraph Screening," HOWARD TIMM and KEITH HEDGES, Southern Illinois University

The purpose of this study was to assess the validity and utility of preemployment polygraph screening in an analog situation. Thirty-nine subjects completed several paper and pencil tests including a questionnaire addressing their degree of concern and involvement in 15 areas of possible misconduct. Later, they were given a re-employment polygraph examination by an experienced field examiner who used regular field procedures. Data across subjects was linked only by numbers selected anonymously by the subjects themselves. Issues addressed include the nature and extent of admissions, the rates of correct and incorrect chart interpretation, and the factors affecting the result.
080.1 "Limiting Corporate Liability for Criminal Acts: The Rise and Fall of RICO and Other Developments," EDWARD McCabe, Eastern Michigan University

Recent developments affecting corporate liability for criminal acts are examined with special emphasis on RICO, the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act. Adopted in 1970 and designed to give federal prosecutors a new weapon against organized crime, RICO has been recently discovered as a means to attack any enterprise exhibiting a pattern of racketeering. Since such a pattern can consist of 2 or more acts from a long list, many, if not most, corporations could be subject to RICO prosecution. Such corporate vulnerability is inconsistent with the current trend in federal law which has included changes making the prosecution of corporations and their officers more difficult.

080.2 "The Right to Counsel and Informants," ALFREDO GARCIA, Florida International University

The Sixth Amendment's guarantee of the right to counsel is critically implicated in cases where the government employs informants to elicit incriminating statements from criminal suspects in the absence of counsel. This paper will examine the constitutional dimensions of the problem, discuss recent United States Supreme Court decisions bearing on the issue, and assess the approaches which have been advanced to balance the competing interests of the government's need to investigate crime versus the suspect's right to counsel at critical stages of the criminal process.

080.3 "California Courts' Approach to the Reliability of Uncorroborated Informants as a Basis for a Search Warrant," GARY COLBOTH, California State University-Dominguez Hills

A magistrate in California is often required to assess the reliability of an informant to determine whether the informant's uncorroborated information is sufficient for issuance of a search warrant. The informant may be a police officer, citizen, regular tipster, or even a criminal accomplice. The assessment is more difficult if the informant has had involvement with the crime and/or the police want to protect the identity of the informer. California court decisions treat tested and reliable informants differently than untested ones.

080.4 "Criminal Libel vs. Civil Libel," SHIRLEY NORRIS, WILLIAM DAVIS, and GREGORY CLARK, North Carolina Central University

Criminal Libel: At common law, criminal libel was designed to keep the peace by replacing self-help in redeeming the reputation of the person offended. However usage of the sanction of criminal libel declined as preferences in the form of damages increased the usage of civil libel. Civil libel: modern usage of the offense of defamation has blossomed into a theory of damages, usually monetary. Case law has tended to permit easier access to the courts through civil liability, restricting criminal sanctions to only those instances where calculated falsehoods have no social value.

080.5 "Societal Expectations of Privacy and the Burger Court," ALTON SLANE, Muhlenberg College

Three 1986 decisions by the United States Supreme Court clearly demonstrate the Court's view of the limits of Fourth Amendment protections in regard to regulatory inspections of businesses and the open field and plain view doctrines. Dow Chemical Co. vs. United States, California vs. Ciraolo, and New York vs. Class are in line with the Burger Court's emphasis on lessening the scope of the Fourth Amendment's ban on unreasonable searches and seizures. Expectations of privacy are given especially narrow constructions by 5-4 margins in all 3 cases. This paper reviews the above decisions, traces their lineage and in particular, analyzes their restrictive views of "societal expectations of privacy."

081.1 "The Federal War on Drugs: Business as Usual," WALTER HOPKINS, University of Southern Indiana

Drug control legislation recently passed by the Congress at the urging of the President represents the latest application of the Reagan Administration's "get tough" policy on crime. The paper will review the recent federal actions found in the Crime Control Act of 1984 and the continuity found in the newest federal legislation. An assessment will also be made of the likelihood that the proposals in this newest war on crime will be successful.
The authors address the void of ethical and theoretical discussion of the proposition that legalized heroin maintenance in the United States will ameliorate conditions associated with the heroin blackmarket. Following a concise review of the reasoning supporting that argument, 2 questions are raised: Will legalized heroin maintenance reduce the addict population? The authors argue no. Should distribution of heroin be in the hands of the government or private enterprise? The foreboding implications of both approaches are discussed. The authors conclude that legalized heroin maintenance is no panacea; its implementation holds the possibilities for even graver consequences than the present situation.

The war on drugs has begun. A prime target is the schools. Police and educators will combine to sweep, sniff and strip in an unprecedented effort to rid our educational institutions of illegal substances. Basic freedoms are threatened. Search and seizure in schools is too important to be left to educators. In an effort to bring the issue to the attention and understanding of criminal justice professionals and academics, this paper traces the evolution of what the writer terms the school search exception to the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The hope is that with increased awareness and scrutiny, American schools will not be overrun in the antidrug stampede.

Since 1980 over half of the states have changed their laws pertaining to drunk driving. The common objective of these changes was to reduce the number of fatalities and accidents through stricter and more punitive sanctions. This paper will present an overview of the major studies which have been conducted on the impact of the new laws. Particular attention will be given to those studies using the recommended research methodology of an interrupted time series analysis developed by Box and Jenkins and refined by McCleary and Hay. The paper will focus on 4 states which have recently completed evaluations of their drunk driving laws: Arizona, California, Louisiana and Pennsylvania.

The objective of this study is to determine if anti-drunk driving legislation, enacted by various states between January 1979-December 1983, has significantly reduced the number of alcohol-involved traffic fatalities. The next level of analysis involves determining if a relationship exists between changes in the frequency of alcohol-involved fatalities and preparations made by criminal justice agencies prior to implementation of the new law.

In an area of technological advances, criminal justice professionals have continued to struggle with the softer elements in society, namely human behavior, criminality, overcrowding and hard-on-crime politics. Even though the Martinson report was written almost a decade ago, the "nothing works" philosophy still permeates the criminal justice system and this philosophy, along with paltry resources given to corrections and the criminal justice system, has had a crippling affect that undoubtedly will be felt for years to come. Some politicians say that our correctional system is in a crisis situation. So, what do we do? We can build more prisons at enormous costs to the state coffers or we can selectively imprison the most dangerous offenders. Option 1 is not only expensive but when do we stop? Option 2 is legally problematic and, as most criminologists know, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to predict dangerousness.
082.3 "Implementing Intensive Parole Supervision in Massachusetts," RICHARD LUNDEN, Massachusetts Parole Board

The Massachusetts Parole Board is presently involved in the process of developing an intensive level of parole supervision for certain parolees. This paper is intended to describe the way in which this program originated, the process by which eligibility criteria for inclusion in the program were developed, the criteria that different segments of the agency felt should be included, and what the supervision standards would be. Further, the paper describes how the Massachusetts program is similar and different from some of the other intensive supervision programs already in place in other states.

082.4 "Recidivism of Alcohol Abusing Probationers," ROGER PENNEL, Central Missouri State University

The purpose of this study is to examine the characteristics of alcohol abusing probationers who were enrolled in an alcohol education program sponsored by the state Division of Probation and Parole. The 194 subjects were either involved in an alcohol-related offense, were using alcohol at the time of a nonalcohol offense, or were found to have an alcohol abuse problem after the arrest. General characteristics examined included demographic information, information about the original offense, social/legal history, prior alcohol abuse treatment and perceptions of their problems. Using these characteristics, comparisons will be made between the recidivist and nonrecidivist probationers.

082.5 "The Importance of 'Failure to Report' in Probation Supervision," JAMES DAVIS, Department of Probation, New York City

An analysis of variance was performed on 48 probationers to determine factors important in failing to report. The results showed that the number of letters, telephone contacts, and field visits either alone or in combination with biweekly or monthly reporting, affected the number of failures to report. However, biweekly or monthly reporting alone was not significantly related to failing to report. Although this is an exploratory study since the probationers were not randomly assigned to the treatment levels, the results have policy indications for future research using controlled experimental designs.

PANEL 083 CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACULTY DEVELOPMENT, ROLE, AND PRODUCTIVITY

083.1 "Faculty Internships," KENNETH DURKIN, Western Illinois University

Internships have become an integral part of criminal justice higher education. Through internships, academic institutions have been able to develop working relationships with various criminal justice agencies. These relationships have provided students the opportunity to apply and relate their theoretical background to various aspects of the criminal justice system. In return, the participating agency acquires additional personnel that may be only temporary but still energetic, enthusiastic, and able to provide meaningful service. The purpose of this paper is to examine the concept of faculty internships. Issues to be addressed include, feasibility of faculty internships; possible exchange programs, such as faculty or practitioner exchanges, and administrative concerns.

083.2 "Professional Development in Corrections: A Cutting Edge Approach," JAMES JENGELESKI, Shippenburg University

A criminal justice professional practicum was designed for faculty enhancement of past, present, and future correctional policies, practices and legal decisions in the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections. The professional practicum is designed to enhance and update the experiential and academic background of faculty relating to the direct needs of the department of criminal justice in the areas of teaching and research endeavors.

083.3 "Criminal Justice Faculty: A Portrait of North Carolina's Community College Instructional Staff," MARY ALM, Western Piedmont Community College

North Carolina has 44 public 2-year, postsecondary institutions offering criminal justice educational programs. Approximately 5,000 students are enrolled in these programs and in the winter quarter of the 1985-86 school year, 145 full-time and part-time instructors were teaching in these programs. The Criminal Justice Curriculum Improvement Project conducted a mail survey of these faculty in March 1986 and obtained an 84 percent response rate. The presenter will discuss the results of this survey which include information on the educational and experiential backgrounds of the respondents, their philosophical orientations to criminal justice education, and their opinions about the problems facing criminal justice education and the improvement that might be made to criminal justice educational programs.
"Butcher, Baker, Priest: Perceived Differences in Role Expectations For Professors by Criminal Justice Majors," BILL WAKEFIELD, University of Nebraska at Omaha and JOEL SNELL, Kirkwood College

Much has been written about the perceived differences between criminal justice majors versus other university students concerning such factors as background, study/learning habits and rates, and the alleged differences in basic orientation to higher education: theoretical or applied. It is the intent of the present study to assess the nature and extent of the perceived theoretical vs. applied orientation as it pertains to role expectations for professors of both criminal justice students and other university majors in criminal justice courses. Results of a survey of students' responses to a questionnaire designed to elicit attitudes concerning what a student feels to be the proper role for a professor (either theoretical or more applied in orientation to the subject) will be represented along with some conclusions and possible implications for the teaching of criminal justice at the post-secondary school level.

"Publishing in Criminology and Criminal Justice," MICHAEL PALMIOTTO and JOHN STENSRUD, State University of New York - Brockport

This paper presents findings from a survey of 110 journals and related publications which publish professional and scholarly works in the areas of criminology and criminal justice. The requirements of publishing in these forums as well as the typical topics and subject areas are summarized. Information from this survey is presented to aid persons interested in publishing in this area.

PANEL 084 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT: A LOOK AT SOME SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS

"Adopting Alternative Dispute Resolution in the Field of Criminal Justice," CHLOE BASS, Sam Houston State University

A growing number of alternative dispute resolution programs are being instituted throughout the country. This development has occurred primarily in response to the many difficulties the American courts have experienced in the processing of criminal and civil cases. This paper explores the applicability of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to the criminal justice system. Typologies of existing programs and considerations of appropriate offenses for resolution through mediation are discussed. This presentation concludes with policy implications for the future modification of traditional actions through the creation of alternative offense dispute resolution (AODR).

"Elderly Utilization of Crime Prevention Measures," MARIAN DARLINGTON-HOPE, University of Massachusetts-Boston

Law Enforcement agencies and other organizations concerned with crime have increasingly urged the public to make their homes and neighborhoods safer. Among the elderly, fear of crime is much greater than the threat of victimization. This paper is based on an analysis of a Bureau of Justice Statistics study of crime prevention measures taken by the American public. The subset of the elderly was extracted from the sample of 2,016 individuals questioned about crime prevention. An analysis was conducted and compared to the current data on fear of crime and victimization rates on the elderly. The findings of this analysis highlight the efforts of citizens to combat crime, thus providing practitioners with valuable information on crime prevention.

"Victim-witness Assistance Evaluation in a Rural Minnesota County," DARRELL DeGRAM, American Technological University and MICHELLE HUNTER, Bemidji State University

The criminal justice system in the United States has traditionally focused on the offender. Attention is now being directed towards the victim. Many states are now providing resources and encouragement to its criminal justice agencies to assist both victims of crimes and witnesses. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the victim-witness assistance provided in 1 rural county in Minnesota to determine if there was a need for a separate victim-witness advocacy program. The study provides a logical procedure of determining what is being done in a given jurisdiction to assist victims and witnesses, what should be done, and what procedures should be followed in making the necessary changes. A list of recommendations is provided for those interested in making a similar evaluation. In addition, sample forms and a list of model programs are provided.

"Cold Turkey, Soteriology, and Social Conformity," LEROY GRUNER, Northern Kentucky University

Instead of decreasing, the drug problem seems to be increasing, taking ever more sophisticated forms, and reaching a wider range of groups within society.
Meanwhile, remedial programs proliferate with varying degrees of success. One such program, religiously oriented Teen Challenge, has grown to worldwide proportions operating hundreds of centers with considerable therapeutic success. It is hypothesized that this program will be more successful among blacks and whites in the United States, because of a common cultural heritage, than with Hispanics. A follow-up study was conducted on graduates from the Teen Challenge program 7-years after graduation to test the hypothesis. Contrary to expectations, it was the Hispanics who seemed to do particularly well in this type of program.

**PANEL 085 LEGAL ISSUES: ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL AND PRISONER RIGHTS AND REMEDIES**

085.1 "The Loss of Local Control Over Prison Administration," AGNES BARO, Sam Houston State University

There are currently 33 states operating prisons under federal court scrutiny. This paper contains the assertion that overcrowding and the development of an interventionist judiciary are insufficient explanations for the loss of local control. Characteristics of current litigation, consent decree negotiation, and out of court settlements indicate that states are failing to manage prisons in a legal, effective manner. Policy issues in need of further research are identified and suggestions for more effective management are offered.

085.2 "Limitation on Prisoner Remedies," JANET PORTER, University of Nebraska-Omaha

In 1981 and 1984, the United States Supreme Court held that prisoners may not sue under 42 U.S.C. §1983 for either negligent or intentional loss of property if an adequate state remedy is available (in both cases, the state tort claims acts). In 1986, the Court considered cases where prisoners were injured as a result of negligent conduct by corrections officials and held that there was no constitutional due process deprivation for negligent action by prison officials. A prisoner could not bring a §1983 suit even if there was no adequate state remedy. This paper will examine the state tort claims procedures to determine under what circumstances inmates will be essentially without legal redress if they are injured or lose property through the negligent conduct of prison officials.

085.3 "Prisoners' Rights in the Rehnquist Era: An Old Twist?" RICHARD FREY, SUNY College at Brockport

During his tenure, Chief Justice Burger often spoke out about the need to examine and reform the operation of correctional institutions in order to provide real rehabilitation. The Court, during his tenure, recognized "there is no iron curtain drawn between the Constitution and the prisons of this country." This paper examines Justice Rehnquist's opinions during this time and concludes he has led the Court back to a position very close to that often referred to as "hands off."

084.4 "Constitutional Issues in Prison Privatization," ROLANDO del CARMEN, Sam Houston State University

This paper will focus on the constitutional issues involved in the move towards prison privatization. The basic constitutional issues addressed are liability of public agencies for the actions of private individuals or corporations—using the concept of state action, and whether or not the power to punish and incarcerate can be delegated by the state to private persons or agencies. Other legal issues will also be addressed, such as whether or not statutes are needed to contract with third parties and what provisions should be included in the contract. The paper concludes with tips on how public agencies might protect themselves legally when entering into contract with private persons or agencies for privatizing prisons.

085.5 "Institutional Litigation: Can the Courts Run Correctional Facilities?" ROSLYN MURASKIN, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

This paper will deal with institutional litigation where the courts are requested to oversee the operation of correctional facilities. The issues to be dealt with are whether the courts have the power to run the correctional facilities and what, if any, precedents exist? An analysis will also be made of court holdings dealing with litigation stemming from the correctional facilities as well as the policy issues involved. A question of enforcing these holdings will also be discussed.

**PANEL 086 WORKSHOP: THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION'S CRIMINAL PERSONALITY RESEARCH PROJECT II**

The FBI's Criminal Personality Research Project was initiated in 1977 to enhance the bureau's ability to aid federal and local law enforcement in the investigation of
violent crime. Using a 57-page research protocol, over 100 violent offenders were interviewed in prisons across the United States who had perpetrated crimes of multiple murder, multiple rape and abductions of children. Data gathering was accomplished by special agents of the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit, and was processed and analyzed by a research staff at Boston City Hospital under the direction of Dr. Ann Burgess and Special Agent Robert K Ressler. The project was eventually funded by a National Institute of Justice grant. Numerous articles in professional journals have been published as a result of the FBI's research project and 2 books on violent criminal personality and criminal personality profiling are scheduled for publication in the near future.

PANEL 087 THE IMPACT OF PRISON CONSTRUCTION ON OVERCROWDING AND REFORM

087.1 "Prison Construction in the United States Trends and Issues," MAX SCHLUETER, Norwich University
Based on an analysis of data from over 1,100 prison/jail construction proposals, this paper discusses trends in prison construction during the period 1980-84. The analysis depicts a comprehensive picture of the nature of prison construction projects at the federal, state and local levels. Issues discussed include the number, size, and type of facilities proposed by jurisdiction, cost and financing strategies; justification for and against construction, official and public reaction to proposals; nature of resistance against proposals; and innovative alternatives to construction. Policy related conclusions focus on the complexity of local decision making in regards to construction, the over reliance by jurisdictions on construction as a solution to overcrowding, and the tendency of jurisdictions to ignore accepted construction standards in the areas of size and security classification.

087.2 "From Prison Farm to Correctional Institution in One Decade: Reform or Change?" PETER WICKMAN, State University of New York-Potsdam
This paper describes the transition from prison farm to modern correctional institution in the Mississippi State Department of Corrections since the federal district court decision, Gates vs. Coller (1972). Data gathered in the course of fieldwork-from questionnaires and interviews with correctional officers and managers as well as observations, to assess the impact of changes implemented since this litigation assessed the extent to which the adaptation of modern penal practices to the former State Penitentiary at Parchman, through the construction of modern maximum security facilities and institution of the Unit Management Concept, has moved beyond the penal reform envisaged by the original petitioners and their sponsors in the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law who instituted the above litigation.

087.3 "Ten Years After: Prison Overcrowding in Louisiana, 1975-1985," BURK FUSTER, University of Southwestern Louisiana
In the summer of 1975, federal district Judge Gordon West ordered Louisiana's penitentiary at Angola closed to new inmates because of severe overcrowding. This paper looks at the public and political response to this problem from 1975 to 1985 and finds that despite massive budget increases and an ambitious prison construction program the overcrowding problem is worse now than it was in 1975. Angola is still closed to new admissions.

PANEL 088 INNOVATIONS IN CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

088.1 "Exploring Patterns of Change in Self-concept: Over a Period of Institutional Treatment: A Case Study," DONNA KUCHIS, Glassboro State College
Most juvenile treatment modalities profess to change more than just behavior, they attempt to achieve a corresponding inner or attitudinal change. Glen Mills School, located outside Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a treatment-oriented facility whose philosophy centers around the premises that all people behave for the same reasons-their goals being to achieve status and feel good about themselves. A conflict exists in the institutional setting. Values and self concept play an important role in both treatment and inmate hierarchy. This study examines individual changes in self esteem as a function of these 2 institutional forces. It explores operationalizing the term "self concept" and those values by which the individual identifies himself. Through an adaptation of the self-anchoring striving scale, information is assessed which increases our understanding of the individual inner-experience of institutional treatment.
088.2 "Application of Selected Videotape Presentations in Group Psychotherapy With Violent, Chronic, Juvenile Offenders," ARTHUR EISENBUCH, Weaversville Intensive Treatment Unit
The Weaversville Intensive Treatment Unit is a 22 bed secure program operated by RCA Service Company under a contract with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The psychological-cognitive treatment paradigm is reviewed, particularly in relation to the utilization of modeling, cognitive re-framing and group discussion in offender rehabilitation. Four video presentations (The Iceman Cometh, Look Back in Anger, The Man With the Golden Arm, and Dino) are explicated in relation to both generic correctional treatment goals and the specific juvenile offender group psychotherapy process. Compatibility with existing treatment modalities and implications for further research are discussed.

088.3 "Success Academy: A New Treatment Model for Corrections," REID MONTGOMERY JR, University of South Carolina
There are over 500,000 inmates serving time in the United States. Many of these persons are talented writers, artists, and athletes. A new type of facility, to be named Success Academy, should be established for these talented individuals. The author, in his paper, suggests how such an institution could be established. The Success Academy might be the "Harvard of Corrections."

088.4 "Restoration of Rights and Expungement of Records for Ex-offenders," VELMER BURTON, FRANCIS CULLEN, and LAWRENCE TRAVIS III, University of Cincinnati
The collateral consequences of a criminal conviction can be quite severe including loss of rights such as franchise, ability of the offender to enter into civil contracts, employment, and the like. This paper examines the practices and procedures available in the states for the restoration of rights and the expunction of conviction records.

088.5 "Prison Reform: The Inmates' Views," CHARLES HANNA, Duquesne University
How do prisoners evaluate a correctional innovation designed to facilitate their change rather than to force change upon them? This paper offers an answer to this question by using 2 types of descriptive data. Structured interviews with male, federal prisoners yielded a consistent and relatively positive assessment of the innovation. Ten months of intensive observation and informal interviews, however, generated data that sometimes complements and sometimes confounds the interview data.

PANEL 090 POLICE PROFESSIONALISM: A RE-EXAMINATION

090.1 "Police Disposition of Felony Arrests," ROBERT LANGWORTHY, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Recent research highlights the fact that police discretion is not exercised solely on the street by patrol officers but also at headquarters after an arrest has been made. Police departments do not exist as simple conduits to prosecution once an arrest has been made but serve as another screen through which some people who have been arrested will not pass. The proposed research will examine police disposition of felony arrests in an effort to shed light on the organizational and environmental correlates of police agency arrest release rates.

090.2 "Higher Education and Police Arrests," MARK BLUMBERG and WARD PARKER, Central Missouri State University
This study explores the relationship between higher education and arrest activity for police officers in Kansas City (MO). By examining the number of arrests made by a random sample of officers who served with the department in the late 1970s, the research will analyze the question of whether college educated officers differ in their arrest activity from non-college educated officers. The research design will incorporate procedures to control for other variables which could affect this relationship, i.e., length of police service, job assignment, etc. The findings will be compared to those of previous studies which have examined this issue.

090.3 "Linkages Between Professionalization and Professionalism Among Police Chiefs," ROBERT REGOLI and JOHN CRANK, University of Colorado-Boulder; ROBERT CULBERTSON, Eastern Montana College; and ERIC POOLE, University of Colorado-Denver
A large body of research has examined the impact of the police professionalization movement on police officers' attitudes. The present research examines 2 ideas commonly treated as alternate forms of the police professionalization movement: police agency professionalization and officer professionalism. To operationalize professionalism, we focus on police chiefs' responses to 3 professionalism subscales. We found that the relationship between professionalization and
professionalism among police chiefs resembles a "loosely coupled system," and that role-specific characteristics show the greatest influence on chiefs' levels of professionalism.

090.4 "Destruction of a Profession The Case of Law Enforcement." SAM SOUKYAL. Sam Houston State University

Like the Holy Roman Empire, the police profession in America is falling. And like the Holy Roman Empire it is falling (contrary to the common view) because of internal decay. Such decay has been gradually occurring because of the profession's inability to exercise its sovereignty to continue to produce its own heroes, to protect its own integrity, to govern its members, and to maintain its independence through a durable investment in its new generations. The paper will analyze the shattered state of the police profession and ways and means of reversing the trend.

PANEL 091 WORKSHOP: MANAGING THE TRANSITION TO AUTOMATION

Once the computers arrive, so does a whole new set of problems. Management must decide how to go about the automation process, how to overcome employee resistance, and how to ensure that employees become productive as quickly as possible. This presentation will address management expectations, computer phobia, computer literacy, and training techniques. The focus of the presentation is to aid managers in identifying potential problem areas and provide guidance in solving these problems.

PANEL 092 CONTROVERSIES IN LEGAL POLICIES

092.1 "Pornography and Public Policy: An Assessment of the 1970 and 1986 National Commissions on Obscenity and Pornography." JAY ALHANESE. Niagara University

A comparison of the conclusions of the Attorney General's Commission in 1986 with the United States Commission of Obscenity and Pornography in 1970 will be made. An assessment of the conclusions and implications of the Commissions in light of their depiction of: (1) the extent of the apparent problem. (2) the effects of pornography on behavior. (3) changes needed in law and law enforcement. and (4) recommendations for diminution of the problem.

092.2 "Gun Control: A Symbolic Crusade?" RAYMOND KESSLER, Memphis State University

The theoretical perspective presented in Joseph Gusfield's study of the Prohibition movement (Symbolic Crusade, 1963) is applied to the controversy over gun control. Similarities between the 2 "crusades" are noted and an analysis of pro-control literature reveals certain symbolic themes. These themes are integrated into a hypothesis which is evaluated in light of public opinion surveys and other research.

092.3 "Justice Sandra Day O'Connor: Law and Order Justice?" RICHTER MOORE JR. Appalachian State University

An analysis will be made of the position Justice O'Connor has taken on Criminal Justice Issues in her 5 years on the Supreme Court. Whether her law and order position is, in fact, as firm as it is perceived will be determined.

092.4 "The Exclusionary Rule in the Circuit Courts During the Burger Era," DONALD JACKSON and JAMES RIDDLESPERGER JR. Texas Christian University

In this paper, we analyze the application of the exclusionary rule to Fourth Amendment search and seizure cases by the Circuit Court of Appeal during 1969-85. We wish to address several questions. First, have the Circuits applied the exclusionary rule in a pro-prosecution or pro-acused manner during the period and have pro-prosecution rates increased over the years studied? Second, what impact, if any, has the Supreme Court had on the interpretation of the exclusionary rule at the circuit level? Finally, what is the current status of the exclusionary rule as it is applied at the circuit level? To answer these questions, we have read and coded the 666 search and seizure cases decided in the federal circuits during 1969-85.

PANEL 093 INTERVENTION: BROWARD COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE STRATEGIES FOR PRACTITIONERS


Research has continued to expand in crime scene technology. One of the major advances of this technology has been the sophistication of blood spatter analysis. The growth of this scientific development has led to tremendous forensic
achievements in detailing where events occurred, their sequence, and numerous other characteristics. This presentation will include information on recent homicide investigations that heavily relied on blood spatter interpretation in order to bring about apprehension and conviction of the suspects. A complete overview of blood spatter will also be presented.

093.2 "Community Relations and Crime Prevention," DAVID YURCHUCK, broward Sheriff's Office, Florida
This paper will discuss community relations as it reflects on the improvement of law enforcement in the community. Community involvement is fast becoming one of the most effective crime prevention programs. The interaction and total involvement of the community in the criminal justice system will be discussed and a review of innovative community relations programs will be presented.

093.3 "Intervention in the Crack Cocaine Epidemic," STEVE BERTUCELLI, Broward Sheriff's Office, Florida
As a result of the epidemic of crack cocaine within the south Florida area, the Broward Sheriff's Office has implemented a strategy of highly visible enforcement, inclusive of reverse stings, area sweeps and base house search techniques. It has additionally developed public awareness programs inclusive of the "Crack Hot Line," and development of telecommunications videos for school systems awareness. The presentation will include discussion of the problem of continuing cocaine trafficking as it impacts south Florida and other parts of the country.

PANEL 095 VIOLENCE AND OVERCROWDING IN JAILS: ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL THE INMATE POPULATION

095.1 "Provision of Technical Assistance in Jail Crowding," HOWARD MESSING, Nova University and NORM COX
This paper reviews technical assistance provided to over 70 local jails by the federal government in attempts to deal with the problems caused by their crowded jails. This technical assistance is reviewed, categorized and analyzed by the authors in an attempt to determine the most effective conditions for the provision for technical assistance. The authors offer specific suggestions for providers of technical assistance and observe conditions which maximize the efficiency of this advice. The results of the study will be of interest to any social science professional providing consultant services.

095.2 "Violence in Jails: Measuring the Impact of Crowding," DALE SECHR EST, Florida International University
Jail populations nationwide are increasing at the rate of 41 percent from 1978 through 1983, and capacities are also increasing. These increases raise questions about the potential for increased violence in crowded jails. The author will examine incident data for the Dade County Jail in Miami, Florida. Using incident rates as the dependent variable the following questions are addressed: (1) are rates affected by increases in population?, (2) do rates vary by age, sex, race/ethnicity, or crime of commitment?, (3) are rates higher in certain areas of the facility?, (4) are rates related to staffing (numbers, turnover, etc.), and (5) are rates related to programs available? Implications for future policy will be addressed.

095.3 "Today's Jails: Problems and Potentials," LAWRENCE BENNETT, W JAY MERRILL, and CHERYL JANKOWSKI, National Institute of Justice
Of the 6 million individuals arrested each year, most will be locked up in local jails which, at any given time, house over 200,000 inmates. Among the largest jails nearly 22 percent were under court order in 1984 to reduce their populations. Since 1978 the percentage of inmates held awaiting trial has been slightly over 50 percent. Can jail populations be reduced? Can jails be better managed? Findings from recent preliminary studies reviewed in the present paper offer a number of suggestions as to areas of activity that might be examined to bring many jail problems under control.

095.4 "Avoiding Civil Litigation in Overcrowded Jails," PAUL EMBERT, Michigan State University
An estimated 210,000 persons were confined in the nation's jails on June 30, 1982. This number reflected a one-third increase from February 1978 (when the total jail population was previously measured). The number has continued to grow. Accompanying this growth in jail population, a body of litigation that did not exist twenty years ago has evolved and commands significant attention in the courts. Jailers have been forced to face issues as diverse as the adequacy of food to the ability of jail inmates to use typewriters. In many instances jail crowding and
overcrowding has exacerbated the potential for litigation. This paper will explore the implications of litigation and alternatives to incarceration in terms of reducing the potential civil suits resulting from jail overcrowding.

**PANEL 096 THE ROLE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION IN MEETING AGENCY NEEDS**

096.1 "Early Recollections in Criminal Justice Education," GREGORY CORAM and DEANNA SHIELDS, Fairmont State College

The value of early recollections (ERs) in identifying personality variables has been used extensively. This study compared the early recollections of criminal justice majors and non-majors to determine if the use of ERs could be valuable in the selection of successful police officers. The ERs of criminal justice majors differed significantly from non-majors on certain variables. The results indicated that criminal justice majors have particular feelings regarding mother, concern or detail, illness and injury themes, new situation themes, and outside and travel settings. It appears that the significant differences give an overall view of personality types that involve themselves in the police profession.

096.2 "The Emerging Professional Education Model for Police and the Minnesota Experience," RICHARD SHIGLEY, Stephen F Austin State University

In the late 1970s the state of Minnesota passed legislation which required persons who wished to become police officers to meet entry level standards before they could even make application for employment as police officers. This paper traces the historical development, implementation, and structure of the Minnesota system and compares it to the development of professional education in other fields. Implications for academic freedom in post-secondary education, benefits to criminal justice education as well as political problems which occurred as a result of the implementation of this change will be discussed by one who observed and participated during the system's inception.

096.3 "Career Advancement in Criminal Justice Through Vocational Education," BECKY PANEITZ and JACK TRACY, Pueblo Community College

The Pueblo Community College has condensed its 2-year associate of applied science degree in criminal justice into a three-semester intensive educational process. This program was designed to meet the manpower needs and requirements of the Colorado Department of Corrections due to an ever-increasing growth in the inmate population of the system. The new concept at PCC includes self-defense classes, intensive job skills preparation, e.g., avoidance of test anxiety when applying for a job, interviewing techniques, professional development, historical and background perspective, and includes study of Colorado laws, with specific orientation towards employment in the Colorado criminal justice arena.

096.4 "The Development of Criminal Justice Agency Training: The Role of Higher Education," RICHARD LUMB, Western Piedmont Community College

Criminal justice agencies, as well as other occupations, experience continuous demands to adapt to changing conditions, and challenges. Rapid technological growth, legislative and court mandates, policy changes, and public demands have brought about dramatic changes in individual jobs and career requirements. Organizations develop a variety of mechanisms to meet these many challenges, not the least of which is a training and development component. Often the individual and the organization carry out the training function from a reactionary position, rather than one that emerges from a well governed plan. It is the purpose of this paper to present a model which delineates the role of higher education in assisting in the development of criminal justice training.

**PANEL 097 RESEARCH IN CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS**

097.1 "Some Observations of Correctional Treatment in England," MIKE CARLIE, Southwest Missouri State University

Although most literature dealing with the British system of justice speaks of it as the precursor to the American system, a closer look reveals that British crime and justice clearly reflect current American patterns. In this sense, one might more accurately speak of the Americanization of British crime and justice. This is especially noticeable as it pertains to the changing prison population in England and related issues of corrections. A rising crime rate and a shift in the types of crimes being committed, shortages of prison staff, overcrowding in the prisons, inadequate and outdated facilities, and a lack of clarity in goals of corrections are only some of the problems faced by the British. On the other hand, the British tradition of "caring" has led to the establishment of various programs in British prisons which are not commonly found in their American counterparts. Included in this area are specialized facilities such as psychiatric prisons, low ratio of
psychiatrists to inmates, regular group and individual therapy sessions as well as an attitude among prison guards which is not commonly found in American prisons.

097.2 "Cumulation of Research Findings of the Effectiveness of Correctional Treatment Analyzing Meta-analysis," DAVID HAYESLIP JR, University of Baltimore

This paper is an examination of the findings of a sub-set of the studies presented in the Effectiveness of Correctional Treatment which were re-evaluated utilizing meta-analysis. The purpose of the analysis was to see if there were indeed factual, rather than statistical conflicts in the findings of the studies of the effects of treatments on recidivism.

097.3 "A Meta-analysis of Juvenile Correctional Treatment," JOHN WHITHEAD and STEVEN LAB, University of Alabama at Birmingham

The view that nothing works in correctional treatment continues to spawn much debate in criminal justice. Although most informed individuals recognize that some interventions have an effect on select clients in select settings, research has been unable to ameliorate the various claims made by program evaluators. Part of this problem derives from the inability of reviewers to directly compare the various evaluative results. The current study presents the results in a meta-analysis of juvenile correctional treatment. The data is taken from an examination of over 150 reports published in the professional literature from 1975-84.

097.4 "The Use of Prison Confinement for the Treatment of Multiple Drunken Drivers Offenders," DANIEL LeCLAIR, Massachusetts Department of Correction

The paper reviews research findings of a formal evaluation of a prison treatment program serving individuals incarcerated for drinking-driving offenses. Part I of the evaluation consists of a process/implementation design which serves to document the extent to which the program was implemented as planned, is providing services consistent with program goals and objectives, and is serving the specified target population. Part II of the evaluation will focus on an assessment of the outcome achieved by the program and will serve to document the extent to which behavioral changes of program participants may have been achieved. Part III of the evaluation will consist of an efficiency design and will focus on the cost perspective. It will serve to provide a determination as to whether the program is able to achieve its services at a reasonable cost and whether dollar values can be assigned to outcomes achieved.

097.5 "Honesty Test Scores, Bio Data, and Delinquency Admissions," PHILIP ASH, Reid Psychological Systems

Correlation and factor analyses were performed on honesty test scores on the Reid Report, a reliable and valid measure widely used to screen employment applicants, in conjunction with measures of educational attainment, employment, and admissions of delinquency. The latter included admissions of theft of money and merchandise, of convictions for specific crimes and commission of quasi-criminal acts, and ratings of one's own and other peoples' honesty. Honesty scores correlated significantly with a behavior index based on admission data. Honesty scores and admissions were substantially uncorrelated with any of the bio data variables.

PANEL 098 THE POLICE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: POLICE ARREST AND POLICE LIABILITY

098.1 "Arrest Policies and Spouse Abuse: Putting a New Policy Direction in Perspective," MICHAEL STEINMAN, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Americans expect the police to be responsive, effective, and efficient. A salient example of the effects of these expectations today concerns spouse abuse. While officers have historically considered it a private matter, recent developments have put pressure on them to treat it as a crime. As a result, many departments are considering or have adopted policies making arrest the preferred response to it. This paper argues that arrest policies regarding spouse abuse are part of a larger effort to reform policing. As such, they are likely to have the benefits and costs associated with that effort.

098.2 "Police Liability to Domestic Violence Victims," GAYLE CARPER, Western Illinois University

This paper's focus is on recent state and federal court cases awarding large verdicts to domestic violence victims against police officers, their supervisors, departments, and municipal employees. Topics included theories of civil liability and legislative trends in criminalizing traditional civil family law areas.
This paper examines the enacted legislation during the past 10 years, regarding domestic violence-battery. Over one-half of the 50 states have enacted warrantless arrest legislation and, as a result, police department policy and procedures have been impacted. A specific focus of the paper will be the training conducted under a grant awarded by the Crime Assistance Program of the Office of Justice Programs. Topics to be addressed are: similarities and differences between the legislation in various jurisdictions; factors supporting and those not supporting police initiated probable cause warrantless arrests in selected jurisdictions; review of the results of experimental/model police programs; review of Indiana legislation and police training being conducted by the criminal justice grant in Muncie, Indiana; and evaluation of efforts directed at domestic violence.

PANEL 100 THE ISSUE OF STATUS OFFENDERS: INTERVENTION OR NON-INTERVENTION?

100.1 "The Status of Status Offenders in Florida and JJDPJA Mandates: Who's Offending Whom?" KEN WINKER, Florida Center for Children and Youth

Results will be presented from the Juvenile Justice Audit Project. This federally-funded project will design and implement a comprehensive statewide monitoring system which will determine the extent to which Florida is complying with the requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The extent and under what circumstances Florida places status offenders in secure detention will be examined. The extent to which Florida places juveniles in jails will also be examined. The result of this project will be to provide Florida with valid and reliable compliance estimates for OJJDP reporting requirements. Policy, program and practical alternatives will also be developed and promoted.

100.2 "Program Services for Street Kids," MAGNUS SENG, Loyola University of Chicago

There is increasing awareness among criminal justice practitioners in general and those close to juvenile justice in particular that large numbers of runaway and throwaway children are living on the streets of our nation's major cities. Many of these children turn to prostitution for survival and/or become the subjects for a worldwide and lucrative trade in child pornography. Helping these kids has proved to be a major challenge since they resist meaningful intervention for a variety of reasons. This paper briefly reviews some of the reasons why helping these kids is so difficult and discusses a number of program approaches that can be successful. The research is based on a review of published findings and on examination of operating programs.

100.3 "Deinstitutionalization of Runaways: Allowing Runaways to Remain in Harm's Way," LEONARD DOBRIN, Old Dominion University and WILLIAM KEARON, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Virginia Beach

In 1975, the NCCD Board of Directors advocated the removal of status offenses from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, because, they concluded, status offenses are juvenile victimless crimes. For the runaway segment of the status offender population, that conclusion is erroneous. Running away produces thousands of juvenile victims each year. Runaways must be dealt with differently than truants, incorrigibles and the promiscuous. For the safety of the children involved, the juvenile court should regain its coercive power over this segment of the status offender population.

PANEL 101 ROUNDTABLE: TALKING ABOUT CRIME

This paper analyzes the accounts of a sample (n=120) of convicted offenders who were serving a prison sentence for either murder, assault, robbery, burglary, or prostitution. The results of the analysis show that inmates give either justification or excuses for their criminal behavior. The accounts were based on several themes including self-defense, drug and/or alcohol use, and unemployment and/or underemployment. The discussion will focus on the inmates' accounts for their behavior by type of crime committed.

PANEL 102 CROSS CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

102.1 "Family and School Factors in Juvenile Delinquency in Spain," ROSEMARY BARBERET, Massachusetts Parole Board

This study focuses on etiological factors in juvenile delinquency in Spain by examining antecedent variables–those related to school and family experiences–in the life histories of juvenile offenders (n=50) in a Spanish reformatory. It utilizes a
comparison group of non-delinquents (n=60) from a public school in a slum neighborhood near the reformatory to examine more clearly the life history differentials between these groups. Data was gathered during an 8-month stay at the Colegio San Francisco de Paula, a juvenile reformatory in Alcala de Guadaira, Seville Province, Andalusian Region, Spain. Little is known about Spanish juvenile delinquency; the Andalusian regional government and Sigma XI Foundation in the United States funded this research in an effort to learn more about this population and improve juvenile correctional services which are now being administered regionally instead of nationally. The results will be compared cross-culturally to similar studies of family and school experiences of juvenile offenders in the United States.

102.2 "Education as State Sponsored Coercion: The Taiwan Reformatory," IRVING EPSTEIN, University of Missouri-Columbia

This paper will survey the western literature concerned with the use of education for the purpose of legitimizing state sponsored coercion, and will apply appropriate conclusions to the Taiwan case, specifically the Taoyuan Juvenile Reformatory Institute, the largest facility of its type in Taiwan. In addition to the use of primary and secondary sources, the author will summarize impressions gained during a visit to the facility in 1982. Appropriate comparisons with similar institutions in the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong will be drawn.

102.3 "The Dilemma of Juvenile Delinquency in China," JOHN HEWITT, Ball State University

During the past 10 years, the People's Republic of China has been undergoing a new phase of modernization closely tied to national policies of "Opening to the West," family planning (the one-child family), and education with its new stress on passing national academic exams instead of "party" connections. Western influences ranging from rock-n-roll music and dancing, consumer goods, and attitudes regarding male-female relationships are not ignored by the youth in China. The single-child family has far-reaching implications for the extended family and the informal control mechanisms provided for by the family, and new educational policies that stress the need for education are contradicted by the limited classroom space. As a consequence, China is experiencing rising rates of theft, drug and alcohol problems, and prostitution and they are of growing concern to government officials. New programs for the control and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents are being implemented and a concern for the community re-integration of youthful offenders has been voiced. This paper, based on a recent visit to The People's Republic of China, interviews with government officials and reform school administrators, will discuss the dilemma of juvenile delinquency in China.

102.4 "Unemployment and Crime: A Cross-national Time Series Analysis," RICHARD BENNETT, American University

The relationship between unemployment and crime has received considerable attention by the public and criminologists. Recent research indicates that there is only a slight positive cyclic relationship, yet these studies sample from the United States where unemployment compensation and social welfare policies might be masking unemployment's actual effect. This study investigates the employment/crime relationship among 34 divergent nations over a 25-year period. Time series analyses are conducted which adjust for the levels of social welfare spending and the relative wealth of the nation. The findings shed light on the relationship between social welfare spending, unemployment and crime. Policy implications for the control of crime are discussed.

PANEL 103 CONTEMPORARY PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING LOCAL JAILS

103.1 "Mayberry Revisited: The Characteristics and Features of America's Small Jails," G LARRY MAYS, New Mexico State University and JOEL THOMPSON, Appalachian State University

Much attention has been focused on the problems of America's prisons and jails. The central focus of jail research (and often litigation) has been on large jails. The largest jails in the nation often resemble municipal or county correctional systems (which they are often called). However, many of the 3,041 counties in the United States are small, rural and sparsely populated. In a 1982 survey conducted by the National Sheriffs' Association, 1,237 jails (76.5 percent of those responding) had 30 or fewer beds in their facilities. Many of these jails suffer from the same kinds of deficiencies (although not exacerbated by size) of the large jails. In fact, while most jails suffer from lack of adequate funding, for small jails this is a particularly acute problem that has an impact on all facets of operations. This paper will examine the distinctive characteristics and features of America's small
jails, defined as those facilities capable of housing 30 or fewer inmates. Data from the 1982 National Sheriffs' Association survey and the 1978 and 1983 National Jail Census will be utilized to develop a profile of the overlooked, but critically important, small jails.

103.2 "Implementing Organizational Change: From Traditional to New Generation Jail Operations," BEN MENKE, LINDA ZUPAN, and NICHOLAS LOVRICH, Washington State University

The recent introduction of the New Generation, modular/direct supervision philosophy of jail architecture and inmate management represents the most thoroughgoing innovation in institutional corrections in decades. It appears to be one of the few times that an explicit perspective on human behavior has been linked with architectural design and personnel and operational practices. For jails which commit to the New Generation philosophy and architecture it is a radical departure from past practices and assumptions. The focus of this paper is on the process by which administration and personnel adapt to and implement these new ideas. Using before and after data gathering at one institution we describe the components of the direct supervision philosophy and its interaction with architecture, discuss the dynamics of organizational change, and assess the impact of change in personnel (e.g., job enrichment, organizational climate, job satisfaction, orientation to inmate management, etc.).

103.3 "Public Policy Considerations for Jail Design and Management," W RAY NELSON

Jails continue to be one of the more expensive items in both the capital and operating budgets of local governments. It is important that public policy reflect contemporary inmate management practices and facilitating structural design that accomplish the mission of the jail and do so with the greatest cost benefit to the community. This paper explores the experiences of an innovative inmate management technique, known as "direct supervision," that has been introduced in several local detention facilities in the United States and Canada during the past decade. It also examines the architectural responses to this management concept and the implications for future design innovations.


Observations of New Generation, modular/direct supervision jail operations indicate that the innovative architectural design and inmate management style provide a safer, more humane environment for inmates while concurrently reducing opportunities for inmates to illegitimately fulfill needs. In the first part of this paper we demonstrate how differences in New Generation and traditional jails' architecture and operations influence the legitimate and illegitimate means by which inmates seek to fulfill their needs. Using data collected from New Generations and traditional jails we compare inmate perceptions to needs fulfillment, evaluations of the environment, and levels of stress.

PANEL 105 POLICING AND POLICE POWERS: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

105.1 "The Role of the Police in the Bulgarian Criminal Justice Process," MICHELLE FOX, Eastern Kentucky University

Neither in theory nor in practice are the police considered to be a part of the criminal justice process in communist legal systems; their political power, however, enables them to participate in the process with complete independence from the judicial organs. This paper examines the role of the police in the Bulgarian criminal justice process as set forth in the laws and the Criminal Procedural Code. Information gleaned from interviews and personal observations is used to analyze and evaluate this material from the perspective of comparative research.

105.2 "Possible Negative Impacts of Economic Modernization Perceived by the Public Security Apparatus in the People's Republic of China," CHARLES FROST, Northeast Missouri State University

This analysis identifies factors that motivate the Chinese public security apparatus to resist thoroughgoing implementation of the "Four Modernizations" program. It weighs the acknowledged need for the rule of law to strengthen foreign investor confidence against the traditional concerns of the institutionalized public security system for social control. It focuses on the implications of the public security system of the country's venture into "limited capitalism," which is placing more people outside the pervasive network of factory work committees that regulate every aspect of the worker's life. Finally, it attempts to take account of possible threats Chinese security officials may see to their role as the bulwark of social morality.

One of the characteristics of sovereign authoritative ness in any type of state is the degree to which the government retains its exclusive monopoly over the forces concerned with internal and external security, i.e., the extent to which it controls its police organization and the military establishment. Although the police and military are concerned with different functions when there are perceived threats from abroad, they share in common direct access to the instruments of violence in the state. Consequently it behooves the authority in power to control any direct access to these instruments of violence by manipulating the structure and function of the only organizations that can potentially use them to overthrow the regime. Frequently this means domination by the government of the police and military hierarchies so as to intervene personally in day to day operations. In authoritarian states this takes the form of fusing both security forces such that they are exclusively accountable only to the head of state. This paper will examine the process by which this function occurs, its implications for activities and services, and why fusionist dynamics interdict democratic processes in contemporary states.

PANEL 106 FAMILIES OF INMATES

106.1 "Family Support for Prison Inmates," BARBARA BLOOM, Centerforce

Families of prisoners have continued to be a neglected community. Both physically and emotionally, they experience the negative effects of incarceration. Yet, very little has been done in terms of governmental action to assist these families. Through guilt by association, they have often had to bear the brunt of the hostility and bitterness felt by the society at large. In essence, these families have become victims of crime themselves; innocent victims. In recent years, there has been an applied effort in various parts of the United States, England, and Australia to provide some kind of services to the prisoner's family. These few and scattered services, though, have only come about as a result of some studies that have been done on the effects of incarceration on the families of prisoners. This paper examines the work on aid to families of incarcerated offenders.

106.2 "Families of Offenders: An Emerging Opportunity for Criminal Justice," JAMES MUSTIN, Academy for Staff Development

The offender's family can be a positive influence on both institutional behavior and release success. Research indicates this applies to the full range of offenders—from juvenile diversion to maximum security. The family is also a key factor in crime related behaviors: violence and chemical dependency. Only recently identified, a wide variety of family oriented programs can be found in North America. Family programs can be expected to be a growth center for criminal justice in the coming decade because they are cost-effective, humane, developing an impressive body of positive research findings, and developing a built-in constituency of citizens.

106.3 "Offenders, Families, and Post-release Success: A Research Review," CREASIE HAIRSTON, Indiana University

A commonly reported and key finding of research on families and offenders is the positive relationship between the maintenance of family ties during imprisonment and post-release success. This presentation critically reviews major studies and more obscure works to obtain insight into this reported offender-family connection. The adequacy, accuracy, and variability of these studies are examined and theoretical explanations for the findings are sought. Emphasis is placed on determining what we really know, and defining future research directions.

106.4 "Family Support for Prison Inmates," WILLIAM McMAHON, New York State Commission of Correction

Over the past 15 years, a variety of offender family support groups and organizations have been established at the local and state level. These services range from providing information on the operation of the criminal justice and legal systems to specific resource referrals for family needs-transportation, job counseling, legal services, etc. The presentation will provide an overview of services provided by current offender support groups in New York state and their effect on the criminal justice system. The focus will be on evaluating what services exist and what are currently lacking in the state. The impact of current legal impediments to the establishment of fully developed programs will also be addressed.
107.1 "Non-verbal Communication and the Use of Deadly Force," WILLIAM HYATT, Western Carolina University

Non-verbal communication is important in many contexts, but seldom more so than in its contribution to a law enforcement officer's decision as to whether to use (or threaten the use of) deadly force when confronting a suspected law breaker. Non-verbal communication appears to be the basis on which many officers decide whether or not they or others are in danger and should prepare to use one of their weapons. From this point, escalation is a simple matter. The research undertaken is to determine what non-verbal conduct an officer looks for to determine whether or not force, or at least a show of force, is necessary and how various "signs" are interpreted in deciding what the suspect's intentions are.

107.2 "Police Postassault Reactions and the Mitigating Effect of Social Support," HARVEY McMURRAY, Rutgers University

Police officers are high-risk candidates for assault. Although many assault victims experience some impairment of their professional and personal lives, there is a void in research regarding how the police react to being physically assaulted. Research findings will be presented focusing primarily on police postassault symptoms of distress and the mitigating effects of social support. The relationship between these factors will be: (1) police postassault coping strategies, (2) a general overview of postassault attitudes, and (3) postassault differences when controlling for individual and situational characteristics. The research is being conducted in cooperation with the Washington, DC, and Newark, NJ, police departments (n=220).

107.3 "Capital Punishment (Revisited) and the Safety of Canadian Police Officers," ANGUS DALLEY

The results of a comparative study between the murdering of police officers and members of the general population will be presented. The study will compare the rates, geographical similarities, conditions of the acts, pre/post gun-control legislation, pre/post cessation of capital punishment, psychological conditions of the act, and seasonal variability surrounding the incidents of murder. An attempt will be made to structure a theoretical model to assist police officers and reduce the overall murder rate.

107.4 "Police Use of Deadly Force," SEAN GRENNAN, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

This study will focus on the use of deadly force by police officers. The data that is analyzed was collected by the New York City Police Department using a "Firearms Discharge/Assault on Officer" form. This research will analyze 3,700 incidents regarding the use of deadly force. The relationship between officer race, gender, height, weight, age, assignment, and the use of deadly force by the officer. It is anticipated that this study will make a contribution to our understanding of what type of officer is more likely to use deadly force.

109.1 "Patterns of Drug Arrests: A Comparison Across Cocaine and Marijuana," EDMOND TRUE, JANET ANDREWS, STEVEN SIZEMORE, and LISA STOLZENBERG, Florida State University

The paper will analyze drug arrest patterns over a 3-year period in a Florida county. The paper will focus on similarities and differences in arrest for powdered cocaine, "crack" cocaine, and marijuana. In order to determine if increased police attentiveness and changes in enforcement patterns alter arrest patterns 2 different models will be used. First, a geographic/demographic model will explore changes in arrest location. Second, an analysis of the characteristics of those individuals arrested will examine changes in the "types" of criminals.

109.2 "Victimization Awareness of White Collar Crime: Have Attitudes Really Changed?" GARY TENNANT, LESTER SIEB, BRIAN HILDENBRANT, DEBRA MADE, DAVIU LOCKWOOD, and DUANE BRASHER, Kentucky Wesleyan College

During the 1970s, academics explored the public's attitudes toward white collar crime. It was discovered that this form of criminality was not considered as serious or other forms of conventional criminal behavior. This result was believed to occur because many citizens were unaware of the social costs relative to white collar crime and more importantly, were unaware that they were often victimized by such behavior. Recent studies have begun to question whether these assumptions remain today. This study examines consumer awareness of white collar victimization and general attitudes toward this form of criminality in a small midwestern city
A personal interview format was utilized to collect the data from a random sample of households. Additionally, the results were correlated with socioeconomic variables to determine the impact of these factors.

109.3 "Shifting Images of Prostitution: 1895-1914," ANNE SZOPA, Ball State University

This paper is an examination of the shifting images of prostitutes as presented in the newspapers of a small industrial town in 1895, 1905 and 1914. It explores the political and social dynamics of local groups concerned with the phenomenon of prostitution as well as the role of women identified as prostitutes within the community. In addition, this study compares the publicized images of prostitutes with the newspaper portrayals of women as a group during these same years. Although other research has documented prostitution in large cities at the turn of the century, very little is known about prostitution, or even women in general, in small cities. Muncie, Indiana, as "Middletown," has been scrutinized as a city but until now there have been no studies of women and prostitution-related behaviors. This paper helps remedy the gap.

109.4 "Factors Associated with the Detection and Processing of Employee Pilferage," ALANA HANFT, University of Nebraska at Omaha

This study focuses on one type of white-collar crime: employee pilferage. This study will investigate the methods utilized by security forces in department stores in a large mid-western city and how cases of stolen merchandise by employees are processed. Specific questions addressed are: (1) How do security personnel detect employee theft? (2) How do security personnel investigate these cases? (3) What actions, if any, are taken by the store against employee thieves? Responses to a survey of directors of security forces in 8 major department stores will provide the data for this study.

109.5 "Quick and Convenient: Milk, Bread, and Robbery: An Examination of Convenience Store Robbery," FRANCES FINA, Stockton State College

Convenience stores seem to be experiencing an increased vulnerability to robbery. Why are these stores prime targets for potentially deadly criminal activity? Do the customers of these stores run the risk of being victimized for the sake of a loaf of bread? The purpose of this investigation is to identify various factors related to convenience store robberies including store location and design, the prime hours of operation, and customer and employee fears of victimization. Data will be collected through field observations, interviews, and police reports. Convenience stores located in the southern New Jersey area will be the subjects of this study.

PANEL 110 THE PROSECUTION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS


The trial of Governor Edwin W. Edwards and 7 of his associates was perhaps the most important news story of 1985 in Louisiana. The governor, who had been the object of several grand jury investigations in the past, had always escaped indictment until the Louisiana hospital controversy in 1985. The present study investigates the completeness of the trial coverage by 14 major Louisiana daily newspapers. Using a content analysis technique known as events coverage, a total of 465 different events were found, including courtroom, extrajudicial, editorial page, and media events. Other factors of coverage included placement of events, headlines, media sources, photography, and direction of the events covered. The majority of the trial events were reported on the front page, with the largest concentrations occurring during 2 time periods: the first 2 weeks of the trial and the last 2 weeks of the trial. Quotes from "high status" sources were the most common, followed by neutral and other sources. Finally, the press coverage of this prosecution is compared to other high status and "political" trials.

110.2 "Reagan's Dirty Trick-Grand Jury Tampering," JAMES HALSTED, University of Southern Mississippi

Walter L Nixon Jr., United States District Judge for the Southern District of Mississippi-described by United States Magistrate John Roper as a judge with integrity, character, and a brilliant mind, an excellent jurist—was convicted of 2 counts of perjury for lying to a grand jury. This paper will investigate how the trial jury's 2 "not guilty" verdicts (federal judges Alcee Hastings of Florida and Harry Claiborne of Nevada) signify that Nixon's grand jury's 18-month long investigation into the alleged corruption and influence-peddling by Walter Nixon between 1979 and 1983 was the pursuit of a straw man. The trial verdicts signify that
Nixon did not commit the alleged crimes between 1979-83 and participated in no related activities that could be deemed corruptible. The government itself now admits there was no wrongdoing during the time period in question. Hence, the crimes for which Nixon was convicted were the result of his willing participation in the 1984 grand jury investigation of his activities between 1979-83. That he was convicted of lying in 1983, in effect to prove he was innocent of any wrongdoing is a supreme paradox. We have to ask ourselves a penetrating question: Is the grand jury's business to investigate criminal conduct—or to create it? When the Public Integrity Division of the Justice Department fails to discover corruption by public officials, or their investigation is so incompetent that it fails to distinguish between legality and corruption, then is it the grand jury's duty to use the seductiveness of the inherently coercive nature of its proceedings to snare an innocent federal judge into answering questions under oath and then to play semantic games with these answers; thereby creating the crime of perjury—even though no substantive crimes previously existed. I will argue such was the case with Federal District Judge Walter Nixon.

110.3 "Testing the Reagan Hypothesis: The Case of the Federal Prosecution of Public Officials," WILLIAM ARCHAMBEAULT, Louisiana State University-Baton Rouge

The "Reagan Hypothesis" refers to the often repeated criticism that the Reagan administration is "easy" on white-collar crime. This paper examines the "Reagan Hypothesis" in terms of its record of prosecuting public officials from 1981 through 1985 as compared to the previous 5-years from 1976-80. Analyzed are variations in type of official convicted, geo-political characteristics of regions in the United States where federal convictions have occurred, cost, and other factors.

110.4 "Prosecuting Corporate Homicide: An Update," WILLIAM MAAKESTAD, Western Illinois University

Management decisions that knowingly or recklessly endanger the lives of employees, consumers, or even communities—decisions that were once called "just poor business judgment"—are now viewed by a majority of the American public as criminal. Twenty-two states have adopted general corporate criminal liability statutes in recent years, and state prosecutors are increasingly stepping in where reckless or calculated business misbehavior leads to the loss of life or serious injury. While they cannot yet be called a common occurrence, there are currently more cases of corporate homicide pending in state courts than the cumulative number of cases previously tried throughout our nation's history. The purpose of this paper is to provide an update on the status of these cases as of early 1987.

PANEL III WOMEN AS VICTIMS

111.1 "Keeping Women in Their Place: An Analysis of the Victimization of Women," SUE MAHAN, University of Texas-El Paso

It is an anomaly of American life that, according to statistics, women are less frequently victimized by violence than men, yet they are also the most likely victims of domestic crimes, the most common assaults in the world. While women's victimization may not show up well in statistics, it is very apparent to police, and in hospitals and morgues. Females are most likely to be victimized in relationships with fathers, lovers, spouses, or employers. Domestic crimes which are commonplace simply carry normal relationships to extremes: incest, rape, battering, or sexual harassment. Crimes against women may be underreported, but they have a significant impact on our way of life.

111.2 "False Rape Allegations," EUGENE KANIN, Purdue University and EDWARD LEVINE, Loyola University of Chicago

From the police records of a small metropolitan community, 88 consecutive, disposed, rape complaints covering an 8-year period were studied. Forty-one percent were identified as false allegations. These false charges appear to serve 3 major functions: providing an alibi, seeking revenge, and a means for obtaining sympathy/attention. It is argued that false allegations are not the consequence of a gender-linked aberration, as frequently claimed by some psychiatric and legal scholars but, rather, reflect efforts to cope with personal stress situations.

111.3 "Homicide Resulting From Domestic Violence: A Review of the Literature, Final Results," CHRISTINE RASCHE, University of North Florida

This paper traces the literature from a variety of contributing fields (criminology, sociology, psychology, law, etc.) which discusses women who kill their mates. A larger body of potential literature was found than anticipated; a progress report on this project was presented 2-years ago. This paper represents the completion and
final organization of these materials. A conceptual scheme within which this special literature on women and violence may be understood has been developed. Questions for further research which arise from this exercise are presented, as well as implications which may have social policy impact. A comprehensive bibliography is included.

111.4 "Domestic Violence Legislation: Issues of Inequity," SUSAN MILLER, University of Maryland

In recent years, the criminal justice system has moved away from its traditional focus on the offender and towards the enactment of legislation designed to provide the victim with some relief. An example of this would be in the area of domestic violence. This issue has been propelled into the national limelight, with one result being new civil and criminal legal remedies. Unfortunately, many state laws that have addressed the plight of married battered women have failed to provide the same legal options and protections to the unmarried battered women in our society. This paper will examine these inequities with 3 approaches: (1) using a family perspective, (2) using a symbolic political context, and (3) looking at legislative action.

111.5 "Woman Abuse in the Context of Courtship: The Role of Male Peer Support," WALTER DEKESEREDY, York University

Violence against women in the context of courtship is a subtopic of woman abuse that receives relatively little attention in the United States and even less in Canada. The small number of researchers (e.g., Makepease, 1981; Cate et al., 1982) interested in this problem ignore the role of social networks (e.g., friends and relatives) in perpetuating the use of various forms of woman abuse and consequently, limit their analyses to the limited realm of the heterosexual "dating" relationship. This paper addresses the above shortcoming by offering a theoretical model that integrates 3 separate bodies of knowledge (woman abuse, reference others, and social support) to explain the role of male peer support in prescribing and reinforcing physical, sexual, and psychological abuse of women in premarital relationships. Furthermore, the criminal justice policy implications of this paper are presented.

PANEL 112 ETHICAL ISSUES AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

112.1 "Whistleblowing in Probation Departments," JOHN RUSECRANCE, University of Nevada-Reno

Using qualitative data I describe and analyse 4 incidents of whistleblowing in probation departments. I delineate the states in this process and the individual characteristics shared by the dissidents. In these instances, officers were drawn into acts of protest by an organizational structure that discouraged upward communication. An important research finding revealed that in deciding to act, probation officers were not significantly influenced by their perceptions of efficacy. This finding has import for understanding both the phenomena of whistleblowing and organizational dynamics found in probation departments.

112.2 "Criminologists as Consultants: Advocates or Scientists," WILLIAM E THORNTON JR and LYDIA VOIGT, Loyola University-New Orleans

Only recently have academic criminologists found themselves in positions as hired consultants. The very nature of scientific training stresses conditions such as value neutrality and stringent criteria for causality. The criminologist as consultant, however, whether for criminal justice evaluation research or various types of expert witness testimony, often faces the dilemma of either being in an advocate situation or being forced to conduct research from a given agency's parameters. The present research explores both practical and philosophical issues involved in criminological consulting and offers case studies from private practice to make relevant points. A critical analyses of the lack of preparation for applied criminology in graduate education is also discussed.

112.3 "The Role of Ethics Instruction in the University Education of Community Correctional Practitioners: Practical and Pedagogical Concerns," DEANNA BUCKLEY, Simon Fraser University

Matters relating to ethics and moral issues have historically not been viewed as an integral aspect of the criminology and criminal justice curricula. Taking a historical perspective, this paper will discuss the extent to which ethics has been ignored within the curricula and suggest some reasons why this situation might have resulted. Trends within the field of criminal justice, in community corrections particularly, are identified which present some pragmatic arguments for the inclusion of ethics within the criminology and criminal justice curricula. And finally,
drawing upon some of the literature in philosophy, psychology, social work, and criminology, some preliminary suggestions will be offered as to how and where ethics should fit into such a curricula, coupled with a discussion of some of the pedagogical issues involved with the teaching of ethics.

112.4 "Defining Victimless Crime: An Ethical Issue," B GRANT STITT, University of Michigan-Flint
The concept victimless crime has been employed, discussed, and debated by criminologists and criminal justice professionals since the early 60's. A number of different definitions have been proposed, but few if any, could, upon close examination, be considered conceptually clear. This paper examines the notion of victimless crime and through an analysis of the concept victim, and the necessity for harm to be present for victimization to occur, provides a definition possessing maximum conceptual clarity. Also, problems of operational definition and measurement are addressed.

PANEL 114 POLICE TRAINING: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

114.1 "Recruit Training and Officer Fatality: Are They Related?" MARY McMHAON and DONNA HALE, University of Baltimore
This paper will present the findings of a study conducted to regionally compare officer fatality/assault with the recruit training curricula of police academies across the country. Based on a 94 percent response rate to the survey, the authors examine the amount/number of training hours that individual police academies devote to disturbance calls, traffic, arrest situations and criminal incidents, and compare these hours with the Uniform Crime Reports recording the number of officers injured or killed handling these types of incidents. The findings of this survey are used to make recommendations for standardizing recruit training hours in police academies.

114.2 "A Model for Conceptualizing the Process of Curriculum Obsolescence Within Police Training Programs," RICHARD TALLEY, University of South Dakota
The purpose of this paper is to introduce a model which assists in conceptualizing the process of curriculum obsolescence and provide possible ways whereby the process can be checked and controlled. The model is composed of 4 primary job-training dimensions: job reality, job demands, curricula content, and curricula evaluation. The importance of each dimension is discussed regarding their relationship to the development and maintenance of realistic and effective police training programs.

114.3 "To Swear or Not to Swear: The Issues in Training the Public for Policing," KEITH HALEY, Ohio Peace Officer Training Council
As training costs go up and selecting qualified police becomes more difficult, the option to train non-sworn, prospective police applicants becomes more attractive. This paper discusses the advantages and disadvantages of such a proposal. Discussion includes such issues as police socialization and isolation, effects on recruiting, selection criteria, equal opportunity, sensitivity of information, employment potential, and training delivery. This paper also proposes a model for state-wide implementation.

PANEL 115 THE ROLE OF PEER GROUP AND FAMILY IN DELINQUENCY CAUSATION

115.1 "Public Perceptions of Youth Gang Delinquency," EDMUND McGARRELL and DOUGLAS PRYOR, Indiana University
This paper examines public perceptions of youth gangs. The focus is on perceptions of the seriousness of youth gang delinquency, ratings of safety, and perceived trends in youth gang activities. These perceptions are examined in light of a number of other types of variables including socio-demographic characteristics, youth gang victimization, sources of information about youth gangs, perceived police effectiveness, and place of residence. In addition, data are presented on self-protective lifestyle changes. The data were obtained from phone interviews with randomly selected residents of Indianapolis, Indiana (N=306). The findings are discussed in terms of their relevance to the more general fear of crime literature and suggestions are offered for further research on perceptions of youth gang delinquency.

115.2 "Perceptions of Group Delinquency in a Smaller-sized City: Racine's Gang Problem," RICHARD ZEVITZ, Marquette University and SUSAN TAKATA, University of Wisconsin-Parkside
The scholarly literature on group delinquency and delinquent subcultures is deficient in studies of juvenile gangs in smaller-sized cities and towns. Official
data indicate that delinquent gangs are not restricted to large urban areas, but are now reported in a significant number of communities with lesser populations. This study examines the nature, extent, and meaning of gang delinquency in a small city and shows how the law-violating activities of adolescent groups are perceived quite differently by various segments within the community. Using data collected from surveys of "the gang problem" as well as official responses to it, this paper seeks to provide important details that may assist in understanding this phenomenon.

115.3 "A Typology of Family Social Environments for Institutionalized Juvenile Delinquents: Implications for Research and Treatment," CAROL VENEZIANO, Memphis State University and LOUIS VENEZIANO, Memphis Mental Health Institute

A variety of studies have examined family variables in relation to juvenile delinquency. In order to measure the social environmental characteristics of adjudicated delinquents, a sample of 411 adolescent offenders was obtained, consisting of all youths aged 12 to 16 committed over a 16 month period of time. Information was obtained on the Family Environment Scale (FES), an instrument which measures perceptions of nuclear family environments. Data was also obtained on a variety of measures of personality, social, behavioral and intellectual skills. Cluster analysis procedures on the FES data were used to develop an empirical typology of family environments. Several types were identified, and discriminant analysis was utilized to determine if the other measures could describe the delinquents falling into the various types. Some clear-cut descriptors emerged, with implications for research and treatment.

115.4 "The Relationship Between Physical and Sexual Abuse and Drug Use in a Sample of Juvenile Detainees in Florida and a Sample of Committed Youths in Colorado," RICHARD DEMBO and MAX DERTKE, University of South Florida; and CLAUS TJADEN, CAROL GARRETT, and KENNETH WANBERG, Colorado Division of Youth Services

It has increasingly become recognized that large numbers of youths entering the juvenile justice system are involved in the use of a variety of drugs. While the relationship between youths' drug use and their involvement in delinquent behavior has been documented, the association between drug use and the experience of physical and sexual abuse remains an important, but relatively unexplored area. Drawing on data collected in parallel studies in Florida and Colorado, involving samples of juvenile detainees and committed youthful offenders, respectively, significant relationships were found between the youths' physical and sexual abuse experiences and their patterns of drug use. These results are considered in the context of the youths' gender, age, and ethnicity characteristics. Implications of the results are drawn in regard to developing intervention strategies for drug involved youths.

115.5 "Mother's Age and the Etiology of Delinquency: Implications for Prevention Programs," MERRY MORASH, Michigan State University

This paper reanalyzes data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 14–22, and explores the link between a mother's having her first child at an early age, and 1 or more of her children's becoming involved in the juvenile justice system. Attention is given to the way in which early childbearing disadvantages the family so that delinquency is a likely outcome. Implications of the results are discussed.

PANEL 116 CORRELATES OF CRIME

116.1 "The Correlation Between Crime Rates and Economic Indicators," NULA ALLEN, University of South Florida

The paper will use various statistical analyses to examine the association between crime rates and economic indicators, including index of leading economic indicators, unemployment rates, interest rates, inflation rates, and Dow Jones averages from 1940 to present.

116.2 "The Relationship Between Counterfeiting and the Economy," JOSEPH COPPOLA, United States Secret Service and DAVID HAYESLIP JR, University of Baltimore

This paper examines the relationship between indicators of economic conditions and counterfeiting from FY 1932 to FY 1984. The paper examines not only the effects that economic conditions appear to have on criminal counterfeiting activity, but also on the activities of the United States Secret Service in light of changes in counterfeiting levels.
116.3 "Neighborhood Diversity and Crime: An Examination of Low and High Crime Neighborhoods," GREGORY CLARK, North Carolina Central University

This article examines the relationship between neighborhood diversity (physical and social) and crime or fear of crime. In this vein, we will test Jane Jacobs (1961) argument that diversity is the key to safety in the urban environment by conducting a secondary analysis of data collected by Greenberg et al. (1980) in low and high crime neighborhoods in Atlanta. The relevance of Jacobs perspective becomes crucial in the 1980s because the prevalence of crime has become an American reality and the fear of crime an American preoccupation (Adler, 1983). Likewise, National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Director James Stewart has recently argued that "fear of crime can be even more debilitating to cities and destructive to neighborhoods than the actual incidence of crime itself" (Criminal Justice Newsletter, 1986:6). Given this current outlook, this present study utilizes a broad range of factors (personal demographics, perceptions and experiences, and objective measures of the social and physical environment) in exploring the relationship between diversity and crime or "fear of crime."

116.4 "Family and Crime in Criminology," FRANK HAGAN, Mercyhurst College

While much criminological theory surprisingly ignores the family as a critical variable, it is included in positivistic, social process and social control approaches. Interest in the family in criminology seems more responsive to ideological shifts than new empirical findings. While the liberal ascendency of the 50s and 60s focused upon larger institutions severing the interest of the field of the family in criminological matters, current conservative ideological dominance emphasizes individualistic and family explanations separate from outside social forces. Current changes in family structure in the United States combined with malign neglect may forebode ominous problems for future criminal justice and social policy.


Studies within the religiosity-deviance literature have generally relied on such traditional measures of religiosity as church attendance and self-proclaimed religious commitment. Drawing from sociological and psychological approaches to studying religion, a variety of scales designed to measure religiousness are incorporated and analyzed with several categories of deviant behavior. The findings help put the literature in perspective and provide direction for future research in this area.

PANEL 117 JUVENILES AS VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS

117.1 "Re-emergence of the Crime of Witchcraft: Ritualized Sexual Abuse of Children," ROXANNA SWEET, California State University-Sacramento

There is a clear and important historical dimension to general societal concerns and fears about child abuse, especially those concerning the sexual abuse of children. Analysis of historical sources going back several centuries, as well as contemporary folklore, reveals the existence of recurring themes over time. Comparison of contemporary criminal cases indicates virtually the same concerns and fears about the victimization of children as in previous eras are surfacing and underlie decisions made by the criminal justice system.

117.2 "A Re-examination of Violence Theory in a Sample of Female Delinquents," SHELA VAN NESS, Indiana State University

Among a sample of female delinquents, which variables best explain the frequency of violence? Which theoretical perspectives appear to contribute to our understanding, and what are the theoretical implications for development of theory which more adequately accounts for such deviance among females? To answer these questions, a representative sample (n=88) of institutionalized delinquent females from a midwestern state were analyzed using several survey instruments and institutional records. Variables reflective of social learning, conflict, labeling, positivist, and social control theories are utilized to evaluate violence frequency.

117.3 "Abuse/Neglect and Delinquency: Methodological and Conceptual Considerations," ROSY EKPENYONG and KIM WEAVER, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Do prior abuse and neglect experiences lead to later delinquent expressions? The opinions are divided; the findings are inconclusive and conflicting. Theoretical extractionism has been a major conceptual flaw in prior studies. The child and the abuse/neglect experience have been examined in vacuum, apart from important social, community, and family context and processes. The designs have been mainly
retrospective and lacking in appropriate comparison groups. This paper intends to propose an ecological perspective as a conceptual tool for a better insight into the nature of the relationship, the race, gender and class components of the relationship. It will propose a less vulnerable methodological approach to the study of the link between prior victimization experience and future victimization of others.

117.4 "Saving the Children: Unintended Effects of the Crusade Against Child Sexual Abuse," VIRGINIA NETO, University of the Pacific

For several years child sexual abuse has been a major topic of legislation, media attention, law enforcement, and adjudication. This paper will explore the socio-political background of this national crusade and the reported evidence of a growing problem. Questions regarding definition of terms and evidence of crime will then lead to an examination of the effects of overzealous prosecutors and untrained workers on adults who are accused and on children who are victimized but not saved. What responsible policy decisions need to be made? How can the law be reasonably and fairly administered?

PANEL 118 WOMEN IN POLICING

118.1 "Women on Patrol: A Comparative Study of Work Performance Between Male and Female Officers," DONNA HALE, DAVID HAYESLIP JR, DAVID DATSKO, and EDMUND SKRODZKI, University of Baltimore

The purpose of this paper is to compare and evaluate the performance of male and female patrol officers employed in a big city police department. Monthly performance sheets are analyzed to evaluate work performance for a 6-month period of 100 officers randomly selected from 3 randomly selected police districts. The performance activities monitored include calls for services, car stops, field interviews, traffic and parking citations, arrests (both felony and misdemeanor), and foot patrol activities. Implications of the findings are discussed.

118.2 "Females in Policing: Striking a Balance Between Family and Career," PEARL JACOBS, New York Institute of Technology

Society has maintained a strict division of labor between the sexes. This imaginary line is shifting leading women's obligations further into the occupational sphere. Women in policing are part of this change. Can female officers who desire a career and a family succeed at both? The focus of this paper is the examination of how female officers deal with the problems of career vs. family. Data for this study was obtained from interviews with 30 female officers of the New York City Police Department and a survey of 41 female officers of the Nassau County Police Department.

118.3 "Job Burnout Among Female Police Officers: An Exploratory Study," CHRISTINE LEE and HARRY ALLEN, San Jose State University, and ROY ROBERG, Louisiana State University

This exploratory research investigated burnout among male and female police officers in a metropolitan police department, utilizing the Maslach Burnout Inventory to measure burnout levels for the universe of female law enforcement officers and a matched sample of male officers. Preliminary data analyses suggest that female officers have slightly more burnout than males do, perhaps due to the complication of being female in a traditionally all-male occupation. Further analyses will include ANOVA. Recommendations for additional research and policy implications are presented.

PANEL 119 ISSUES IN SENTENCING POLICY

119.1 "The Decline (and Fall?) of Florida's Sentencing Guidelines," N GARY HOLTEN and ROGER HANDBERG, University of Central Florida

Florida's Sentencing Guidelines Commission has proposed a sweeping package of changes to the guidelines system. These changes, which must be agreed to by both the Florida legislature and the Florida Supreme Court, would (a) eliminate appellate review of departures from guideline sentences, (b) increase penalties in burglary and drug trafficking cases, (c) broaden the definition of victim injuries to include psychological trauma and financial losses, and (d) collapse the number of sentencing cells thus broadening each (the first cell would include up to 3 years in prison). It is highly doubtful that this package will be ratified, but the commission is reflecting increasing frustrations of judges and prosecutors (as indicated by survey and interview data) with appellate decisions regarding departures and a political climate supportive of efforts to increase punishments for many offenders. This paper will survey the factors behind the commission's actions and the prospects for the guidelines' future in Florida.
119.2 "The California Bench Fails New Math: A Plea for Simpler Sentencing Structure," JUDY KACI, California State University–Long Beach

In 1977 determinate sentencing was instituted in California. A system of enhancements accompanied the sentencing reform. Since that time a constant stream of amendments has altered both the basic sentencing structure and the enhancements. In recent years there have been a surprising number of successful appeals based on judicial errors in determining the sentence. The complex system of enhancements has been the chief culprit. This paper reviews appellate decisions where the sentence was vacated and the case remanded for resentencing. It concludes with recommendations for simplifying the sentencing and enhancement structure in order to reduce the waste of judicial time.

119.3 "Evening the Score: Innovative Sanctions Against Organized Crime," JOHN DOMBRINK and JAMES MEEKER, University of California–Irvine

This paper reports findings from a 3-year examination of innovative civil and criminal sanctions against organized criminals, including drug traffickers. The report reviews the potential, performance, and problems associated with criminal RICO, civil RICO, state RICO laws, civil and criminal asset forfeiture, the Continuing Criminal Enterprise and other major narcotic statutes, money laundering statutes, and forfeiture of attorney's fees. Policy issues are discussed, as are enduring issues in the capacity of the criminal justice system to effectively sanction organized criminals.

Panel 120 Crime Control in an Historical Perspective

120.1 "Historical Studies of Urban Riots in the United States, 1800–1950," BEVERLY SMITH, Illinois State University

Since 1975, studies on urban riots in the United States before 1850 have greatly increased. Historians borrow extensively from the social sciences. Because riots are infrequent events, social scientists, in turn, use historical case studies. This symbiotic relationship undermines the validity of the riots studies of both disciplines, because the theories used by both were developed almost exclusively in the 1960s by a relatively small number of people. This paper argues for (1) a social context approach which views each riot as the product of a specific time and place, (2) studies comparing riots to other forms of collective violence, and (3) studies comparing American riots to those in other cultures.

120.2 "Crime and Social Control in the 1920s: Antecedents to Hoover Administration Policies," JAMES CALDER, University of Texas at San Antonio

The first period of federal crime control policymaking began with the election of Herbert Hoover in 1928. This paper offers and analyzes the major antecedents to Hoover administration crime policies. Most of these policies were rooted in the political and social atmosphere of the 1920s. Using historical research methods, the paper will examine contextual themes, policy priorities, policy substance, empirical and theoretical foundations, policy processes, influentials and documentation. The central question is: Where do the Hoover policies stand on the continuum extending from the one extreme of total exploitation of prohibition politics, to the other extreme–full consideration and implementation of social knowledge and political feasibility concerning crime control matters?

120.3 "The Origins and Early Days of Newgate Prison," ALEXIS DURHAM III, University of Florida

Although the Walnut Street Jail is typically credited with being the first American prison, a number of earlier institutions can make a reasonable case for antedating the Philadelphia jail. Newgate was situated in an abandoned copper mine located in the central part of the colony of Connecticut. The Connecticut General Assembly authorized the prison in 1773 and it was opened in December of the same year. This paper describes the origins and early days of Newgate Prison, attempting to place it in the context of contemporary strategies for the control of criminals. Comparisons are drawn with practices in other colonies as well as with English practices. The analysis suggests that Newgate straddled the boundary between 18th century non-incarcerative punishment and the 19th century reliance upon imprisonment.

120.4 "Alexander Cruden and the Rise of Corrections," MICHAEL SIEGFRIED, Spring Hill College

Alexander Cruden was an 18th century minister who worked with Newgate prisoners in order to change their criminal behavior. While most were capital cases, he persuaded the Crown to grant leniency in some and reduce the death sentence to transportation. He cited his efforts at working with the offender as evidence that there was hope of reformation. Cruden has written extensively about his work but
his books have passed into obscurity. This is unfortunate since they give a clear idea of changing attitudes on criminal punishment in the 18th century. Many of the ideas popularized by Beccaria in 1764 were stated before that time by Cruden, who worked to reform specific criminals. Cruden was the first correctional caseworker.

**PANEL 121 ISSUES IN FEMALE CRIMINALITY**

121.1 "Female Criminality: Demonstrating the Need for a Gender Paradigm," H M EGENBERG, Sam Houston State University

This paper examines the use of a gender paradigm and its potential to facilitate new theory and research, thus enhancing our understanding of crime. Female criminality is used to demonstrate the need for a gender paradigm and the consequences of ignoring such a perspective. Women are excluded in most theories relating to male criminality, and those pertaining to females abound with sexist notions of gender. The topic exemplifies the scant attention given to research and theory on, by, and for women. The paper also describes the impact of feminist perspectives on the field of criminal justice and advocates the expansion of such a perspective.

121.2 "The Nature of Female Crime in New Mexico: Rural and Urban," PAUL LOCKMAN JR, Eastern New Mexico University

In this descriptive study of female crimes in New Mexico, we will look at the types of crimes women commit in New Mexico in rural and urban areas. Various law enforcement experts (criminal court judges, district attorneys and law enforcement officers) were interviewed to find out the nature of female crime in New Mexico. The law enforcement experts were asked "what types of crime do female offenders commit in New Mexico and have they changed over the past 5 to 10 years?" Also, they were asked "could they observe any visible socio-economic changes in the female offenders over the past 5-10 years?" Are women, according to Simon's (1975) theory, committing less violent crimes and more white-collar crimes as they rise out of "second class citizenry" into better economic opportunities in New Mexico?

121.3 "Mentally Ill and Violent: Case Studies of Female Offenders," GAIL FLINT and MARY FINN, State University of New York at Albany

This paper explores the careers of a group of violent female offenders who have had contact with a mental health facility prior to the present incarceration. Background characteristics and offense history of the group was compared with a group of female inmates who have never had contact with a mental health agency in New York State. To better illustrate lifestyles and patterns of criminal behavior, certain inmates were studied in detail. Although the number of women who fall into the mentally ill and violent category is relatively small, these case histories show that they are a major disruptive element in prison and the most difficult problem rehabilitative programs face. This study is funded by a grant from the National Institute of Justice.

121.4 "Inmate Mothers: Legislative Solutions to a Difficult Problem," POLLY RADOSH, Western Illinois University

The vast majority of imprisoned mothers have children, and a sizable portion have either preschool children or infants. The detrimental effect of separation on both the children and the mother is well documented in the literature. The present study is intended as a survey of the legislatively established programs in the states for provision of in-house care of their children by the inmate mothers. In short, this is a descriptive study which is aimed at cataloging the types and quantity of programs available.

**PANEL 122 ISSUES IN COMMUNITY POLICING: JOB SATISFACTION AND MEETING COMMUNITY NEEDS**

122.1 "The Decision for Community Policing: The Cases of Victoria and South Australia," JIM MUNRO, University of West Florida

This paper briefly describes community policing in 2 states, analyzes the decision-making processes that led to the 2 types of community policing and finally comments on the implications for police management of the decisional processes. The data were generated from interviews, documents and observations that took place on-site in the summer of 1986. One of the conclusions is that a benign political environment allows the development of rational-systematic innovations, while environments which are more politically hostile seem to place a premium on instant response, incremental change, and individual, rather than system, accountability.
The province of Jaffna, the northernmost geographical entity of Sri Lanka, erupted into political violence in the latter part of 1970. In this campaign of violence, police became one of the targets of attack. Police had neither the support nor the sympathy from the public, in their hour of adversity. This situation soon led to deterioration of police relations with the community. However, the situation changed under an innovative police-community relations program that was tried out in 1979-1980 by the new superintendent of police. The program resulted in a new high in police-community relations and many other changes in the overall social and political situation in the province. The paper attempts to evaluate in retrospect, the change ushered in by this program.

122.3 "Police Officer Job Satisfaction and its Effects on Police and Community Relations," JACK GREENE, Temple University

The relationship between police officers and community residents, particularly in efforts to improve neighborhood crime control, has reemerged in the law enforcement literature. New philosophies of police work stress greater cooperation and interaction between the police and the community, and a strengthening of social control in the community. Police officer acceptance of community residents as full "partners" in crime prevention and control is, in part, predicated on perceptions of the community in general, and officer satisfaction with police work in particular. This paper examines the responses of 140 Philadelphia police officers to questions about community involvement in crime control and prevention, and to their satisfaction with their job, the departments and the police districts in which they work. The intervening effects of sources of job satisfaction and dissatisfaction on police and community relationships are then examined.

122.4 "Policing of Minorities/Minorities in Policing: A Canadian Perspective," MARGARET JACKSON, Simon Fraser University

Despite an official government policy of multiculturalism, recently reconfirmed by the passage of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms in Canada, various police forces (Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal) have had problems at times in delivering their services to ethnic communities. Stereotypic thinking and behavior on both sides have often filled the void where lack of information exists. These problems and the policies evolved to deal with them will be discussed, such as police quota recruitment and hiring, public education programs aimed at informing the communities of the policing function, etc.

PANEL 123 SECURITY AND SAFETY: A CONTINUING LEGAL AND MORAL DILEMMA

123.1 "A Discussion of the Hallcrest Report Recommendations on Education and Training for Private Security," ROBERT FISCHER, Western Illinois University

In 1985, the Hallcrest Corporation published its National Institute of Justice sponsored report on private security. As with previous studies of the private security field, the report offered recommendations for leaders to consider. One area studies involved the changes in education and training since the publication of the Task Force on Private Security Report. The Hallcrest group finds that much has changed in the area of education in the private sector. However, the same cannot be said of training. This paper takes a look at the changes which have occurred in the areas of training and education and evaluates the recommendations set forth by the Hallcrest group. This will include analyses of various state training bills, as well as a look at the great washout of security programs which has occurred during the past 2 years.

123.2 "An Environmental Approach to Environmental Health, Occupational Safety, and Institutional Security," KELSEY JONES, University of the District of Columbia

Senior administrators at the University of the District of Columbia (UDC) guided the investigation of the college's safety and security. Through interviews, it was found that key concerns were protection of facilities (property), safety/security of university personnel, and the institution's public. An environmental approach to safety and security addressed both the reality and fear of crime. Advanced students in the department of criminal justice initiated an investigation of the quality of life at Forest Creek Apartments designed to involve residents in a comprehensive crime watch program, reduce and deter possible crimes of theft, and assume a shared responsibility for access and surveillance. A focus on the physical setting was designed to engender a feeling of security and freedom of movement. This positive response was expected to promote a shift in self-perception, to erode
an internalized image of being the victim in one's own environment. The change in the environment was thought to create a change in attitude that provides initiative to detecting and responding to crime. This environmental approach to security was proposed by UDC. Philosophical views concerning the individual's relationship to the environment were also considered. The interviews identified specific needs concerning security.

123.3 "Product Diversion: A Labyrinth of Deceit," JOHN NEE, Mercyhurst College and WILLIAM FERA, H J Heinz Company

Product diversion though an active and lucratively remunerative criminal activity is not a 'household subject.' Many do not know what it is. Unfortunately, many business executives are not even aware when their products are being fraudulently and criminally diverted, thus siphoning away profits. This paper will reveal an amazing scope of such activities with products ranging from helicopters to textiles, etc. A most dangerous segment of such is the very active area of pharmaceutical supplies which can result in the use of impotent drugs and in some cases could result in fatalities.


The Armed Forces of the United States began random testing for the purpose of detecting drug users in its ranks. That program produced a morale problem for those being tested and a moral and legal problem for those directing the test. Recently, various levels of government (federal, state, and local) have announced various drug testing programs. Just how random will these tests be? What are moral and legal considerations? Did the drug testing in the military solve the military's drug problem? Will, so called, random testing or selective testing solve the universal drug problem or is testing a political "fix."

PANEL 124 DESCRIBING AND EXPLAINING CRIME TRENDS AND PATTERNS: ASSORTED APPROACHES

124.1 "Rural Crime Patterns: The Effect of the Population Turnaround," JOHN WADE, Western Illinois University and DUNALD AUAMCHAK, Kansas State University

For over 3 decades the observed migration stream in America has been from the rural to the urban sector. The concomitant increase in urban crime rates has been well documented. The 1970s brought a reversal in the dominant migration pattern. Nonmetropolitan communities experienced an increase in population as a result of in-migration. Several questions arise concerning the impact of this in-migration on the rural crime problem. This paper analyzes the impact of the population turnaround on the nonmetropolitan counties of Kansas. Official crime statistics are correlated to migration patterns to determine the impact of the population turnaround on nonmetropolitan crime.

124.2 "An Analysis of the Effects of Emergency Medical Care on the Homicide Rate," DAVID GIACOPASSI and JERRY SPARGER, Memphis State University and PRESTON STEIN, St Joseph Hospital

Researchers in both criminology and forensic medicine have speculated that improvements in emergency medical care and speedier medical care delivery systems have saved many victims of violent attack who previously would have died from their injuries. This hypothesis, however, remained untested. The present study analyzed 1 city's homicide files over a 50 year period. The authors conclude that murder victims in 1935 tended to survive longer and die of less severe injuries as compared to murder victims today. The data are interpreted as supporting the belief that improvement in medical care is one reason that the murder rate has not increased over time as fast as have other UCR crimes.

124.3 "Sexual Victimization Experiences of Sorority Women on a College Campus," GEORGE RIVERA, University of Colorado and PERCY MOKEHOUSE, Metropolitan State College

The study of sexual assault has become an increasingly important issue on college campuses because acquaintance rape is being more readily admitted by college women. This paper will explore sexual victimization experiences of sorority women while on a date, while on a date with someone from the university, and while on a date with someone from a fraternity. A sample of 174 sorority women was obtained through a mail questionnaire survey. Implications for campus police and university administrators are also addressed.
124.4 "Race and Gender Variations in Criminal Victimization," GUS KHULLAR and BERT WYATT, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff
Criminal victimization and the fear of crime has affected all segments of population. However, literature review exhibits that there are substantial variations between genders and races. The major purpose of this research is to develop a gender-specific and race-specific model of crime victimization. The data for this research comes from a systematic random sample of a small middle-southern metropolitan area, collected during 1985-86. In addition to race and sex, numerous other variables will be included in the analysis. These variables include: age, marital status, employment status, occupation, number of children, length of stay in the neighborhood, perception of fear of crime victimization and the actual incidence of crimes. Eight different crimes have been included in the analysis.

124.5 "Black Women and Homicide: A Study of Victims and Offenders," MARC RIEDEL and LILLIE LOCKHART, Southern Illinois University
While the research has consistently shown that black women have the second highest homicide rate in the United States, there has been relatively little research on black women as homicide offenders and victims. The present study of homicide patterns draws on a dataset of 12,875 homicides in Chicago from 1965-81. Comparisons will be made between black women, black men, white men and women as homicide offenders and victims. Variables used in the study include demographic variables, type of weapon, location, victim/offender relationship, use of alcohol and drugs, and prior offenses. The results will be examined in the light of current theories on the phenomena.

PANEL 125 ROUND TABLE: ACCREDITATION AND PEER REVIEW IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: IS IT TIME TO IMPLEMENT AN OLD IDEA?

In the late 1970s, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) developed a program of activity that was to result in a system of accreditation for criminal justice education programs. Accreditation standards were developed and a small number of programs were reviewed as part of a pilot project. The program became inactive in 1980 and was dropped in 1981. No systematic program of peer review or accreditation has been attempted since then. This panel, which was developed at the request of the ACJS Executive Board, will reexamine the need for the role of ACJS in peer review and accreditation.

PANEL 126 PERCEPTIONS OF THE POLICE PROFESSION

126.1 "Police Perceptual Alignment With Student Attitudes Toward Police: Effects of Proximity Factors," TERRY COX, Eastern Kentucky University
The purpose of this research to investigate factors associated with college student's attitudes toward police and police perceptual alignment with these attitudes. The primary area of interest lies with differential proximity positions of police to students. A sample of 850 students were given an Attitude Toward Police (ATP) survey that was designed to measure specific dimensions of police operations and conduct. Samples from 3 police organizations were given questionnaires and asked to estimate average student responses. The geographical locations of the police organizations were differentially dispersed in progressive directions away from frequent contact with the students. Police organizations involved include a college public safety department, the local municipal department in the city where the university is located, and members of a state police organization representing various locations throughout the state.

126.2 "Women in Law Enforcement: The Cultural Agendas of Students," ROSE MARY STANFORD, University of South Florida
Until the 1970s, policing had been viewed as a traditional male occupation. Since then, women have entered law enforcement at a slow but steady rate. However, minority women, especially Hispanic, are not entering policing in proportion to their Anglo counterpart. This project examines attitudes of high school students towards women in law enforcement. The data identifies sources of perception and perceptions of danger associated with police work. Intra-cultural differences of Hispanic groups are identified.

126.3 "The Gender Factor in Criminal Justice and Criminology Academe," SHARON TAFUYA, Prometheus Consultants
Women in policing has been the subject of intensive research for more than a decade. The findings to date indicate that women are making slow but steady progress; the number of female law enforcement officers at the municipal, county,
state, and federal level is encouraging. To what degree have women made a place for themselves as faculty members in criminal justice and criminology programs? This survey research addresses that question.

PANEL 127 ISSUES AND PATTERNS IN DOMESTIC CRIME

127.1 "Marital Status and Spousal Violence Theory," MARTIN SCHWARTZ, Ohio University
Most family violence theory, no matter what the political or academic grounding, is based on assumptions of female weakness and passivity—why do women stay in abusive relationships? Using National Crime Survey data, a series of popular theories are tested against a national sample of spousal assault victims. An essential finding is that a great many women do not stay within these relationships, and that much previous theory is not particularly applicable to these women. These theories may have been based on an inadequate sample or improper sample of battered women—those who continue to live within abusive relationships.

127.2 "The Disclosure of Incestuous Abuse: The Flow of Information From Victim to Authorities," LORIE FRIDELL, University of Nebraska at Omaha
Rarely is a victim's disclosure of incestuous abuse directed to authorities. Instead, victims divulge their secrets to relatives or acquaintances, some of whom, in turn, pass the information on to other relatives or acquaintances. Research on 199 incest cases which eventually reached the attention of authorities provides descriptive information regarding how incest is discovered and how information flows from the abused child to the authorities. The implications of these findings for increasing the number of cases which reach the attention of authorities are discussed.

127.3 "Incest: A Typology and Suggested Intervention Strategies," GIRI GUPTA and STEVEN M COX, Western Illinois University
Recent research on incest suggests that it is a complex phenomenon which takes on a variety of forms in different situations. A typology based upon victim and perpetrator responsibility documented in research and reports from practitioners in the helping professions is presented. A preliminary framework for recognizing and dealing with various types of incest is outlined and a discussion of intervention and prevention strategies is included.

127.4 "Prosecution or Non-prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse Cases: An Analysis of Cases of the National Children's Advocacy Center in Huntsville, Alabama for 1985-86," MICHAEL HAZLETT, Western Illinois University
Professionals in the area of law and social sciences have raised arguments that both support and condemn the use of prosecution in child sexual abuse cases. It has been found that such arguments often lack the support of systematic data revealing differences between the 2 most common approaches to child sexual abuse cases (prosecute or not to prosecute). This analysis, using 1985-86 pilot data from the National Children's Advocacy Center will describe major differences between cases of child sexual abuse separated on the decision to prosecute or not to prosecute. The following general areas will be explored regarding noted differences between prosecution/non-prosecution intervention: sexual abuse victim characteristics, sexual abuse offender characteristics, offender-victim relationship, social service and law enforcement agency involvement, admission by the offender about the offense, medical evidence and offense severity, and time delay in case processing and disposition.

127.5 "Criminal Justice Paradox: The Power of the Child Sexual Abuser," JO BETH WOLF, Keene State College
An examination of how myths about women and children, as well as the traditional views about family, the necessity for specially trained police, the standards of proof required by our legal system, the limitations on the prosecutor, defense techniques, a psychology of excuses, and the lack of community interest and resources act together to confer more power to the child sexual abuser than to the criminal justice system. If normal justice is failing, then a new perspective may be to discover ways to insure that justice is done.

PANEL 128 INFLUENCING THE SENTENCING DECISION

128.1 "The Severity of Sentencing: Do Judges Really go Easy on Persons Who Plea Bargain?" DEAN R. CHAMPION, University of Tennessee-Knoxville
As a part of a larger study, a 1985 survey of criminal and circuit court judges in

A-73
Tennessee examined the severity of sentences imposed on convicted felons in cases that had been plea bargained and cases in which successful plea bargain agreements could not be reached. There is considerable support for the view that an offender will receive a less severe sentence where a plea bargain agreement has been reached compared with the sentence imposed for an identical offense where the case was tried in court.

128.2 "Plea Bargaining: An Application of the Sentencing Differential Hypothesis to Serious Military Cases," GARY KEVELES, University of Wisconsin-Superior

The question of the significance of plea bargaining for sentencing leniency has received considerable attention recently. This research examines the relationship between bargaining and sentencing in the armed forces. Records of 296 serious cases in 5 Army jurisdictions for a 12-month period are analyzed. The study reports on 3 kinds of sentencing decisions (discharge, liberty deprivation, and confinement length). Sentencing outcomes of bargainers are compared to other pleaders as well as to other case characteristics. The results indicate that bargaining did not favor the accused. The findings also suggest that pleading plays a minor role in explaining sentencing decisions.

128.3 "The Effect of Private Presentence Plans on Sentence Length and Type," WILLIAM CLEMENTS, Temple University

This paper presents a comparison of sentencing outcomes for 100 felony cases with private presentence treatment plans and 100 control cases in the Washington metropolitan area. The private presentence plans advocate alternatives to incarceration and assorted community treatments for selected felony offenders. Multiple and logistical regression analyses indicate that cases with private presentence and treatment plans received slightly longer sentences for similar offenses, but were generally more successful at avoiding incarceration. The implications of these findings for the role of private presentence plans in sentencing are discussed.

128.4 "Implementing the Legislatively-created Role of Victims in Sentencing," MAUREEN McLEOD, State University of New York at Albany

In recent years, an increasing number of state legislatures have authorized some mechanism by which victim input can be incorporated into the sentencing decision. Such legislative action has been justified alternately as benefiting the victim, serving the ends of justice, and/or aiding in offender rehabilitation. While statutory enactments in some locales have specified victims' rights and responsibilities, legislative bodies in other jurisdictions have purposely employed more general language to permit flexibility in the implementation of these provisions. This paper presents the preliminary findings of 1 phase of a national study of victim impact statements. The responses of probation staff to a survey outlining participatory roles of victims in the sentencing process are highlighted.
this technology are a host of challenges, methodologies, and principles which impact upon existing and approved standards of behavior. In light of such developments, this paper will examine the historical and approved standards, as well as chart a course for the upgrading of our profession. Discussion will also dwell on the potential for change and the impact of such change on the criminal justice practitioner.

131.2 "Progress in National Crime Planning," A J STUAIT JK, National Character Laboratory

The last national crime plan was the National Strategy to Reduce Crime, published in January 1973, by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. The reasons why this plan failed will be presented. These include faulty theory on the causes of crime, poor organization, and a poor planning process. The new crime planning proposal will be described, showing how it will overcome the problems associated with the NSRC, by having the White House coordinate the planning, getting governors and mayors involved in the planning, and following a sequence of 6 planning phases, thus allowing time to resolve basic questions on theory, the causes of crime, and why the NSRC failed, before entering into the actual planning operation. This crime planning proposal is related to the paper by this same author, "Crime and Character," in which plans for getting psychiatry and other behavior sciences to cooperate in helping solve the crime and drug problems are discussed. The White House Conference on Character, which is Phase I of the crime planning proposal, is a key feature of the plan to get psychiatry to cooperate.

131.3 "Representing a Client Who Intends to Lie," HOWARD MESSING, Nova University

This paper considers the troubling and perhaps unanswerable problem of representing a client who intends to lie. Considered are the long standing tradition of vigorous advocacy on behalf of a client and the demands of attorney-client confidentiality. Also reviewed is the requirement of Candor to the Tribunal of the recent Rules of Professional Conduct. This paper further considers the few court rulings in this area, including the Supreme Court's most recent holding in Nix vs. Whiteside. Finally, the less technical but compelling 'common-sense' view of the non-legal public in this area is reviewed by this article.

131.4 "Toward a New Code of Police Ethics," THOMAS COOK, Southside Virginia Community College

The best known code of police ethics was formulated by the IACP in 1957. Although its very existence is a high tribute to O W Wilson and the other idealistic individuals who helped him bring it about, the time may now have come after 30 years to re-examine it and bring it into greater harmony with the needs of the present day and the rapidly emerging future. The language and concepts of the IACP code are so exalted, and evoke such abstract patriotic and religio-poetic sentiments, that a more practical emphasis may now be needed. In this way a code of police ethics might truly become a daily guide for police conduct, and for the formulation of police policy.

PANEL 132 STUDENT PANEL ON CORRECTIONS, PART II

132.1 "The Need of Institutional Segregation in Controlling Inmate Victimization in American Prisons," CARL POWELL, Central Missouri State University

This paper will examine the racial conflict that breeds interracial violence in the American penal system. With race being the most important aspect in the prison subculture, this paper will closely examine the rights and values that are affected by various prison policies that require or condone racial integration in our penal institutions.

132.2 "Prisons: Punishment Versus Rehabilitation," KEVIN REBROOK, Fairmont State College

Prisons, as they are currently used, neither rehabilitate offenders nor deter possible offenders from committing a crime. The recidivism rate of offenders proves that rehabilitation does not work for most criminals. Using prisons as a deterrent obviously does not work because each year we have more and more offenders being processed through the criminal justice system. We do not have very many possible solutions in dealing with the punishment of criminals. What we should do is put more emphasis on rehabilitating the offender and making him a functioning part of society to benefit the society as a whole.
132.3 "Educational Attainment as an Influencer of Public Attitudes Toward Prisoners," JEAN WOJTKEWICZ, University of Nebraska at Omaha
Research shows educational attainment is a variable that influences people's attitudes toward criminal sanctions, police discretion, and treatment of prisoners, to name a few. This paper explores the relationship between education and public attitudes toward prisoners. Data from a survey of 350 university students are used to test the hypothesis that, the greater the educational attainment of people, the more positive their attitudes are toward prisoners.

132.4 "Prison Reform in a Declining Economy," KAREN FKIESEN, University of Alaska-Fairbanks
The attitude of the American public toward punishment has changed over the past several years from an emphasis on rehabilitation to a more conservative ideology which demands retribution. An implication of this shift in penology has been that over 30 states have recently promulgated some form of fixed and/or mandatory sentencing statutes. Though research reveals that some states have apparently avoided any significant increase in prison population as a result of the less discretionary sentencing practices, as a whole, the states are faced with an upsurge in prison overcrowding with no end in sight. There are perhaps multiple avenues available to ameliorate the situation, including selective incarceration, increased reliance on parole, changes in good-time formulas and the privatization of prisons. Several of these are explored as they might actually have an impact on the economics of prison overcrowding and the extent to which they coincide with public demand.

PANEL 133 SOCIOLOGY OF LAW: ISSUES IN THE PERCEPTION AND DEFINITION OF "CRIME PROBLEMS"

133.1 "The Influences of Commonsense and Criminological Theory on Rape Law in Hawaii, 1910-80," PETER NELLIGAN, University of Texas at Tyler
Employing historical data and a sociology of knowledge perspective, this paper analyzes the interpretive processes and related activities by which segments of the community in the city of Honolulu demanded legal reform in response to 7 socially constructed sex-crime waves between 1910-80. Demands for change in the ways in which the statutes were written and enforced were based on the (often conflicting) commonsense knowledge of the populace and the most advanced criminological thinking of the period. The study shows the interplay of criminal law and social and criminological theory.

133.2 "Concerning a Syndrome of Habitual Offense and Cultural Distraction: Big Banks in the 1980s," R CHRISTOPHER PERRY, Indiana State University
This paper examines theoretical and evidentiary materials bearing on the problem of defining criminal behavior by a pervasive cultural actor and labeler. The author compiles a catalogue of illegal, exploitative, and/or questionable activities of an arguably habitual nature. A complementary narration sets forth various distracting foci presented by cultural outlets most intimately involved with a 'big bank position' over the years, and by banker media/journals themselves. Overall, while elements of the discussion are familiar, the sequence and dynamics are here presented in a new way, as befits the evolving 'nature of the beast.'

133.3 "The Organizational Behavior of the Deviant Elite: A Marxist-interactionist Approach," MICHAEL WELCH, North Texas State University
The emerging understanding that criminal behavior also transpires in the context of corporate and occupational settings is a movement in contemporary criminology. This approach is diametrically opposed to traditional criminology which erroneously focuses on individual and psychopathological patterns of crime. In offering an appraisal of the organizational behavior of these white-collar criminals, 2 theoretical perspectives are integrated: classical Marxist thought with symbolic interactionism. This author contends that there is a legitimate interface between social psychological concepts with such structural implications as: false consciousness, powerlessness, social control, institutionalized inequality, and the establishment of formal legal codes. In addition, an analysis of the corporate culture indicates the intensity of their power which influences the secondary socialization of their members, as well as dictating the course of legislation. To conclude, it is in the spirit of sociological intervention that various reforms are introduced to restructure the power differentials and reduce the existing deceptions in the social structure.

The main purpose of this study was to examine differences in crime news coverage between 1980 and 1985. Crime news coverage in 24 Louisiana daily newspapers was studied, with specific weeks in each year selected at random. The amount of crime news coverage in Louisiana increased from 1980 and 1985, but little change occurred in the amount of details provided in individual items. The prominence of crime news increased in 1985 with more items on the front pages and with larger headlines. But, much of this change appeared to be due to the inclusion of more crime lists of arrest reports, particularly DWI arrests. Another factor in the increase of crime news was the number of national crime stories written by wire service reporters, and then published in the dailies. Also, by 1985 there was more crime prevention news, a category almost unknown in 1980. Ultimately, while the actual crime rates may have declined nationwide and within the state of Louisiana between 1980 and 1985, the picture of crime portrayed in the newspapers was business as usual, with increased attention to certain areas.

134.1 "Criminal Behavior and Age: A Life Span Perspective," DORIS MacKENZIE, Louisiana State University

Each year 6 million Americans are victims of the violent crimes of rape, robbery, and assault. The perpetrators of such crimes are also always under 35 years of age. Not only do young adults account for the majority of violent crime, they are also the major contributors to property crime. Involvement in crime peaks during the period of transition from adolescence to adulthood and then continues to decline with advancing age. An examination of the reasons for this crime-age relationship from a life-span developmental perspective is the focus of this paper.

134.2 "Gender, Victimization, and Fear of Crime," LYNN SMITH, North Carolina State University

This paper explores the relationship between different measures of household victimization as predictors of fear of crime.

134.3 "Variations on Collective Security and Fatal Firearm Accidents," ELIZABETH CASS and ALAN LIZOTTE, State University of New York at Albany, and CHRIS ZIMMERMAN, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Recent literature on firearms ownership has focused on ownership for protection from crime. These studies use individual, ecological and time series data to pinpoint ownership for protection. Other researchers have evaluated the impact of this protective ownership on the gun accident rate. For example, McDowall and Lottin (1985) use time series data from Detroit to evaluate how so called 'collective security' relates to gun accidents. Their data are aggregated for all persons, making no distinctions between sex, age, or racial groups. Using county level data from New York State, the research reported here models which sex, age, and race specific groups apply for gun permits. The model employs variables such as county crime rates, county population, income levels, numbers of uniformed police employees, along with variables measuring sporting culture to predict the demographic specific gun application rates. Further, we model how these demographic specific group's rates of protective ownership relate to the gun accident rate.

134.4 "Rape Epidemic on a College Campus: 1972-84," STEPHEN BRODT, Ball State University

This paper analyzes rape epidemics which developed on a college campus in 1972, 1976, 1980, and 1984. Reports of assaults and attempted assaults generated fear and anxiety within the student body during each of these years. A variety of measures were suggested and some were enacted as a way of preventing further incidents. Newspaper articles, interviews, and data from law enforcement agencies provide the substance for the analysis which has implications for the manner in which a community views a crime problem and the relationship between the factors involved.

134.5 "Belief in Firearms Ownership for Protection of Self, Family, and Home Among District and Superior Court Judges," ROBERT LITTLE, University of North Carolina at Charlotte and E DUANE DAVIS, Western Carolina University

This research is designed to accomplish goals. The first goal is to assess the nature and extent of belief in gun ownership for self, family, and home protection among a sample of district and superior court judges; this will quite possibly allow the emergence of at least 2 levels of belief in gun ownership among judges-high and low levels of belief in firearm ownership for personal protection purposes. A
second objective is to construct demographic and attitudinal profiles of pro-gun and anti-gun judges. The 2 profiles, based on select demographic and attitudinal variables, will allow comparisons of the 2 groups on those variable. The final mission is to determine if a relationship exists between judges' belief in gun ownership and the self-reported level of danger in their lives that results from being in the judicial profession. A fear of crime victimization theoretical approach would argue that the more danger judges perceive to be in as a result of their profession, the more likely they would be to express a belief in ownership of guns for protection purposes.

PANEL 135 CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

135.1 "Rape Among Friends: Effects of Prior Sexual history on Perceptions of Rape in a Dating Context," LYNN GOOISTEIN, K. LANCE SHULAND, and JANICE BUTLER, Pennsylvania State University

The current research examines variables influencing the determination of whether or not a rape has occurred in a dating context. Detailed accounts of a date in which the male uses force to obtain sexual intercourse after the female protests physically and verbally are presented to male and female subjects. The couple's prior sexual history and the number of previous sexual partners of the male and female are experimentally varied. Subjects' subscription to 'sexual contract' notion, and their perceptions of the levels of violence and the woman's desire for sex in the scenario are measured and used as intervening variables in a causal model predicting rape attribution. Findings suggest that a sustained pattern of previous sexual interaction reduces the likelihood that sexually violent incident will be labeled as rape, in part because the woman is perceived as having forfeited her rights to refuse.

135.2 "Sexual Victimization: Cross-cultural Experiences of University Women," GEORGE RIVERA, University of Colorado and PERCY MOREHOUSE, Metropolitan State College

This paper explores cross-cultural experiences of university women in sexual victimization. A sample of white, black, and Hispanic university women was surveyed using mail questionnaires. Self-reports on rape, attempted rape, and unwanted sexual contact (genital and breast) will be analyzed to determine differential victimization. Implications for multicultural counseling and campus police sexual assault awareness seminars are discussed.

135.3 "Police Policy on Domestic Violence," LAWRENCE SHEKMAN, ELLEN COHN, and EDWIN HAMILTON, Crime Control Institute

A 3 wave survey of police departments serving cities with a population over 100,000 showed that while in 1984 only 10 percent of the departments had policies encouraging arrest for domestic violence, in 1985 over 30 percent encouraged arrest and by 1986 approximately 45 percent of the departments favored arrest in cases of domestic violence. The 1986 survey obtained responses from 100 percent of all police agencies serving cities of over 100,000 people and included a city-by-city breakdown of the domestic violence policy of the 176 responding cities. Implications of the report on experimental research and policy analysis are discussed.

135.4 "Perspectives on "Dowry Deaths" in India," NANGAI NATARAJAN, Rutgers State University

In 1984, hundreds of brides were burned to death by their husbands and their in-laws, in retaliation for the bride's family failing to provide 'dowry' (gifts given by the bride's family to the bridegroom's family in cash and kind during the marriage) after marriage. The violence inflicted on Indian women exists in every level of society. Within the family the violence is associated with religion and allied precapitalist customs. This paper aims to study the nature and extent, and the characteristics of the persons involved in the 'dowry' deaths. It examines the Dowry Prohibition Act of India, and identifies ideas and programs that might be used against this problem.

135.5 "Marital Conflict and Wife Abuse: The Contribution of Lawyers," DESHUIN ELLIS, York University

No abstract available.

PANEL 136 TYPES OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES

136.1 "Rationality, Opportunity, and Moral Inhibition. Explaining Both the Type and Frequency of Offending," HUGH BARLOW, Southern Illinois University

Criminologists must look in vain for theories that predict both type and frequency of criminal offending. This paper argues that just such a theory is within the
scope of existing theoretical perspectives, and suggests what it might look like and how it might be tested.

136.2 "Critique of Criminological Typologies," JESS HOWE, North Carolina Central University

Within the last decade or so, criminological study has focused on specific patterns of criminal deviation rather than searching for unitary and general theories. This growing increase in typological studies of causation can be likened to the search for specific patterns of physical illness rather than for a unitary theory of sickness. Typologies can also provide the basis for diagnosis and treatment of offenders. If the causes of criminal behavior vary among types of offenders, then it seems reasonable to assume that effective treatment procedures will have to vary with the kind of behavior to be treated or changed.

136.3 "Domestic Terrorism: An Overview of Violent Extremist Groups and the Opinions of Law Enforcement to Respond," DAMON CAMP and H TODD LOCKLEA, Georgia State University

Whether it is the Ku Klux Klan, the Order, the Jewish Defense League, Hells Angels, or the Weather Underground, the lack of police intelligence (data gathering and dissemination) and the ability/desire to communicate with other agencies severely restrict the ability of the police to respond adequately to the threat of the violent extremist. We shall look at the interrelationship of the many groups that make-up the identifiable elements of society which pose a real threat. It will become clear that the old labeling of right and left wing groups is inappropriate. The need for an understanding of the psychological, physical, and philosophical orientations of the individuals and groups that make up this element of society will become apparent.

136.4 "Mass Murder in California, 1976-84," JAMES POLAND, California State University-Sacramento

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the increase of multiple murder in California. Little research has gone into understanding the grimmest manifestation of our current wave of criminal violence—the growth of the multiple murder. The last decade could well be called the Age of Mass Murder in California. The mass murderer was a rarity in the past, today the instance of triple and quadruple slayings is quite commonplace. The interesting aspect of this phenomenon is that no apparent relationship exists between multiple murder and such factors as social or racial conflict, illiteracy, alienation, poverty or other variables frequently associated with crimes of violence. This paper will seek to provide a reasonably systematic analysis of the variables relevant to the increase of multiple-murder in California. The period to be analyzed will cover 1976-84.

136.5 "Conflict Theory, Inequality, and Police-caused Homicide: An Intercity Analysis," ROBERT TAYLOR and MICHAEL VICTOR, University of Texas at Tyler

Jacobs and Britt argue that on the basis of conflict theory, income inequality can be expected to increase police responsiveness to the interests of wealthy elites, and therefore to promote police use of deadly force. They then study such inequality’s effects on state rates of police-caused homicide, as measured with data from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). In the present multivariate analysis, city rates of such homicide are gauged with figures recently obtained by the International Association of Chiefs of Police through questionnaires sent to 57 metropolitan law enforcement agencies. This not only means that more appropriate units of analysis are used here, but also that police-caused homicide is measured with data which Sherman finds considerably more accurate than comparable NCHS figures.

PANEL 137 MANAGERIAL AND SECURITY ISSUES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

137.1 "Developing Police Managers—Perspectives for the Future," DENNIS BOWMAN

American policing is increasing in complexity with societal demands greater than ever before. The efficacy of our police agencies, therefore, depend largely upon individual performance by managers and their levels of professionalism and expertise. Training officers to be managers is simply not enough. Potential police managers must be developed through organizational systems designed to inculcate philosophies and broaden administrative and managerial experiences. Sophisticated and protracted programs should be implemented in every agency to develop potential managers prior to their selection.
137.2 "Police Legal Advisors: A Practical Approach for Avoiding Pitfalls in Police Operations," ALBERT RODENBERG JR, University of Cincinnati
Increasingly, American police agencies are utilizing the services of legal advisors. In some jurisdictions these advisors are staff attorneys with the local prosecutor's office. In others, the legal advisor is a full or part-time employee hired by the police agency to evaluate proposed courses of action, render legal opinions and provide in-service instruction addressing the legal aspects of police functions. This paper will examine the status of the police legal advisor in policing today with some thoughts concerning the contributions that such persons can make to contemporary police operations.

137.3 "Hotel/Motel Security-Central Florida Hotel: A Practical Vehicle for Teaching," DONALD BECKER, University of Central Florida
Hotel/motel security institutes a field within the criminal justice/security administration curriculum 'whose time has come.' Since the Orlando Disney World area will soon boast more hotel rooms than any other area except New York City, designing a composite hotel (Central Florida Hotel) as a practical means for teaching this subject posed no problems. This paper details how Central Florida Plant enables students to apply basic security principles to actual real world problems and situations culminating course requirements by writing a comprehensive security plan for the hotel.

PANEL 138 JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION POTPOURRI

138.1 "The Need for a Clinical Perspective in Criminal Justice Education," ROBERT MENDELSOHN, Indiana University
A common complaint in delivering criminal justice educational programs is that the doing and the conceiving of the field do not fit together. The purpose of this essay is to set out a scheme for putting the puzzle pieces of practice and theory (education and training) together. The scheme is premised on the notion that in professional fields, such as criminal justice, we need to recognize 2 competing perspectives-the clinical and the scientific, and what each has to contribute to the other.

138.2 "Variations in the Level of Criminal Justice Funding at the County Level," RODNEY WITT, Bemidji State University
Using survey data including all counties with a population of 10,000 or larger, this study first describes the level of funding for the entire criminal justice system, and for each component of the system, by county. It then examines variations in the level of total system funding between counties, as well as variations between components, while controlling for population, total county budget, and crime levels. Finally, it provides the theoretical basis for further studies concerned with the identification of variables influencing the level of criminal justice appropriations.

138.3 "The Denial of Bail: Pre-trial Preventive Detention," JOSEPH VAUGHN and VICTOR KAPPELER, Sam Houston State University
In 1984, the United States Congress enacted a law which permits federal magistrates to use pre-trial detention for those offenders whose release is believed to pose a danger to society. Thirty-one states and the District of Columbia have similar statutes. This legal reform, coupled with the increased use of detention facilities has fostered a need for critical consideration of the effectiveness of pre-trial detention. The authors question whether the use of preventive detention will have a significant effect on public safety, jail populations, or the equitable administration of justice.

138.4 "Symbolism and Change in Criminal Justice Organizations," ROBERT LOKINSKAS, Southern Illinois University, and DAVE KALINICH and DENNIS BANAS, Michigan State University
Symbols provide criminal justice organizations with a degree of stability. They possess paradigmatic qualities which serve to discipline and direct practitioners and clients alike. As paradigmatic crystallizations of goals and objectives, they also insulate organizations from politicized external criticisms. The very qualities which make symbols effective and maleable stabilizers may, at particular historical junctures, contribute to the development of both external and internal criticisms of organizations. As practitioners, politicians and their clients increasingly internalize the goals objectified in paradigmatic symbols, they develop coherent expectations. When the paradigm fails to achieve the anticipated goals which it has articulated, various constituencies feel free to mobilize such goals in criticizing the practical operations of organizations, precipitating substantial, if incremental, change.
The purpose of this paper is to examine issues of organizational power and their applicability to an understanding of criminal justice administration. After reviewing the major conceptual models of power in non-criminal justice organizations, an attempt will be made to explore the phenomenon of power in criminal justice settings. More importantly, the paper will integrate knowledge about organizational power and provide a new model of criminal justice administration. Finally, prescriptions for criminal justice management will be provided, along with suggestions for future research in organizational power and criminal justice administration.

PANEL 139 STUDENT PANEL ON ISSUES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

139.1 "The Essence of Justice," JOHN NIMMER, University of Nebraska at Omaha
The Essence of Justice is an effort to answer the philosophical question "What is the purpose of punishment?" Several answers have been posed—retribution, general deterrence, special deterrence, incapacitation, and rehabilitation—yet none have adequately provided a solution. A deeper probing is necessary. Concepts ranging from a free-will, world-views, right versus wrong, as well as various psychological and sociological understandings of man must be addressed. Only by the subsequent construction of an adequate paradigm can specific issues of crime and justice be examined. The present paper follows such a process and concludes with a proposed theory on the purpose of punishment.

139.2 "Current Issues and Current Attitudes in Criminal Justice," BAKIRA BAKIR, Chadron State College
This research project summarizes a survey conducted among students on the Chadron State College campus measuring attitudes concerning the criminal justice system. It draws comparisons and contrasts between the attitudes of criminal justice majors and students in other areas on various current issues of the death penalty, handgun control, the good faith exception to the exclusionary rule, opinions and general knowledge about today's Supreme Court and other related issues. Another comparison is the difference in attitudes based on differences in personal characteristics of those responding.

139.3 "Quinney," KIM ARKENBERG, DePaul University
Richard Quinney was one of the leading proponents of radical criminology during the 1960s-70s. His interest in radical criminology resulted from specific incidences experienced in childhood, later molded by the social and intellectual forces of a society in transition. An examination of these forces, specifically, man, social context, intellectual context, and work, will give insight to this unique approach to radical criminology. This paper is a combination of historical and sociological methods. Richard Quinney was an invaluable resource, permitting the author numerous interviews.

139.4 "The Department of Public Safety: Consolidation or Chaos?" JAMES KILEY, Eastern New Mexico University
The department of public safety concept encompasses differing degrees of consolidation of police, fire, and emergency medical services usually within a municipal government. Upon review of current studies of consolidation several inferences can be drawn which include: (1) that consolidation appears to function best in communities under 50,000 population, (2) that consolidation proposals normally draw immediate and consistent oppositions from organized labor and the fire service, and (3) that further research must be qualitative and quantitative to provide valid and reliable measures of consolidated departments.

139.5 "Cocaine in the Workplace: Implications for Criminal Justice and Business," MARK FOLSON, University of Nebraska at Omaha
In the last year cocaine use has increased at an alarming rate. Cocaine has found its way to all strata of society. The abuse has been felt from the street, to the professional sport venues, to the corporate office. With the publicizing of these problems comes a concern from the American people over cocaine abuse. The drug is no longer limited to the rich or the stereotypical addict. It has invaded the workplace. This paper intends to illustrate the problem of cocaine in the workplace. In addition, it will discuss the implications of this problem as they impact law enforcement, business, and the entire criminal justice system.

139.6 "Training Police Trainers in Domestic Intervention: A Self-awareness and Appraisal Approach," MELODIE BERDOLL
This paper will present an overview of social and psychological perspectives of family violence and current statistics reflecting the dimensions of domestic
The primary emphasis will be on a design preparing police training officers to implement a program of self-awareness in their approach to family crisis management. Attention will be focused on a self-examination of norms and values that impede resolution of personal adjustment issues. The paper will also highlight and analyze effective police domestic intervention programs across the country. This action-oriented design will outline the potential for enhancing verbal strategies and mediation in domestic intervention.

**Panel 140 Correlates of Sentencing Decision**

**140.1** "Criminal Sentencing and Recidivism Among Rape Offenders," ALAN LIZUTT, and KATHLEEN MAGUIRE, State University of New York at Albany

This paper considers how various forms of criminal sentencing relate to the probability of rapists committing future crimes whether they be rape or other crimes. The data used in the study consist of a cohort of sex offenders arrested in 1978 and subsequently rearrested between 1978-86. Variables used to predict recidivism include age, race, violent offender status, type and severity of sentence received for the original crime, processing time for original offense, time since release from custody, and other factors.

**140.2** "Racial Considerations in Capital Punishment: The Failure of Evenhanded Justice," ANNMARIE KAZYAKA and RAYMOND PATERNOSTER, University of Maryland

The research reported in this paper is an investigation of the evenhandedness in the administration of the death penalty in South Carolina. The data will address 2 decision points within the criminal justice system: the decision of the prosecutor to charge a given homicide as a capital offense by seeking the death penalty, and the decision of the sentencer to impose a death sentence. In both instances, the focus will be on the effect of the race of the defendant and the race of the victim on these 2 decisions.

**140.3** "The Sentencing of Female Offenders in Maryland," CHERYL KAPLOWITZ, Johns Hopkins University, U. LYNNE LACKEY, and BEVERLY WHITE

The nature of female offenders in the Maryland circuit court system was investigated. During a 2-year period, 814 females were convicted of or pled guilty to a single count criminal offense and sentenced according to the Maryland Sentencing Guidelines Project. The results indicated that although these females had less severe prior records, the seriousness of the present offense equalled that of the male offenders. The type of crime committed by the females differed from that committed by the males. Case dispositions were similar, and sentencing was within the guidelines for most of the female offenders. The findings are useful for planning purposes by prison and social services personnel.

**Panel 141 Victimization and Offending of the Elderly**

**141.1** "Elderly Offenders: A Review of Previous Research," KENNETH GEWERTH, American Judicature Society

Recently, considerable research attention has been devoted to a new criminal justice problem: the elderly offender. However, as this review of literature indicates, the body of work in this area is substantial. This paper examines studies in 3 categories: (1) those focusing on the amount and types of elderly crime, (2) those exploring the causes of elderly criminality, and (3) those concerned with the problems involved in processing elderly people through the criminal justice system. From this review, we conclude that: (1) the elderly are most often arrested for assault, embezzlement, fraud, larceny-theft, alcohol offenses, and the 'less serious' sex offenses, (2) the level of elderly crime will increase in the future, creating problems for criminal justice agencies in some jurisdictions, and (3) conventional criminological theories and administrative procedures in the criminal justice system will have to be modified to account for and cope with older offenders.

**141.2** "Differential Responses to Victimization Among the Elderly," VINCENT WEBB, and INEKE MARSHALL, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Utilizing incident-level National Crime Survey (NCS) extract files containing information on victimization incidents spanning an 11-year period (1973-83), this paper examines differential responses to criminal victimization among the elderly. The analysis addresses 2 questions: (1) Among the elderly crime victims, is it possible to distinguish differential response patterns related to socio-demographic victim and offender variables and situational variables? (2) Do elderly crime victims respond differentially to victimization than their younger counterparts? Two subsamples are employed: (1) all the elderly victims of personal crime included in the 1973-83 NCS incident-level files (approximately 1,100 cases) and (2) a 10
percent random sample of all non-elderly victims of personal crime included in this
data set (approximately 5,000 cases).

141.3 "Trends in Homicides of the Elderly," ALLEN SAPP, Central Missouri State
University and ALICE YAHNING, University of Missouri School of Law
This study examines the patterns and trends in homicides of the elderly. In the
past 10 years, homicides of the elderly have increased in numbers but at a slower
rate than the overall increase in the elderly population. Victim rates among the
elderly differ based on several demographic characteristics. Overall, homicides of
the elderly tend to be in concordance with trends and patterns of homicides among
the general population. The few significant differences can be explained by the
differences in the population of elderly compared to the total population or by
characteristics of elderly persons in general.

141.4 "Crime and the Elderly in Indiana," ROBERT HUCKABEE and JEFFREY SCHLINK,
Indiana State University
Concern over crime against the elderly has increased significantly over the past 10
years. There has been little empirical research, however, to measure the actual
incidence of victimization, or to evaluate attitudes of elderly citizens toward
crime and the criminal justice system. An attempt was made to rectify this
shortcoming by conducting a statewide victim survey specifically targeted toward the
elderly. This paper reports on the findings of the survey in 3 areas: actual
victimization, fear of crime, and attitudes toward the criminal justice system.

PANEL 142 POLICE, FIRE AND STATE POLICE: ISSUES OF CONCERN

142.1 "The American Fire Department and the State," BARRY GOETZ, University of
California-Berkeley
What can so obscure an institution like the American Fire Department tell us about
the perpetuation of inequality in our society and about how local government
prosecutes white collar crime? The answer is, a lot, for beyond its obvious public
safety function, the fire department plays a crucial law enforcement role in
controlling 1 of the primary white collar crimes in the United States: arson-for­
profit (arson fraud). This paper is the result of a participant-observation study
that was done while the author was working at a big city fire department. The
research shows that for a number of bureaucratic and political reasons, the fire
department chose not to vigorously pursue arson-for-profit cases, but rather chose
to emphasize its traditional function: fire suppression.

142.2 "Psychological Screening of Police, Fire and Correctional Public Safety,"
WILLIAM BRICKHOUSE, Massachusetts Department of Correction
Psychological screening of entry-level public safety personnel has grown as an area
of interest among public safety administrators. Concern about liability, work
related disability claims, protection of the public and training needs of public
safety personnel are a few of the areas that have contributed to managers looking
more frequently at psychological prescreening of candidates. Additionally,
evaluations to determine fitness for return to duty for employees with 5, 10, or 15
years of public safety experience is another important population to consider. The
paper will present dispositional assessment as one model in use in Massachusetts and
examine the appropriateness of this model as applied to psychological screening of
public safety individuals. Specifically, the type of process used will be reviewed
and actual clinical case vignettes will be highlighted to demonstrate actual
application in real life situations for police, fire, and correctional employees.

142.3 "Police and Protests: A Comparative Perspective," DILIP DAS, Western
Illinois University
Protests, demonstrations, riots and other acts of public disorder take place in all
democratic societies. In some countries they occur more frequently than others.
The police in each country have their own methods of handling such disorders. In
this paper it is proposed to look at the police practices in this regard in India,
Japan, England and a few other international regions. It is also intended to take
into account the American situation in this area of police concern. An objective of
the paper is to examine whether there are ideal (best) police methods of confronting
mass protests.

PANEL 143 THE ROLES AND BEHAVIORS OF LEGAL ACTORS IN THE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS

143.1 "Law of Arrest: The Police Obligation to Release," WILLIAM NIXON, Eastern
Kentucky University
An investigation into the myth that once an arrestee is in police custody he or she
may not be released without judicial intervention is presented. The paper explores
the sometimes strained relationship between the judiciary and the police. A discussion of civil liability under state and federal law for failure to immediately release an arrestee once probable cause has dissipated is included. Particular attention is given to DUI and other alcohol-related arrests. A survey of recent court decisions is made and suggestions for the formalization of police policy on this critical issue are presented.

143.2 "Criminal Defense Attorneys: Guardians of America's Ambivalent Commitment to Civil Liberties," NORMAN KITTEL, St Cloud State University

While criminal defense attorneys perform a most important role in the criminal justice system, these attorneys frequently are the subject of public animosity and occasional harassment from other actors in the criminal justice system. This paper explores the reasons for this animosity and the public ambivalence toward due process rights for individuals accused of crime.

143.3 "The Prosecutor as Judge and Jury in Plea Bargaining," DEAN J. CHAMPION, University of Tennessee-Knoxville

A survey of 215 city and county prosecutors in Tennessee was conducted in 1985. Of those receiving questionnaires, 124 attorneys responded. The focus of the study was to examine the role of prosecutor in the plea bargaining process and to investigate self-perceptions of prosecutors as judges and juries for alleged offenders. Prosecutors are more inclined to make greater concessions in situations where the defense attorney has a strong reputation for successfully defending the accused. Fewer concessions are made in cases where defendants are indigent or of lower socioeconomic status. Prosecuting attorneys tend to view themselves as judges and they frequently anticipate probable jury reaction to the case facts, the strength of their case, and the appearance and reputation of the defendant. This research examines a number of issues associated with the ethics of plea bargaining and the nature of prosecutorial discretion in the plea bargaining process.

143.4 "The Exclusionary Rule, Good Faith and Search Warrants: The Prosecutorial and Court Response to United States v. Leon," CRAIG UCHIDA, University of Maryland and TIMOTHY BYNUM, Michigan State University

This paper examines the impact of the 1984 United States Supreme Court decision, United States v. Leon, upon prosecutors and courts. The court's ruling allowed for a good faith exception to the exclusionary rule in the case of evidence obtained by law enforcement officers acting in reasonable, good faith reliance on a search warrant issued by a neutral and detached magistrate. Using archival data from 7 sites and interviews of courtroom participants in 37 sites, the effect of the decision on search warrant practices is assessed. The paper focuses upon prosecutorial involvement in search warrants, criminal case filings, and motions to suppress evidence. The role of trial court judges and defense attorneys are also examined.

PANEL 144 JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS: CHANGE AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSES

144.1 "Juvenile Justice: A State of Change," MARY PAKKER, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Like other states, the juvenile justice system in Arkansas is in a state of flux. Increasing dissatisfaction with the existing system has prompted both formal and informal examinations of practices in order to identify major system problems, recommend needed changes and offer plans for implementation of change. This paper will examine the juvenile justice system as it currently exists in Arkansas, emphasizing the attempts at change during the last 5 years. Close attention will be placed on the translation of recommendations to legislative change in the upcoming General Assembly session of 1986. Comments will be offered regarding the immediate effect of change and the long-term impact of major change within the juvenile justice system in Arkansas.

144.2 "Comparative Juvenile Justice Systems: Far East Asia and North America," BO KIM, Dongguk University

It is my knowledge that very few studies have been carried out so far to compare differences between the juvenile justice systems of Far East Asia (Korea, China, Japan) and those of North America. With the heightened interest on other parts of the world, the subject of comparative juvenile justice systems is now believed to deserve further exploration and more systematic research. I would like to undertake a study of the subject which would facilitate us to understand the nature and background of differences in crime committed and administration of juvenile justice in the 2 culturally and geographically different areas in the world mentioned above. This study is intended to consist of 4 parts dealing with such subjects as police, prosecution, court, and corrections. For the details of this research paper, I must say that even though the proposed paper deals with all sections of
juvenile justice systems, basic documents on substantive laws and the modes of its application and police practices along with diversion programs will be emphasized.

144.3 "After Litigation: The Re-making of a State Youth Services Agency," JOHN MORGAN, Idaho Division of Community Rehabilitation Services, and KURT FRIEDENAUER and JAMES BRANNON, Idaho Youth Services Center During 1982-83, the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, more specifically, its Youth Services Division, was named the primary party in federal litigation questioning the care provided youth committed to its supervision. While the findings of this and similar civil suits are easily condensed into judicial briefs, these same decisions are often neither easily implemented nor appreciated. The presentations and discussions of this panel will systematically review the programmatic conditions under contention, the nature of Idaho's defense, and its coordinated efforts to implement both the letter and spirit of that settlement. Thus, while the use of state training schools for the seriously juvenile offender will continue, Idaho professionals are proving such programs can provide humane care, custody, and treatment.

PANEL 145 CHARACTER IN CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY

145.1 "Character and Criminology," DENNIS LONGMIRE, Sam Houston State University No abstract available.

145.2 "Character in Criminological Theory," LARRY WOLLEN, Florida State University Character is a concept recently reintroduced into criminological discourse by Wilson and Herrnstein in their book Crime and Human Nature. Is character a concept that has utility in criminological theory? Various questions concerning the concept will be explored by the panel.

PANEL 146 COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION: MANAGEMENT OF POLITICAL UNREST

146.1 "Comparative Police Administration: Relationship Between Structure and Political Ideology," RAYMOND GALVIN, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh Historically, the United States has placed considerable trust in a governmental structure that emphasizes decentralization and a system of checks and balances. The arrangement supposedly encourages democratic policing and discourages authoritarianism. The paper explores this contention insofar as this country is concerned and makes some observations as to the relationship between police structure and political ideology in several other countries.

146.2 "Policing a Communal Conflict: The Case of Sri Lanka," ANGELA BURGER, University of Wisconsin-Marathon Why have the law enforcement authorities in Sri Lanka had increasing difficulty managing political rallies? This paper analyzes 3 different types of political rallies in terms of differential control problems for law enforcement personnel. Political party rallies are compared with political protest demonstrations and with religious-cultural events with high political content. The ability of the police to maintain peace and good order during and after the event is analyzed in terms of 6 indices. Three focus on the law enforcement authorities: internal discipline and training, management policies and styles, and emotional involvement with the issue. The second set of measures deals with the relationship of law enforcement personnel to significant others: rally organizers, political authorities, and the military. A specific constellation of these variables has resulted in loss of ability of the police to learn and correct their behavior, thus perpetuating or intensifying the problem.

146.3 "Maintaining Peace in Political Rallies," ZILLUR KHAN, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh Maintaining peace in political rallies has been a major problem for law enforcement agencies in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The colonial era, particularly Gandhi's non-cooperation, civil disobedience movement, did create a moral dilemma for law enforcers. To what extent the post-independence political ideologies help the law enforcement bodies to resolve a new dilemma between efficiency and responsiveness will be the focus of the paper.
147.1 "Right Wing Extremism as an Extension of the American Frontier Tradition of Violence," MICHAEL BROWN, Southeast Missouri State University

In order to develop a more complete understanding of right-wing extremist groups, it is useful to examine them from a historical perspective. The philosophies and activities of right-wing extremists have antecedents in 1 major period of American history, the settling of the frontier. The purpose of this paper is to present the idea that right wing extremism is, to a large extent, an extension of one aspect of America's frontier heritage, the tradition of violence. Several themes will be discussed including emphasis on independent action, the importance of danger in myths of these groups, the tendency to define complex issues in simplistic terms, an obsession with firearms, and an emphasis on conservative religion.

147.2 "The Road to Religious Extremism: The Conservative, Fundamentalist, and Identity Movements," RICHARD HOLDEN, Central Missouri State University

Past studies of right-wing extremism in the United States have focused on the influence of Identity Theology, while the far right of the political and religious spectrum retains strong connections to the traditional belief structure of protestant denominations. This paper will focus on those connections and attempt to demonstrate why Identity Theology merely occupies the logical position at the end of a scale of ever increasing religious intolerance and dogma, rather than being an isolated phenomenon.

147.3 "Organizational Linkages of Right Wing Extremist Groups," ALLEN SAPP, Central Missouri State University

Extremist right-wing groups have long been a fixture in America. In recent years, right-wing groups have been increasingly visible and active. While the number of members has not increased greatly, the threat of such groups has increased through strengthening ties, associations and linkages of groups. This paper analyzes many of the interlocking relationships among right-wing groups sharing common ideologies and objectives. Among the linkages discussed are resource sharing and networking. Networking involves recirculation of literature, use of computer nets, joint survival and paramilitary training, and participation in congresses and conventions by leaders and members.

147.4 "Preparing for War: Right Wing Paramilitary Training," MICHAEL WIGGINS, Central Missouri State University

Actions of right-wing extremist groups used to further their ideologies have prompted national attention to be focused on the level of sophistication of their tactics. There is growing concern that the internal security of our nation is threatened and that agencies designed to enforce the law and maintain order are not prepared to combat these extremist groups. It is necessary to develop an understanding of the paramilitary training utilized by extremist groups in order to better prepare those who are responsible for combatting these groups. This paper will examine paramilitary training techniques used by extremist groups who are translating their ideologies into action by preparing for war.

148.1 "Identifying Patterns of the American Police Culture: An Anthropological Construct," VICTOR KAPPELER and PAUL LOUIS, Sam Houston State University

The existence of a subculture which is unique to American police is examined from a cognitive-cultural methodology, utilizing the research from various disciplines. This approach provides a more holistic and fluid interpretation of the police subculture, and opens up this important facet of the criminal justice system to ethnographic analyses. The result of this study is the identification of cultural patterns which define the essence of the American police culture and the perceptions of its members; a corollary product is the establishment of a foundation of ethnographic research from which future logical inferences may be developed for enhanced understanding of this phenomenon.

148.2 "War Stories-Participant Observation Among the Police," PETER KASSEBAUM, College of Marin

Over the past 9 years this author has engaged in anthropological participant observation as a street police officer in a small rural city which is in the path of rapid growth and development. The city has the highest rate for felonies in the county, and has 35 outlets where alcohol can be purchased. Most anthropologists are not interested in the subculture of the police and out of those who have voiced some degree of curiosity, virtually none have become police officers. This paper will focus upon a genre of oral folklore which police call 'war stories' and which serve
as agents for socialization and enculturation and act as mechanisms for establishing the real normative standards for the profession. In addition, they can serve as an institutionalized vehicle for psychological release of the images and experiences which most officers encounter during their careers.

148.3 "Job Involvement and Organizational Identification as a Function of Income: The Case of Law Enforcement Officers," STANLEY CUNNINGHAM and JOHN DANIELS, Western Illinois University

The relationships between job involvement (the extent to which work contributes to an individual's self esteem), organizational identification (the degree to which an individual's goals coincide with those of the organization of which he or she is a member), and income (dual/single) were examined. The subjects who participated in the study were all law enforcement officers. Results indicated that officers whose spouses were employed reported higher levels of job involvement than those whose spouses were not. Analysis of the data also indicated support for the 'financial need' hypothesis which proposes that the greater the financial needs of the individual, the greater the degree of job involvement and organizational identification.

PANEL 149 RECRUITMENT, INTERNSHIPS, AND PLACEMENT FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENTS

149.1 "Recruiting Criminal Justice Students: Developing a Departmental Strategy," MICHAEL BLANKENSHIP, Sam Houston State University

The recruitment of criminal justice students has been virtually ignored at the departmental level. This important task has traditionally been relegated to staff members whose responsibility has been university-wide student recruitment. Given the unique history of criminal justice program development, the current strategy for student recruitment might not be as effective in criminal justice as it has been for other academic programs. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the possibilities of departmental level student recruitment. The discussion will include factors that seem to influence a student's decision to attend college, as well as marketing strategies.

149.2 "Innovations in Criminal Justice Internship Programs," JEFFREY SCHRINK and ROBERT HUCKABEE, Indiana State University

Internships are part of nearly all criminology/criminal justice degree programs. In spite of their prominence in criminology and criminal justice curricula, however, little effort has been made to monitor the overall quality of criminal justice internships. Nor are there any established mechanisms for criminal justice internship coordinators to share information concerning successes or failures of their programs with coordinators in other institutions. Not surprisingly the quality of such internship programs varies considerably from university to university. Based on a survey of internship coordinators, this paper will identify promising program innovations and make suggestions for more efficacious sharing of information.

149.3 "Internship Applicability for the Criminal Justice Graduate," DIANE ALEXANDER, MARGARET LARSON, and ANGELA WALLACE, Illinois State University

Internship programs are a central feature of many criminal justice curriculums. For the intern, these placements are often seen singly as opportunities for opening the door for future jobs. A survey of recent graduates of ISU's internships reveals the importance of them for obtaining subsequent employment may be overestimated. The student, however, may benefit in other ways not immediately seen as rewarding. Therefore, as educators, we should be sensitive to the students' needs for obtaining employment, while at the same time encouraging them to see the internship as an opportunity to broaden their experiences and develop qualities which will be applicable to a variety of employment situations.

149.4 "Placing Our Majors: A Case Study of Career Placement Outcomes for Criminal Justice Graduates," JOHN STENSRUD and MICHAEL PALMIOTTO, State University of New York at Brockport

A comprehensive survey of recent graduates in criminal justice from State University College-Brookport was conducted to evaluate the role that their education in criminal justice played in obtaining full-time employment both within and outside of the field. Results from the survey indicate that a significant number of majors (1) were unable to find full-time employment in their chosen fields, (2) found significant periods of unemployment, and (3) found employment in other areas prior to their entry into the profession. Implications of these finding are discussed.
149.5 "Curriculum Change and Internship: Its Impact on the Students and Supervising Agencies," JOHN THOMAS, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

This paper examines 2 surveys conducted during a major curriculum change. The department of criminology at Indiana University of Pennsylvania has a large internship program which began under a law enforcement curriculum. In 1981, prior to any curriculum changes, a questionnaire was sent to the supervising agencies to gather preliminary information about the IUP intern students. In 1983, the department underwent a major curriculum change which placed more emphasis on the criminological course of study. Two years after this change, a follow-up survey was conducted. This paper discusses the preliminary findings and the impact of that curriculum change on an internship program.

150.1 "Family Dysfunction and Criminal Careers," EDWARD SCHAUER, Sam Houston State University

The literature of juvenile delinquency suggests an association between interpersonal and non-functional relationships within families and deviant or antisocial behavior in the lives of children. This paper explores the relationship of dysfunctional parenting and later adult criminal activity of the children of those families. Suggestions are given from both official and unofficial agencies to aid families through education and other input.


Missing person reports are processed through approximately 1,100 remote Law Enforcement Agency Data System terminals and data is maintained in a central data base located in Springfield, Illinois. A statistical overview was provided to the Illinois General Assembly in June 1986, thereby providing to the general public for the first time, a clear description of the problem. Almost 3,000 children are reported missing monthly. Runaways and throwaways represent the vast majority of this total. Most return home safely and quickly, but those that don't, often turn to crime to survive or become victims of exploitation. Over 76 percent of children who are currently missing have a history of previously being reported as missing. Analyses reveals trends and patterns that offer strategies for intervention and prevention initiatives.

150.3 "Evaluating a Community Treatment Program for Youth Offenders," FRED HOLBERT, University of Nebraska at Omaha

In a plains state community, an alternative community treatment program is serving certain court selected youth who would otherwise be committed to the state correctional system. The treatment program is housed in the local temporary detention center for youth. In order to accomplish both program and funding goals, a dual system of evaluation was set up using Likert type response items on brief questionnaires. Weekly and monthly evaluation of client progress is performed by the clients themselves, their parents, and staff. Program evaluation is accomplished on a quarterly basis by clients, parents, and probation officers. This paper describes the treatment program itself as well as the dual method of evaluation, the evaluation instruments and how they are processed and analyzed.

150.4 "Primary Prevention, the Role of Juvenile Justice Commissions," WILLIAM DANIEL, Humboldt State University

In order to comply with federal legislation, and in order to meet expectations of legislators and judges alike, the state of California has established a network of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commissions in the states 58 counties. While these Commissions are to monitor various segments of the juvenile justice system, they also are to facilitate primary prevention activities in local communities, an area seemingly forgotten in these get tough days. This paper would be a case study of recent efforts of 1 commission along these lines. The paper would document successes and failures in an attempt to provide useful input to those in other states who may be contemplating such undertakings.

150.5 "Non-traditional Treatment for Chronic, Serious Juvenile Offenders," NORMA FEINBERG, Duquesne University

The purpose of this paper is to present the evaluation results of the 'High Impact' program following its first year in operation (1984). This program is an attempt to treat chronic, serious offenders who have been identified as possible candidates for rehabilitation. Legislation has been proposed at state and federal levels to deal directly and decisively with this small core of youth who are responsible for much of the nation's crime. The Allegheny County Juvenile Court is responding to this by providing non-traditional treatment to these juveniles who have been selected.
These data are needed for policymakers and legislators to clarify the existing problems of this group in order to reshape the existing policies.

**PANEL 151 LEGAL ISSUES**

151.1 "The Lay Judge in Contemporary Society: The North Dakota Experience," DONALD SEBO and HARRY HOFFMAN, Minot State College

The role of the lay judge in the contemporary American judicial system has sparked considerable debate within the criminal justice community. In an era of increased efforts towards rationalizing court processors, lay judges have proven to be a true dichotomy which on one hand points to the anomie of the lay judge status, while on the other linking us with the past. Although the role of the lay judge has achieved a certain level of discourse, it has seen little objective examination. In an attempt to fill the empirical void, this paper will examine the role of the lay judge in the context of decisionmaking. More specifically, we will examine how legal and extralegal factors impact the decisions rendered in rural North Dakota courts. Also examined will be the role which religious affiliation, social and political ideologies, and changing economic conditions have, both in terms of the decisionmaking process and on the role of lay judge per se.

151.2 "Criminal Law: Procedure and Enforcement," WALTER POWELL, Slippery Rock University

The police officer is the individual who is initially involved in the entire process of law beginning with enforcement and apprehension. The Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution guarantees and provides, among other things, that no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, without due process of law. An officer of the law, however, is expected by society to not only enforce the law, but to understand and to protect the rights of the accused. The policeman, therefore, has the difficult, and sometimes dangerous task of preserving law and order, while ensuring that the safeguards embodied in the Constitution are observed. These rights were achieved after thousands of years of struggle by people through many governments and nations. This paper will discuss due process and its relationship to criminal law, procedure, and enforcement.

151.3 "Explaining the Transition from the 'Hands Off' to the 'Hands On' Philosophy in the Federal Courts: The Role of the Federal District Judge in State Prison Reform," ROBERT BRADLEY, Illinois State University

The purpose of this paper is to develop an explanation of why a small group of federal district judges have developed a reform orientation toward state prison problems while the majority of their brethren maintain a 'hands off' philosophy. Using the social background model as a theoretical framework, the study will conceptualize and operationalize party affiliation, appointing president, prior legal experience, and community ties as independent variables while formulating structural reform decrees toward state prisons as the dependent variable. Certain control variables, such as case content and status of the petitioner and respondent, will also be included in the theoretical framework. Two different data sets have already been collected and transformed into formats appropriate for empirical analysis. One data set consists of a variety of social-background characteristics of all the federal district judges who were on the bench in the 1970s. The second data set consists of information on each case decided by a federal district judge from 1970 to 1979 that dealt with living conditions or administrative practices in a state prison. To complete the project, the analysis and interpretation of results remains to be finished.

151.4 "Capital Cases in New Jersey: A Re-evaluation of Discretion and Disparity in Death Sentences," MONA MARGARITA, Stockton State College

In 1983, following a 20 year hiatus, New Jersey enacted a death penalty statute that was designed to structure discretion by asking jurors to consider certain, explicit aggravating and mitigating circumstances as presented by the prosecution and defense, respectively, after conviction during the penalty phase of the trial. Although the new death penalty code in New Jersey provides for jury sentencing, the task of deliberating life or death has belonged to the jury since 1916. Factors such as age, race, gender, prior criminal record, type of murder, and cause of death have weighed in juror's minds, as well as in the collective minds of parole and clemency boards who had the authority to commute sentences of death. For example, because New Jersey's statistics showed that blacks were executed more often than whites convicted of the same offense, charges of racial discrimination probably were valid. As of April 1986, 35 capital cases had reached final disposition, with 20 sentences of death. A content analysis of capital cases sentenced from 1983-86 will be performed to discern aggravating, mitigating, legal and extralegal factors, in an effort to assess any possible impact of the new law on the life or death outcome of capital cases.
The paper will address the questions: What exactly is forensic hypnosis? Does it produce reliable results? Should it ever be used at any stage of the criminal process, either investigative or adjudicative? If it is to be used, how will the "system" determine when its use is appropriate? In addressing each of these questions, the paper will offer workable solutions to the quagmire that currently exists in this area, due in great part to the absence of a definitive statement by the United States Supreme Court on the use of hypnotically refreshed testimony.

PANEL 152 STUDENT PANEL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

152.1 "Protective Factors for Children at High-risk and Detrimental Factors for Children at Low-risk for Antisocial Behavior," ELIZABETH KANDEL and SARNOFF MEDNICK, University of Southern California, LIS KIRKEGAAND-SORENSEN, BARRY HUTCHINGS, JOACHIM KNOP, RABEN ROSENBERG, and FINI SCHULSINGER, Psychologist Institut

Ninety-four male subjects chosen from a Danish birth cohort were classified into 4 groups: criminal father-criminal son, criminal father-noncriminal son, noncriminal father-criminal son, and noncriminal father-noncriminal son (the subjects were the sons). The mean IQs, school performance scores, emotional difficulties scores, and several occupational success scores were noted. The results confirmed the hypotheses which stated that criminal sons would display lower achievement in school and in later occupations, that high IQ would serve as a protective factor for the criminal father-noncriminal son group, and that emotional difficulties would render the noncriminal father-criminal son group vulnerable to delinquency.

152.2 "An Extensive Look at Psychopathic Personality and Its Relationship to Criminal Behavior," ALBERT PISANO, Western Carolina University

This paper will cover extensively the psychopathic personality. The author will try to explain and make clear what exactly a psychopath is along with making clear some of the misconceptions about the psychopath. He will also cover the possible causes of the disorder along with the possible treatments. Finally, I will show the relationship between the disorder and criminal behavior along with how the psychopath is influenced by the correctional system and what our choices for dealing with these people are.

152.3 "A Profile of the Sexual Abuser in Alaska: Selected Characteristics of the Abuser and the Abused," BYRON NESHEIM, University of Alaska at Fairbanks

This study examines selected characteristics of both the offender and the victim involved in the crime of 'sexual abuse of a minor.' Data were produced by an examination of every presentence report within the Fairbanks office of Probation and Parole for the Fourth Judicial District of the state of Alaska for a period of 3 years. Of primary importance were factors associated with the victim's age, sex, relationship to the offender and the actus reas of the crime. Additionally, characteristics of the offender were produced including age, sex, relationship to the victim's mother, criminal history and other variables which demonstrate, if not the motive, at least the opportunity for the criminal act. Important research questions addressed included (1) the offender profile, (2) the victim profile, and (3) variables related to the likelihood of reporting and convicting the offender.

152.4 "Delinquency: A Continuum of Juvenile Crime," JUDEANNE CORTESE, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Juvenile delinquency is a topic of critical concern in our society today. Delinquency may be viewed on a continuum ranging from mildly deviant behavior such as cigarette smoking, to hard-core criminal behavior such as committing a brutal rape or murder. The primary focus of this research is to explore the extremities of this continuum, as well as several points in between. An attempt will be made to answer such questions as: what are the characteristics of the mildly deviant juvenile (status offender) vs. the characteristics of the hard-core juvenile. In doing so, consideration will be given to such factors as the juvenile's family background, socio-economic status, and the geographic area in which he lives. In addition, attention will be given to the question of why some adolescents 'grow out' of their delinquency, while delinquent activities of other adolescents escalate into serious criminal patterns which continue throughout adult careers.

152.5 "Abusing RICO: An Overview," JANETTE POLK, Illinois State University

The current literature on the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) has focused on the broad applications and argued misuse of the statute. Potential Constitutional abuses have also been pointed out. In addition, criticism

A-90
is aimed at the use of Civil RICO in private business disputes. This paper analyzes the debate over the intent of the act by focusing on the above issues, and reviews the current legislative attempts to amend RICO.

**Panel 153 Police and Prison Security Officers in the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, and Korea**


This paper is concerned with Korean prison security officers' perceptions of themselves, each other, and significant other occupational groups. Their perceptions are compared to their American counterparts. The hypothesis was that officers' perceptions may affect their duties and may have important implications for their relations to other groups, including inmates. As hypothesized, the Koreans and Americans view themselves highly; however, they perceive themselves negatively with respect to inmates. This author concluded that somehow officers' negative perceptions should change to 'positive' in order to develop a better rehabilitative prison atmosphere. Unless inmates and officers develop positive perceptions of each other, no much reform can be anticipated.

153.2 "Police Education in the People's Republic of China: Impressions of an American Lecturer," L CRAIG PARKER JR, University of New Haven

Police education is evolving, along with the legal system, in the People's Republic of China. This paper offers observations and impressions of both the higher education of police in China, as well as impressions gathered during visits to neighborhood police stations and Beijing Prison. The author was a guest of the Chinese Ministry of Public Security during June 1986.

153.3 "Perceptions of Policewomen in Taiwan," SANDY YEH, Taiwan Central Police College and STEVEN M. COX and JOHN WADE, Western Illinois University

This study examines the perceptions of Chinese policewomen on Taiwan with respect to interpersonal relationships with male colleagues, spouses, supervisors, and citizens; role conflict; the need for women in policing; and the desirability of policing as a profession. Questionnaires were distributed to all 875 policewomen on Taiwan in the summer of 1986 and 704 completed, useable questionnaires were returned (response rate of 80.45%). Analysis indicated relationships between perceptions and respondent's work place, assignment, education, and rank. Recommendations for alleviating some of the problems perceived include improving leadership/management training for female supervisors, providing equal promotional opportunity for women, and giving more consideration to women in policy formation.


It is my intention in this paper to identify and discuss the criminal justice system of the Republic of China, using a comparative approach. There are cultural, historical, and political forces which influence and shape the criminal justice system of the Republic of China. These include the history of occupation by various foreign powers, the homogeneous nature of the Chinese society and a culture which evolved from an ancient civilization. All of these features have a significant impact upon the criminal justice system. The model of criminal justice in the Republic of China utilizes and stresses rehabilitation as a primary goal. The methods employed in realizing this goal of rehabilitation will be identified and discussed. Important comparisons will be made between the system as it exists and operates in the Republic of China and the United States.

153.5 "The Impacts of Police System and Working Environment on Job Satisfaction Among Taiwanese Police," CHARLES HOU, National Chung Hsing University

The purpose of this paper is to assess job satisfaction among Taiwanese police. Many sociologists have argued that police organization as well as police working environment are crucial determinants of police occupational attitudes. This paper is to evaluate this argument and explore how police system and working environment influence the changes of police job attitude. Data for this project were derived from questionnaire responses of 409 Taiwanese police representing police precincts in southern Taiwan. Police system factor is measured by years of police service, rank, and work areas and the working environment is measured by the degree of frustration and danger of their work. Path analysis is utilized to answer the research problem. Our project reveals that both the police system and police working environment are responsible for the formation of police working personality.
154.1 "The Implications of 'Depunking' and 'Demetalizing' in the Juvenile Justice System," JILL ROSENBAUM and LORRAINE PRINSKY, California State University-Fullerton

There has been a movement in Southern California to take drastic steps in dealing with youth involved with punk rock and heavy metal. Juvenile correctional officers in both the public and private sector believe that 'it becomes a way of life, where alcohol, drugs, defiance of authority, satanism or preoccupation with death become an obsession.' These programs which attempt to 'depunk' and 'demetal' youth are in many ways similar to the deprogramming of cult members. Methods used by these programs include not allowing youth to dress, wear hair or jewelry that represents punk or heavy metal. Listening to punk rock or heavy metal or possessing posters of groups associated with these types of music are also forbidden. Using data collected from youth we will examine the appropriateness of these programs. In addition, we will discuss the effectiveness of these programs. In addition, we will discuss the effectiveness from the perspective of juvenile court judges.


There are examples of several school programs that have attempted to identify students who have the potential to become delinquents. Such programs are ethically questionable for several reasons discussed in this paper. An alternative crime prevention program is presented. It has the advantages of not labeling anyone as predelinquent and has been shown to be effective via a longitudinal study of children who have received preschool training.

154.3 "Hope Center for Youth Therapeutic Wilderness Camp: Programs for Emotionally-disturbed, Problem Teenagers and Delinquents," AKTHUK CLAGETT, Stephen F. Austin State University

The purpose of this paper is to explicate the development, structure, and functions of the Hope Center Wilderness Camp (HCWC), and analyze relations among the therapeutic principles on which the HCWC programs are based, and the high success rate of 85 percent for campers who complete the camp's treatment programs and do not recidivate within 6 months after being discharged from camp.

155.1 "Federal Income Tax Violations: Recent Changes in Penalty Provisions," SUSAN LONG and JUDYTH SWINGEN, Syracuse University

Violations of federal income tax statutes can be penalized by a wide variety of criminal and civil sanctions. This paper examines recent changes in the tax code that affect the type and seriousness of penalties available for sanctioning tax offenders, including changes in the failure to file, failure to pay, and civil fraud penalties in the Tax Reform Act of 1986. These code sections are considered against the background of trends in the application of criminal and civil tax penalty provisions in the 80s.

155.2 "State Supreme Courts and the Development of Law: The Case of Washington State," FRANCES BERNAT, New Mexico State University

Little social science research has focused on state appellate courts. Much of the current and past research has, instead, focused upon the United States Supreme Court and its importance in espousing the 'law of the land.' Nonetheless, state appellate courts have the most direct, substantial, and immediate impact on its citizens. Such an impact is particularly felt when a state supreme court decides substantive and procedural criminal law issues. This study will focus upon the Washington State Supreme Court, and examine is criminal appeals from 1970-84. In Washington State, the state's high court has recently begun to turn to its own state constitution in order to extend due process rights to an accused beyond that which our federal constitution provides. Because such a phenomena is relatively new, and may have national consequences, this study should provide insights into the importance of state appellate court study.

155.3 "Circumventing the Supreme Court: The Use of State Constitutions to Extend the Rights of the Accused," THOMAS HICKEY and JOHN MATTHEWS, Lane Community College

The 1960s witnessed the extension of rights in the federal Bill of Rights to state criminal proceedings. Recent decisions of the Supreme Court tend to restrict the constitutional protections of the accused. In an effort to redress this situation, some attorneys have looked to state constitutions to vindicate the rights of
suspects. This paper examines the implications of this development for criminal procedure as well as the potential for future use of state court systems for extension of individual constitutional rights.

155.4 "The Politics of Criminalizing Sporting Behavior: Rosalie Edge and Hawk Protection," DAVID GAMBLE, Wichita State University and NANCY WILSON, Southern Illinois University

In 1934, Rosalie Edge, chair of the Emergency Conservation Committee, began her long struggle to provide protection for birds of prey by taking a lease on property along the Kittatinny Ridge in Pennsylvania, where local sportsmen had been slaughtering hawks as they flew along this ridge on their annual southward migration. Her committee paid a private 'game warden' to warn hunters away from this mountain which today is the world famous 'Hawk Mountain Sanctuary.' It was not until 1972, however, that complete protection for all raptors was law throughout the United States. The story of this struggle to alter the consciousness of the American public, and of sportsmen in particular, is in large part the story of Rosalie Edge and her Emergency Conservation Committee, a grass roots environmental group whose work and political style pressaged the 'ecology movement' of the 1970s. This paper traces the political tactics used by the ECC as it worked to establish protection first in Pennsylvania for a limited group of hawk species, and later throughout the entire country, and including treaties with Canada and Mexico, to protect all of the migratory birds of prey. Using information from the files of the ECC at Hawk Mountain and the Rosalie Edge papers in the Denver Conservation Library, the authors describe the politics which turned 'sportsmen' into 'criminal.'


This study examines the internal structure of individual legislative voting behavior among New York state legislators on selected crime control bills between 1978 and 1980 (e.g., death penalty, gun control, punishment of juvenile offenders). It attempts to assess whether voting behavior reflects adherence to a distinguishable crime control philosophy. It further explores the correlates of individual legislative voting behavior (e.g., partisanship, region of representation). Data utilized included votes, legislative debates, media presentations, and a survey of state legislators.

PANEL 156 PROFESSIONALISM AND POLICING: FURTHER CONCERNS

156.1 "Professionalism and Police: A Critical Look," OWUSU-ANSAH AGYAPONG, Florida A&M University

Over the past 2 decades, the criminological literature is replete with evaluation of police professionalism. However, rarely does the literature explain what larger purposes professionalism has served in upgrading policing. It still remains for a study of an institution like the police with its current reform agenda, professionalism, to deal with this aspect of institutional behavior in a sophisticated and comprehensive manner. This paper attempts to critically examine the effects of professionalism on police performance. In this way, meaningful differentiation can be made to enhance public policy.

156.2 "Police Reform: Progression or Pendulum?" WILL KENNEVY, San Diego State University

This paper is based in part on a larger work including interviews done in a number of police departments in the southwest. The author basically directs the question of where policing stands now in regard to many of the changes that were introduced in the 1960s and 1970s. Question-What has happened to many of the programs that the police were involved in regarding new orientations, professionalization, etc.? What have the police stopped doing and why? What did not seem to work, what cost too much and what was never liked by the police anyway? How have changes in recruitment and funding affected police policies and programs?

156.3 "Police Education-perceptions: Pro and Con," MARK DANTZKER, University of Texas-Arlington

Since the inception of LEAP and LEAA in the mid-60s, the area of higher education for police has been a hotly researched and discussed topic. Commissions, academicians, and practitioners, have all had something to say relevant to this subject. The purpose of this paper is to examine the broad base of literature in an attempt to identify trends which have evolved since the 60s.
157.1 "Public Opinion Regarding Prison Crowding," DOUGLAS THOMSON, University of Illinois at Chicago

Prison crowding situations in the United States have been widely characterized as crises. Elites have encouraged and initiated a variety of public policy responses including construction, building conversion, privatization, double ceiling, early release, shorter sentences, house arrest, electronic shackles, and intensive probation supervision. Various constraints-legal, technological, economic, and ideological-concerning these options have created a perception of a situation of extraordinarily difficult choices. Using data from a general population sample survey of 816 Illinois adults, this study assesses public tolerance for various policy responses and discusses, in light of this evidence, the validity of elite perceptions of this ideological constraint.

157.2 "A Demographic Profile of NYS AIDS Inmate Mortalities: Research and Policy Implications," ROSEMARY GIDO and WILLIAM GUANAY, New York State Commission of Correction

The focus of the study is a demographic profile of 177 AIDS inmate mortalities reviewed by the New York State Commission of Correction between 1981-85. Disease profiles, transmission rates, and opportunistic infection incidence rates are examined and discussed in terms of their policy implications. The research extracts 19 variables from each death case to develop a comprehensive profile of demographic and epidemiological characteristics for use in the identification of inmate risk groups, social and demographic characteristics, the range of opportunistic infections and disease progression. Given the high AIDS incidence rate in the New York City metropolitan area and the large percentage of inmates entering New York's state correctional system from this locale, the study provides the most comprehensive national inmate AIDS profile in terms of impact and incidence. The paper concludes that the typical AIDS inmate mortality in the New York State correctional system was an Hispanic or black, single heterosexual male, 34 years of age, with a history of intravenous drug abuse prior to incarceration. He was born in the New York City metropolitan area, having lived in this area prior to entering the system. He was likely to have been convicted of robbery, burglary or drug-related offenses, and been in the system an average of 21.7 months prior to death. He was most likely to have contracted the opportunistic infection, Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia, and died after an average final hospitalization stay of 35 days.

157.3 "The Design and Operation of Secure Mental Hospitals," CHRISTOPHER WEBSTER and S. HUCKER, Clarke Institute of Psychiatry

A short historical sketch of the development of secure hospital facilities for mentally disordered offenders will be offered. This will be illustrated with slides of several facilities in the United States, Canada, and England. Then will follow a discussion of the general difficulty of balancing security interests against treatment plans. It will be argued that, though the formal literature on the topic is weak, a good deal is known about how secure hospitals ought to be constructed and manned. Particular emphasis will be placed upon the authors' recent experience in reviewing a major service hospital in Canada.

157.4 "Prison Schooling: Who Gets Educated?" JOHN GLOVER and ERIC LOTZE, State University of New York at New Paltz

A major aspect of the rehabilitative process is the teaching of life skills to prison inmates. Most inmates come to prison both uneducated and unskilled. It is thought that by educating inmates, once they are paroled they will be better able to achieve gainful employment and therefore have a greater chance of staying out of trouble. In New York, prisoners' education programs are made available to all inmates free of charge. Yet, many inmates refuse to attend school. By using data gathered in a survey of 230 inmates incarcerated in Eastern New York Correctional Facility, this study compares the characteristics of those inmates who attend school and those who do not. Demographic characteristics such as age, race, religion, marital status, and previous residence are compared, as well as the number of previous prison sentences served, the length of time served on the present sentence and the length of time to serve before appearing at the parole board, prison disciplinary record, participation in other prison programs, family support, and attitudes toward both college and employment. This research should be useful to prison administrators interested in maximizing the number of inmates who avail themselves of the potentially rehabilitating effects of education while incarcerated. It should provide clues to the recruitment of men for high school education, as well as a data based profile of the current audience for such schooling.
157.5 "A Comparison of Alaska Native and Non-native Inmates on the MMPI," ALLAN BARNES, University of Alaska-Anchorage

Although Alaska natives, e.g., Eskimo, Athabaskan, etc., make up 18 percent of the state's population, they represent 35 percent of the prison inmates. Traditional rehabilitation programs are thought to be ineffective or even irrelevant to natives due to cross-cultural difference between whites and natives. In the present study, a sample of native and non-native inmates were administered the full 566 item MMPI (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory). The comparison revealed no differences between the 2 groups on any of the scales, i.e., the mean profiles were nearly identical. The results are discussed in terms of the implications for rehabilitation programs for native American inmates.

157.6 "The Cycle of Dependence: Women Incarcerated," SALLY LAWRENCE, University of Florida

A salient characteristic of many female inmates is their overwhelming dependency on the state, drugs and alcohol, and men. These women typically possess few job skills and have a history of alcohol and drug abuse. In addition, these women often exhibit emotional dependence on men, and low self-esteem. The prison experience frequently serves to further their dependency, which is a well recognized consequence of life in total institutions. In spite of job training and drug programs offered within prisons, many inmates return to society with the same problem that induced their involvement in criminal activities in the first place. These points are discussed in relation to a study of female offenders incarcerated in a Florida state prison.

PANEL 158 STUDENT POTPOURRI

158.1 "Power and the Juvenile Gang," CATHERINE MCKERN, Wichita State University

According to many subcultural theorists the juvenile gang is an unique organization unto itself. A look at gang histories shows that gangs organize along conventional lines of power structures. This is an attempt to look at the organization of juvenile gang structures and its use of power as it affects 3 levels of society: the gang, the neighborhood, and police activity in the neighborhood, and the dominant society.

158.2 "The Correctional Orientation of Prison Guards: Assessing the Impact of Individual vs. Work Characteristics," FAITH LUTZ, University of Cincinnati

Based on a survey of line staff in a southern prison system, this research explores 2 issues. First, data are presented on the extent to which the guards sampled embrace a treatment as opposed to a custodial correctional orientation. Second, an attempt is made to assess whether the major sources of these attitudes are individual characteristics (gender, race, education) or work-related conditions (type of institution, role problems). The purpose of this analysis is to illuminate whether guards' correctional orientations are imported into the prison or are more a reaction to the nature of institutional employment.

158.3 "Internship Evaluation of the Governor's Honor Program of Ohio," PAMELA REEFER, Tiffin University

The Governor's Honor Program of Ohio was first established during the 1984-85 school year by Governor Richard Celeste. The main objective of this program is to allow undergraduate college students on the junior and senior levels the opportunity to gain experience in the various departments of state government. The function of this paper is to provide the reader with a first-hand observation of the Governor's Honor Program as experienced by the author during the summer of 1985. The paper will focus on the various components of the Governor's Honor Program, including an evaluation of the changes which have occurred within the program between the 1985-86 sessions. The components of the program to be examined in this paper will include the manner in which applications are distributed to colleges and universities throughout the state, the process involved in the selection of potential candidates by the individual schools, and screening of applicants by state personnel in the Governor's office. Attention will also be given to the various experiential opportunities available to those students selected to participate in the program. A subjective analysis based upon the experiences of the author will also be provided in assessing the merits of this program.

158.4 "Abused and Neglected Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: Twice Victimized," DINA CHIRICHELLA, University of Cincinnati

Recently the plight of the abused/neglected juvenile has attracted increased attention. As with delinquents and status offenders, the principal mechanism of state intervention in these cases is through the juvenile courts. This paper
examines the problems inherent in the present approach to meeting the needs of the abused and neglected juveniles. Alternatives are presented and assessed in an effort to develop an intervention strategy which will not result in the youth's being twice victimized: once by the adult offender, and yet again by the juvenile justice system.

158.5 "The Relationship Between Post-secondary Education and Societal Adjustment," PAUL KNEPPER, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
This paper represents a follow-up study of 712 offenders who participated in educational programs while incarcerated in 3 Wisconsin prisons between 1980 and 1985 using parole success as the measure of program impact. The study compares the parole success of inmates enrolled in post-secondary educational programs to those involved in post-secondary vocational, secondary and elementary programs using the case classification system used by case workers in the Wisconsin parole system. The case classification system includes a number of variables and serves as a more comprehensive measure of societal adjustment than recidivism.

158.6 "Benefits of Raising the Drinking Age to 21 for the Criminal Justice System, Community, and General Population," HOPE WEBER, University of Cincinnati
This paper is to substantiate the hypothesis that increasing the legal drinking age of adolescents to 21, rather than 18, will have a positive effect on accidents, the criminal activities, and deaths of youth in the age bracket of 18-24. The younger the person drinking, the more adverse affect alcohol has on the body. Reactions, perceptions, and impaired decisions effect driving fatalities and accidents. By having the legal drinking age raised, the unwarranted deaths, injuries and accidents, caused by drunken driving will be lowered.

PANEL 159 DEVELOPMENTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH AND THEORY

159.1 "Research Implications of the Medicalized Deviance Issue: Towards the Systematic Analysis of Court Records in Child Maltreatment Cases," CLIFFORD DORNE, University of Southwestern Louisiana
This paper will address a critical theoretical issue in criminal justice in general and court processes in particular. Certain types of deviant behavior have elicited extremely variegated responses from society and lawmakers across the century. At times, some of these behaviors have attracted medicalized labels so as to insinuate that the actor is not psychologically responsible for the behavior. That is, certain acts which were once viewed as bad worthy of moral indignation, have been relabeled as sickness drawing a treatment/rehabilitative response. Examples include alcoholism, opiate addiction, juvenile delinquency, hyperactivity, and child abuse. In the 1960s, child abuse was relabeled the battered child syndrome by leading pediatricians and as a result, has caused much ambivalence in criminal and juvenile court processing of child abusers. Developed in this paper is a method of clarifying and extracting themes of sickness and determinism in the records of such court proceedings and includes provisions for testing reliability. The work concludes with a discussion of the relationship of this technique with content analysis and the less exact historiographical approach to the examination of legal archives.

159.2 "A Social Control-based Process Model of Adolescent Drug Use," THOMAS TOMLINSON, Western Illinois University
The purpose of this paper is to explore the theoretical importance, and empirical measurement, of the bonds in Hirschi's social control theory. This is done by (1) assessing the nature of each bond, (2) assessing the problems of control theory, and (3) offering an empirical model taking these factors, as well as the body of status attainment research, into account in the explanation of drug use. The proposed model is tested using the "high school and beyond" national data set. Practical and policy implications will also be discussed.

159.3 "Macroeconomics, Driving Under the Influence Law, and Fatal Accidents: The Case of Kansas," EUGENE MAGUIRE, Michigan State University and ELSIE SHIKE, Wichita State University
On July 1, 1982, the state of Kansas enacted revisions to its driving under the influence law to deter drinking and driving and reduce fatal accidents. Since significant changes in macroeconomic conditions coincided with the law change, it is possible that macroeconomics may have obscured any effect of the law change. To disentangle the effects of macroeconomics and the law change, a conceptual model was developed and tested using multivariate time series procedures. The results showed
that a significant decrease in fatal accidents was associated with the law change and persisted over an 18 month follow-up period.

**PANEL 160 DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

160.1 "Dispute Resolution Education and Training for the Criminal Justice Professional," MARIA VOLPE, John Jay College

The surge of interest in alternative means of handling disputes has confronted criminal justice professionals with enormous potential as well as new challenges and concerns at all stages of the criminal justice press. Since the early 70s innovative legislation, social policies, programs, practices and activities have been creating a new dispute processing landscape. Criminal justice professionals are being asked to handle disputes more creatively and often alien to the conventional modes. This paper and presentation will examine educational and training concerns confronting criminal justice professionals. Critical theoretical, substantive, policy and research issues will be addressed.

160.2 "Courts and Community: Relevance of a Social-control Dichotomy," ELMER JOHNSON, Southern Illinois University

The concept of community courts is interpreted as an attempt to bring the social control functions of the community in support of the legal order. Two general classes of social control-defined as coercive vs. self-regulation-are delineated as a platform for analysis of the significance of community courts.

160.3 "The Multi-door Courthouse: Diagnosing Criminal Complaints," LARRY RAY, American Bar Association

Developing a typology of criminal disputes is the essence of the Multi-door Courthouse Centers project. These developing guidelines will be the topic of this paper and presentation. The implementation of the multi-door concept includes instituting a sophisticated intake process. After resource, process and procedure training, the intake specialists assist the citizen complainant in analyzing the complaint, a process akin to diagnosis. During this diagnosis, there is a realistic assessment of options including a prosecutor letter, a warning letter, phone calls, conciliation, mediation, arbitration, prosecution, restitution, and community work. The ideal is to match the complaint with the option that is most likely to remedy the situation. Critical issues will be examined based on the recent research and implementation in 3 cities: Houston, Tulsa, and Washington, DC.

160.4 "Dispute Resolution Centers in Texas," WILLIAM HEAD, Texas Christian University

This research examines the conflict resolution processes available in the state of Texas with particular emphasis on dispute resolution centers. Neighborhood mediation centers, which attempt to provide an alternative to formal processing by the criminal justice system, have experienced rapid growth in the last decade. However, little research has been accomplished to evaluate the utility of such programs. Texas has recently enacted legislation which provides for the creation and funding of local dispute resolution centers which can serve as an alternative to court involvement. This research examines the current state of affairs in Texas and provides an analysis of the future of dispute resolution in Texas.

**PANEL 161 POLICE COMMAND COLLEGES FOR AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT**

161.1 "Police Command Colleges for American Law Enforcement," GERALD LYNCH, John Jay College

A recent report by the New York City Mayor’s Advisory Committee on Police Management and Personnel Policy recommended that the New York City Police Department create a command college for officers at the rank of captain and above. Many questions are raised by the concept of a command college. The primary concern is the development of major goals and objectives of the college. Related questions include the nature of the course content, the appropriate level of responsibility of those attending, length of the program and the location (within the department or separate from the department). The role, if any, of higher education and the identification of a comprehensive research agenda to support the command college curriculum are further basic questions to be explored. These issues will be discussed by the panelists in light of the current need to address many critical areas in law enforcement including police accountability, use of deadly force, the exercise of discretion, corruption reduction and improved training.

161.2 "TBA," PATRICK V MURPHY, John Jay College

No abstract available.
Index of Participants

The numbers after the names refer to panel numbers.

Adamchak, D., 124
Adams, N., 66
Agopian, M., 59
Agresti, D., 75
Agypaong, O., 156
Akers, R., 15, 35
Albanese, J., 32
Alexander, D., 149
Allen, G., 152
Allen, H., 118
Allen, N., 116
Alm, M., 83
Amaidi, M., 52
Anderson, D., 8
Anderson, P., 130
Andrews, J., 109
Arbuthnot, J., 14
Archarbeau, W., 8, 87, 110
Archea, J., 46
Arkenberg, K., 139
Ash, P., 97
Atkins, C., 5
Ault Jr., R., 26
Austin, W., 24
Ayers, K., 10, 72, 148
Ayward, A., 22
Bae, R., 17
Bailey, F., 28
Baker, B., 139
Baker, R., 94, 126, 156
Banas, D., 138
Barberet, R., 102
Barker, T., 99
Barlow, H., 136
Barnes, A., 157
Baro, A., 85
Barrile, L., 29
Bass, C., 35, 84
Bates Sr., R., 123
Becker, D., 137
Becker, H., 43
Belknap, J., 44, 135
Bennett, L., 95
Bennett, R., 58, 102
Bennett, W., 6
Berdoll, M., 139
Bernat, F., 155
Berry, B., 47
Bertucelli, S., 93
Bing, R., 84
Biondi, R., 60
Bishop, D., 50
Blankenship, M., 25, 149
Blomberg, T., 47
Bloom, B., 106
Blount, W., 75
Blumberg, M., 90
Bomk, K., 35, 136
Bordua, D., 27
Bottom, N., 32
Bowie, J., 136
Bowman, D., 68, 137
Bradley, R., 151
Bragle, G., 28
Brannon, J., 144
Brasher, D., 109
Braswell, M., 72, 99
Brede, R., 69
Breeden, D., 25
Brickhouse, W., 12, 142
Bridges, J., 40
Brod, S., 134
Brown, D., 79
Brown, M., 147
Brown, S., 58, 116
Bruner, J., 113
Bruns, G., 10, 125
Buckley, D., 112
Bul, J., 14
Burger, A., 146
Burian, J., 61, 80
Burns, A., 13
Burton, V., 4, 88
Butler, E., 31
Butler, J., 135
Bynum, T., 138, 143
Byrne, D., 11
Byrne, J., 47
Calder, J., 120
Camp, D., 40, 136
Cannon, A., 59, 82
Caringella-MacDonald, S., 124
Carlie, M., 97
Carns, T., 31
Carper, G., 98
Carter, D., 55, 99
Casey, P., 37
Cass, E., 134
Castellano, T., 44, 155
Chambers, C., 52
Champion, D., 113
Champion, D.J., 128, 143
Chang, D., 153
Chirichella, D., 158
Christensen, N., 5
Clack, F., 87
Clagett, A., 154
Clark, C., 5
Clark, G., 80, 97, 116
Clear, T., 47, 59, 82
Clear, V., 31
Clements, W., 128
Cobb, S., 33
Cochran, J., 30
Cohen, E., 135
Colboth, G., 80
Coles, F., 78
Colgan, F., 7, 25
Conley, J., 120
Conn, S., 33
Cook, T., 131
Coppola, J., 116
Coram, G., 98
Corbett Jr., R., 47
Corden, G., 19, 79
Cortese, J., 152
Courtless, T., 34
Cox, N., 95
Cox, S., 23, 131
Cox, S.M., 127, 153

Cox, T., 126, 142
Crank, J., 90
Crew, B., 2, 52
Culbertson, R., 90
Cullen, F., 4, 18, 88, 110
Culliver, C., 78
Cunningham, S., 142, 148
d'Angelo, R., 16
Daane, D., 38
Dailey, A., 45, 107, 131
Daniel, W., 150
Daniels, J., 148
Daniels, K., 31
Dantzker, M., 64, 156
Darlington-Hope, M., 61, 84
Das, D., 70, 142
Datsko, D., 118
Daudistel, H., 2
Davidson, W., 18
Davies, C., 61
Davies, E., 24, 66, 134
Davis, J., 62, 119
Davis, W., 80
DeWaw, D., 84
Dekeseredy, W., 111
DeSloover, M., 50
Dearth, D., 74
Debro, J., 59
del Carmen, R., 85
Dembo, K., 115
Depue, R., 26
Dertke, M., 115
Deutsch, S., 51
Devine, F., 17
DiGlammarino, P., 8
Doeblin, L., 100
Dolan, D., 5
Dombrock, J., 119
Donawell, T., 9
Doney, R., 60
Dorne, C., 159
Dorsay, K., 41
Doss Jr., M., 7
Duggan, S., 17
Dull, K., 29
Dumas, L., 42
Dunning, C., 3
Durham III, A., 120
Durkin, K., 83
Ebbe, O., 34
Edel, C., 93
Egger, S., 60
Eigeb. H., 121
Eisenbuch, A., 88
Ekenyon, R., 78, 117
Elam, J., 59
Ellis, C., 135
Embert, P., 63, 67, 95
Epstein, L., 102
Epstein, M., 11
Epstein, S., 69
Essbensen, F., 72, 115, 154
Eskridge, C., 29

A-98
SAN FRANCISCO
THE CITY BY THE BAY

ACJS
25TH
ANNUAL MEETING

SAN FRANCISCO HILTON & TOWER

Theme:
CRIMINAL JUSTICE:
VALUES IN TRANSITION