Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
Annual Meeting
March 17-21, 1986
Orlando
ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES
1985-1986

President
R. Paul McCauley, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

1st Vice President and President Elect
Robert M. Regoli, University of Colorado

2nd Vice President
Thomas Barker, Jacksonville State University

Secretary/Treasurer
Larry Gaines, Eastern Kentucky University

Immediate Past President
Dorothy Bracey, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

TRUSTEES

Gerald Rigby, Bowling Green State University
Elizabeth Wachtel, Eastern Kentucky University
Edward Latessa, University of Cincinnati

REGIONAL TRUSTEES

Region 1—Northeast
Larry Lynch, Onondaga Community College

Region 2—South
Stephen Brown, East Tennessee State University

Region 3—Midwest
Jeffrey Schrink, Indiana State University

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

Region 5—Western and Pacific
Ben Menke, Washington State University

PAST PRESIDENTS

1963-64 Donald F. McCall
1964-65 Felix M. Fabian
1965-66 Arthur F. Brandstatter
1966-67 Richard O. Hankey
1967-68 Robert Sheehan
1968-69 Robert F. Borkenstein
1969-70 B. Earl Lewis
1970-71 Donald H. Riddle
1971-72 Gordon E. Misner
1972-73 Richard A. Myren
1973-74 William J. Mathias
1974-75 Felix M. Fabian
1975-76 George T. Felkenes
1976-77 Gordon E. Misner
1977-78 Richard Ward
1978-79 Richter H. Moore, Jr.
1979-80 Larry Bassi
1980-81 Harry More, Jr.
1981-82 Robert G. Culbertson
1982-83 Larry Hoover
1983-84 Gilbert Bruns
1984-85 Dorothy Bracey
THEME: Twenty Years of Challenging Crime in a Free Society
ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

Dear Colleagues:

Welcome to Orlando and the 1986 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 are five plenary sessions directly dealing with the theme of “Twenty Years of Challenging Crime in a Free Society.”

Registration, an employment exchange, exhibits, paper sales, and a message center are centrally located in the Floral Ballroom. The plenary sessions and the ACJS business meeting will be held in the Jasmine Room.

Several social activities have also been planned including a presidential hospitality reception on Monday night, a participant’s reception on Tuesday night, a cash bar reception sponsored by Michigan State University on Wednesday evening, and an awards banquet Friday.

Finally, the 1986 ACJS Program Committee would like to thank you for participating in this year's program.

THE 1986 ACJS PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Robert Bohm
Jacksonville State University

Allen Sapp
Central Missouri State University

David Carter
Michigan State University

Rose Mary Stanford
University of South Florida-Ft. Myers

Finn-Aage Esbensen
Western Carolina University

Gary Sykes
University of Louisville

Belinda McCarthy
University of Alabama-Birmingham

Robert Taylor
Northern Arizona University

William Parsonage
Penn State University

Larry Travis
University of Cincinnati

Mark Pogrebin
University of Colorado

Deborah Wilson
University of Louisville

1986 Program Committee Chairman
Thomas Barker
Jacksonville State University

Local Arrangements Coordinator
John Vollmann
Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summary Program</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participant's Reception Invitation</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986 Plenary Sessions</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Phi Sigma</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting Rooms</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Meeting Program</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of Advertisers</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstracts</td>
<td>A-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of Participants</td>
<td>A-116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank You
ACJS!

For yet another successful year for Anderson Publishing Co. and all of Criminal Justice. May your stay in Orlando be both pleasant and enlightening.

While here, be sure to stop at Booth no. 1 and let the Anderson staff show you their expanding line of Criminal Justice Textbooks and latest Software.
Summary Program

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

ANNUAL MEETING

March 17 - 21, 1986

THEME: Twenty Years of Challenging Crime in a Free Society

Sunday, March 16, 1986
12:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Registration
3:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. ACJS Executive Board Meeting

Monday, March 17, 1986
8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Registration
1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Professional Development Seminars
"Exclusionary Rule"
"Community Based Corrections"
4:20 p.m. - 6:20 p.m. Plenary Session I
7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Presidential Hospitality Reception

8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. Panels
1. Search and Seizure and the Warren Court (Edward Latessa)
2. The Female Offender (Eddyth P. Fortune)
3. Roundtable: Criminology: The Use of Oral History (Robert Mutchnick) Rescheduled to Panel 207
7. Criminal Justice and the Workplace (Russ Immarigeon)
8. Capital Punishment: Current Issues (Gordon Waldo)
9. Criminal Justice Theory: Contemporary Perspectives (Stuart H. Traub)
11. Correctional Architecture (Randy Monchick)
12. Roundtable: American Missionaries Living Overseas: Perceptions on Terrorism (Chester L. Quarles)
Welcome to Orlando!

Visit Waveland Press, Inc. at Booth #2 to review our criminal justice offerings.

Now Available in Paperback

POWER, STABILITY, AND CONTRABAND: THE INMATE ECONOMY
David B. Kalinich, Michigan State University
(Previously published by Lexington Books, 1980 under the title: The Inmate Economy)
$7.95

Forthcoming

THE DILEMMAS OF PUNISHMENT
READINGS IN CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS
Kenneth C. Haas, University of Delaware
Geoffrey P. Alpert, University of Miami
due April 1986

POLICE IN A TIME OF CHANGE, SECOND EDITION
John J. Broderick, Stonehill College
due September 1986

If you would like complimentary review copies for possible course adoption, stop by our booth or write to us including the following information: 1) course; 2) annual enrollment; 3) next date for textbook reconsideration; 4) text(s) currently in use.

Waveland Press, Inc.
P.O. Box 400 Prospect Heights, IL 60070 (312) 634-0081
9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.  Panels

13. Corrections and the Federal Court (Gennaro F. Vito)
14. Juvenile Corrections: Issues and Trends (Stanton Fjeld)
15. Workshop: The Serial Murder Phenomenon (Marilyn D. Moore and Robert K. Ressler)
16. Interventionists and Interventionist Strategies (Russ Immarigeon)
17. Criminal Law and Social Policy (Lance H. Selva)
18. Police Administrative Leadership: Issues in the 80's (James E. Hendricks)
19. Workshop: Workshop in dBase III for Criminal Justice Researchers and Practitioners (Gregory L. Muhlin and A. E. Dreyfuss)
20. Reforming the Juvenile Justice System (Imogene Moyer)
21. The Exclusionary Rule Today: Policy Alternatives (Donald W. Jackson)
22. Challenging Crime: Juvenile Justice (George P. Wilson)
23. Issues in Correctional Reform (Todd Clear)

11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.  Panels

25. Police Research Issues of the Past Twenty Years (William F. Walsh)
26. Historical Perspectives on Crime and Justice (Charles B. Fields)
27. Family, Delinquency, and Child Sexual Abuse (Ralph Bates)
28. Deterrence Studies (Ann M. Kurek)
29. Police: Two Decades of Reform (Mittie Southerland)
30. Roundtable: International Terrorism: The Research Thrust (Richard Ward and Dennis Rowe)
31. Workshop: Mediation and Conflict Resolution (Marianne Hopper)
32. Challenging Crime: Plea Bargaining (Candace McCoy)
33. The Politics of Crime Prevention (Robert Walsh)
34. The Legal Process: Ethical Issues (John J. Broderick)
35. Computer Analysis of Convenience Store Robberies in Tallahassee, Florida (C. Ray Jeffery)

1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.  Panels

36. Perspectives on Crime and Delinquency (Theodore Chiricos)
37. Research Issues in Criminology and Criminal Justice (Finn-Aage Esbensen)
38. The Judicial Process and Juvenile Offenders (Victor Lofgreen)
39. Sanctioning Offenders (Charles Faupel)
40. Potpourri III: Still More Things I've Wanted to Say (or Publish) But Which Nobody Wanted to Hear (or Read) — A Continuation from the Last Two Years (Gerald Rigby)
41. On the Philosophy of Law (Lance H. Selva)
42. Police Training in the 1980's: Issues and Concerns (Donna C. Hale)
43. Challenging Crime: The President's Commission (Marvin Zalman)
44. Roundtable: A Critical Look at Experiential Education in Criminal Justice (Bill Wakefield and Jim Kane)
45. Workshop: Micro-computer Applications in Criminal Justice (David Patterson)
At the Harper & Row Booth:

A current and comprehensive introduction to the discipline...

**Criminology and Crime**

Harold J. Vetter & Ira J. Silverman

Both of the University of South Florida, Tampa

In *Criminology and Crime*, two respected criminologists take a comprehensive and interdisciplinary look at their field. Featuring insights from sociology, psychology, and other relevant disciplines, they present the latest research, statistics, theory, concepts and terminology of this exciting field. To aid students with study and review, prefatory discussions—approximately five to six pages each—outline and introduce each of the text’s four parts.

**SPECIAL TOPICS INCLUDE:**
- biocriminology
- presumptive sentencing
- incapacitation
- chemical treatment of offenders
- victims’ rights
- Good vs. Bad Samaritan laws
- use of econometric models in criminology

Now available. 608 pages. Cloth. Instructor’s Manual and Test Bank by the authors.

To request an examination copy, write to Suite 3D, Harper & Row, 10 East 53d Street, New York, NY 10022. Please include course title, enrollment, and current text.

Harper & Row

Come to the Harper & Row booth for a sample copy of the DEVIAN'T BEHAVIOR and SOCIOLOGICAL SPECTRUM journals.
2:40 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.  Panels

46. Comparative Criminal Justice: Western Europe (E. Duane Davis)
47. Administrative Concerns of Policing: Past and Future (Larry Gaines)
48. Juvenile Delinquency: A Comparative Approach (David Geary)
49. The Effectiveness of Community Based Corrections (Ed Latessa)
50. Women as Professionals in Criminal Justice: Issues and Problems (Minerva Arellano)
51. Workshop: Developing Professional Advanced Training Programs for Criminal Justice Practitioners
52. Court Management: Issues of Administration and Function (Bradley Chilton)
53. Issues in Private Security (Michael Moberly)
54. Offender Classification and Management (George Wilson)
55. Roundtable: Future Directions of Criminological Theory (William V. Pelfrey)

4:20 p.m. - 6:20 p.m.  PLENARY SESSION I
CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: HOW FAR HAVE WE COME IN TWENTY YEARS? (WILLIAM MATHIAS)

Tuesday, March 18, 1986

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  Registration
1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.  Plenary Session II
4:50 p.m. - 5:50 p.m.  Regional Meetings
7:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.  Participants Reception

8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.  Panels

56. Workshop: Training: The Key to Criminal Justice Professionalism? (Paul Embert)
57. Criminal Justice Education I (Audrelee Dallam)
58. Terrorism: The Literature of Extremism as a Research Resource (Jonathan R. White)
59. Schools and Delinquents (Scott Menard)
60. Trends in Correctional Management I (Harold Williamson)
61. Research on the Death Penalty (Dallas J. Reed)
62. Police and the Use of Violence: A Continuing Problem (Vance McLaughlin)
63. Challenging Crime: Court Administration (Michael Thomson)
64. Issues in Inmate Mental Health (Stan Stojkovic)
65. White Collar Crime I (Peter Wickman)

9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.  Panels

66. Comparative Policing: An International Perspective (Vincent M. Del Buono)
67. Family Environment and Delinquency (Stephen E. Brown)
68. Criminal Justice Education: Seeking a Balance (Stanley K. Shernock)
69. Electronic Monitoring of Offenders on Community Supervision (Daniel B. Bibel)
THE KEY TEXT FOR YOUR INTRODUCTORY/SURVEY COURSE:

John Kaplan & Jerome H. Skolnick
CRIMINAL JUSTICE: Introductory Cases & Materials, 3d 1982

BRAND-NEW:

John Brumbaugh:
CRIMINAL LAW AND APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF LAW  March 1986

NEW EDITIONS FORTHCOMING:

Peter W. Low, John C. Jeffries, Jr., & Richard J. Bonnie
Cases & Materials on CRIMINAL LAW, 2d  May 1986

THE TRIAL OF JOHN W. HINCKLEY: A Case Study in the
Insanity Defense (soft-cover)  May 1986

Frank W. Miller, Robert O. Dawson, George E. Dix & Raymond I. Parnas
Cases & Materials on CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION, 3d  April 1986

To be available in two word-for-word paperback reprints:
THE POLICE FUNCTION, 4th  May 1986
PROSECUTION AND ADJUDICATION, 3d  May 1986

Andre A. Moenssens, Fred E. Inbau, & James E. Starrs
SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES, 3d (text)  April 1986

Lloyd L. Weinreb
CRIMINAL LAW: Cases, Comment, Questions, 4th  June 1986

Charles H. Whitebread & Christopher Slobogin

OTHER LEADING COURSEBOOKS:

Fred E. Inbau, James R. Thompson, James B. Zagel & James P. Manak
CRIMINAL LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION, 4th,
with 1986 Supplement  1984

Rollin M. Perkins & Ronald N. Boyce
Cases & Materials on CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE, 6th  1984

Rollin M. Perkins & Ronald N. Boyce
CRIMINAL LAW, 3rd (text on substantive criminal law)  1982

V.A. Leonard & Harry W. More
POLICE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT, 6th (text)  1982

Lloyd L. Weinreb
LEADING CONSTITUTIONAL CASES ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE
(annual & cumulative, soft-cover)  1985
70. Policy Issues in Justice Administration: A Selection of Trends (Michael Brown)
71. Bargaining Justice Before the Trial: Sliding through the System (John Robich)
72. Special Victim Groups (Mark Blumberg)
73. Workshop: Criminal Justice Internships Providing an Experiential Experience—Problems and Solutions (Rose Mary Stanford)
74. Loss Prevention and Private Security (Chris W. Eskridge)
75. Impact of Technology upon Criminal Justice Organization and Practice (Joque H. Soskis)
76. Workshop: Issues in Police Pursuit Driving (Tom Barker and Erik Beckman)

11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m. Panels
77. International Criminal Justice Issues (John Hewitt)
78. Roundtable: Women in Law Enforcement, Twenty Years Later (Nancy Grosselfinger)
79. Identifying and Screening of Juvenile Delinquents (Larry LeFlore)
80. Ethics in Criminal Justice (Gerald Rigby)
81. Roundtable: Summer Field Placement for Criminal Justice Faculty (Randy Monchick)
82. Issues in Corrections: Past and Present (Alan Shields)
83. Contemporary Strategic Issues in Criminal Justice Management (Marvin Zalman)
84. Workshop: The Dade-Miami Criminal Justice Assessment Center: Four Years Later (Art Benton and Robert Mendoza)
85. Trends in Correctional Management II (Harold Williamson)
86. White Collar Crime II (Stuart Hills)
87. Police and the Public: Citizen Impact (Mahendra P. Singh)

1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. PLENARY SESSION II
LAW ENFORCEMENT AFTER THE 1967 PRESIDENT’S COMMISSION (JAMES STINCHCOMB)

3:10 p.m. - 4:40 p.m. Panels
88. Criminal Justice Education II (Peter W. Phillips)
89. Fear of Crime (Edith Flynn)
90. Roundtable: Minority Issues: How Far Have We Come? (Philip W. Rhoades)
91. Issues in Correctional Administration and Management (Bill Taggert)
92. Issues in Juvenile Justice (Jeff Rush)
93. An Assessment of the Causes of Juvenile Delinquency (Vincent Hoffman)
94. Roundtable: Innovative Criminal Justice Teaching Techniques (Verne H. McClurg)
95. Terrorism: Ideology and Theology (Carol Sue Holland)
96. Roundtable: Structural Systems and Training in a Policy Organization
97. Student Session I (Albert Pisano)
98. Government Deviance (Myron Glazer)
99. American Jails (Leonard Blumberg)
NOW AVAILABLE

CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY REVIEW

This scholarly refereed journal has been established to examine the neglected area of policy within criminology/criminal justice

Introductory Subscription Rates
Individual: $15.00 Library: $40.00

Manuscripts
Timely policy-related manuscripts may be submitted to R. Paul McCauley, Editor

Book Reviews
Direct all inquiries to Imogene Moyer, Book Review Editor

Associate Editors

Direct Subscriptions and Manuscripts to:
210 Walsh Hall
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Indiana, PA 15705
Telephone: (412) 357-2471
Write for free issue.
Wednesday, March 19, 1986

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  Registration

9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.  Plenary Session III

4:20 p.m. - 5:50 p.m.  ACJS Business Meeting

7:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.  Cash Bar Reception Sponsored by Michigan State University

8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.  Panels

100. Workshop: Treating the Juvenile Sex Offender (Carol B. DiCenso)

101. Roundtable: The Teaching of Criminology: Alternative Sources (Alan M. Horowitz)

102. Workshop: Publishing in CJ: The Author and Publisher's Perspective (Michael C. Braswell)

103. The "System" and Victimization (Ronald Huff)

104. White Collar Crime III (David Wachtel)

105. The Privatization of Medical Treatment for Inmates (C. R. Jeffery)

106. Theory and Research in Crime Prevention (Joseph F. Donnermeyer)

107. Personnel Administration in Law Enforcement and Corrections (Richard Martin)

108. Adolescent Care in America, 1870-1930: Historical and Theoretical Issues (Donna C. Hale)

109. White Collar Crime IV (Albert McCormick, Jr.)

110. The Role of Police Ethics in Training and Education (John W. Brenner)

9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.  PLENARY SESSION III

THE IMPACT OF THE 1967 PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE COURTS (BELINDA R. MCCARTHY)

11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.  Panels

111. The Elderly and the Criminal Justice System (Arthur Patterson)

112. Ethics and Attitudes in Criminal Justice Education (Thomas J. Hickey)

113. Roundtable: Stimuli of Police Education: Wickersham vs. LBJ's Commission (Victor G. Strecher)

114. Political Crime: Northern Ireland (Donald R. Pfost)

115. Terrorism: Forms and Strategies (Michele Wilson)

116. Workshop: Developing and Implementing In-service Training for Correctional Civilian Professionals—A Much Neglected Area

117. Intensive Probation Supervision: A Status Report (James M. Byrne)

118. Urban Crime within Black Communities Since the Task Force Report (Carl Pope)

119. Women in Corrections (Sandra K. Marlow)

120. Police Management and Policy Issues (M. L. Dantzker)

121. Policing Subcultures: Universalism versus Particularism (Terry Cox)

1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.  Panels

122. Criminal Justice Education: Assessments (M. Steven Meagher)

123. Terrorism I (William R. Nelson)
Corrections in America
An Introduction, Fourth Edition
HARRY E. ALLEN and CLIFFORD E. SIMONSEN
This new edition of one of the leading texts in its field has been updated to reflect the latest trends in corrections. CORRECTIONS IN AMERICA comprehensively covers the history and processes of corrections, the correctional client, and the correctional system.

The Police and the Community
Fourth Edition
LOUIS A. RADELET
Written for upper-level courses in Police-community relations, this revised edition of THE POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY discusses the community role in and responsibility for crime and criminal justice. Seventeen new inserts, written exclusively for this text by leading scholars in the criminal justice field, have been added to the text.

Criminology
Second Edition
JOHN E. CONKLIN
The second edition of this highly popular text provides theoretical explanations of crime and efforts to solve the crime problem. Justifications for punishment are included with relevant sociological research for each. Current examples and statistics from FBI reports and national surveys are included.

Look to Macmillan for all your textbook needs.
Call TOLL-FREE (800) 428-3750, or write:
MACMILLAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
College Division/866 Third Avenue/New York, NY 10022
124. Minorities and Domestic Violence (Christine E. Rasche)
125. Programs for Ex-Offenders in the U.S. and Japan
   (Bernard J. McCarthy)
126. The Incarcerated Woman: Issues and Concerns (Manuel Vega)
127. Crime and the Elderly (Peter C. Kratcoski)
128. Juvenile Delinquency: Homicide, Arson, and Sex Offenders
   (John Crank)
129. The History of Sexuality and the Law (Marcia Carlisle)
130. The Value of Internships in Criminal Justice
   (Roslyn Muraskin)
131. Issues in Effective Justice (Francine Colgan)
132. Student Session II (Annis Crabtree)
133. Political Crime (Franklyn A. M. Robbins)

2:40 p.m. - 4:10 p.m. Panels
134. Comparative Criminal Justice: The Far East (Dilip K. Das)
135. Institutional Rehabilitation and Treatment (Randy Atlas)
136. Victimological Research (Linda E. Saltzman)
137. Leading the Police Organization (W. Fred Wegener)
138. Models of Criminal Justice Intern Programs
   (Linda J. O’Daniel)
139. Gender Issues in Criminal Justice (Amanda Cannon)
140. Programming Inmate Outcasts: Corrections at the Wailing
    Wall (Policy, Operations, and Research on an Alternative to
    Protective Custody) (Charles H. Nygard)
141. Methods and Models in Sentencing (Vince Hoffman)
142. Criminal Justice Education: Program Directions
   (John H. Burge)
143. Student Session III (Jackie Klosak)
144. Perspectives on the Correctional Officer (Eric Poole)
145. Criminal Law Formation and Change (Edmund F. McGarrell)

Thursday, March 20, 1986
8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Registration
1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. Plenary Session IV

8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. Panels
146. Roundtable: The Teaching of International/Comparative
    Criminal Justice Systems: Western Europe and Beyond
    (Charles R. Fenwick)
147. The Elderly as Victims of Crime (Frederick Geib)
148. The Agony and the Ecstasy: The Inevitability of and
    Resistance to Change within the Criminal Justice System
    (Charles Chastain)
149. Women in Law Enforcement (Eddyth P. Fortune)
150. Reporting and Classification of Violent Crime
    (Paul J. Goldstein)
151. Professionalizing Justice Personnel (Daniel K. Dearth)
152. Juvenile Delinquency: Causes and Prevention
    (Byron R. Johnson)
153. Intensive Supervision and Probation (Belinda R. McCarthy)
154. Criminal Justice Education: Methods and Techniques
    (James E. Hendricks)
155. Correctional Officers: Stress, Cynicism, and Professionalism
    (Barbara A. Owen)
156. Theories of Crime Causation (W. Byron Groves)


West Publishing Company.
50 W. Kellogg Blvd., Box 64526
St. Paul, MN 55164-1003

For more information on these and other West Criminal Justice texts, write or call toll-free 1-800-328-9424. (Minnesota and Canada residents call 1-612-228-2778.)
9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.  Panels

157. Race and Ethnicity: Their Victimological Consequences (Walter E. Freeman)
158. Roundtable: Special Education and Criminal Justice: Interdisciplinary Efforts (Bruce I. Wolford)
159. Minorities and Culture Implications for Criminal Justice (Manuel Vega)
160. Issues in Juvenile Delinquency (L. Thomas Winfree)
161. Community Crime Prevention (Eugene H. Czajkoski)
163. Issues in Legal Reform (Thomas Hickey)
165. The Meaning of Community Based Corrections (John Whitehead)
166. Crime Control Ideology (Martin D. Schwartz)
167. Negotiation in the Juvenile Justice System (William D. Hyatt)

11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.  Panels

168. Perspectives on Organized Crime - I (Mark Pogrebin)
169. Research on Murder (Coramae R. Mann)
171. Miranda Revisited (Michael Isreal)
172. Sex-related Police Behavior and Attitudes (Barbara Raffel Price)
173. Inmate Studies of Inmate Life: Innovation in Correctional Education (Francis T. Cullen)
174. Constitutional and Legal Issues Facing the 1980’s (Rolando V. Del Carmen)
175. Correctional Research: Ethical Issues (Dennis Longmire)
176. Criminal Justice Education: Training Models (Mark Blumberg)
177. The Impact of Policing on Police Officers (Robert J. Meadows)
178. Perspectives on Domestic Violence and Abusive Relationships (William H. Parsonage)

1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.  PLENARY SESSION IV

MEASURING AND ASSESSING CRIME—HAVE WE MADE ANY PROGRESS IN THE LAST TWENTY YEARS? (R. PAUL McCaULEY)

2:40 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.  Panels

179. Roundtable: Child Sexual Abuse—Treatment or Prosecution (Dwight M. Wells)
180. Workshop: Clandestine Meetings with Your Librarian I (Elizabeth Reuss-Ianni)
181. Perspectives on Organized Crime — II (Ann Waters)
182. Privitization of Criminal Justice: Solution or Whitewash? (Norman R. Bottom)
183. Police Investigation of Exceptional Crimes (Ronald M. Holmes)
184. Roundtable: Police Education: Where Do We Go from Here? (John W. Brenner)
185. Issues in Prison Industries (Kip Schlegel)
GRADUATE STUDY
IN
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Claremont Graduate School
Claremont, California 91711

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

Honolld 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
Executive Director
Center for Politics and Policy
The Claremont Graduate School
Claremont, CA 91711
187. Violence and Violent Crime (Eugene Czajkoski)
188. Institutional Programs and Adjustments (Gerald R. Garrett)
189. Police and the Courts: Costs and Controls (Norman E. Pomrenke)

**4:20 p.m. - 5:50 p.m. Panels**

190. **Roundtable:** Unresolved Issues in Criminal Justice Internships (Elizabeth M. Sebuck)
191. **Workshop:** Clandestine Meetings with Your Librarian II
192. Student Session V (Gerald F. Stephens)
193. Victims and the Juvenile Justice System (Ronald E. Sharp)
194. Explaining and Predicting Crime (Lee Ellis)
195. Research on Deterrence (Robert M. Berry)
197. Police Training and Education: Evaluation Issues (Vic Sims)
198. Special Populations in Community Based Corrections (David Hirschel)
199. Regulating Private Security (John J. Nee)

**Friday, March 21, 1986**

8:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Registration
8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Plenary Session V
10:20 a.m. - 11:50 a.m. ACJS Executive Board Meeting
12:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. Awards Banquet

8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. **PLENARY SESSION V**

THE CORRECTIONS TASK FORCE: A RETROSPECTIVE (LAWRENCE F. TRAVIS, III)

10:20 a.m. - 11:50 a.m. Panels

201. Issues, Problems, and Models for Contemporary Correctional Institutions: Implications for the Future (Nicholas A. Astone)
202. Drugs and Violence (Dale D. Chitwood)
204. Police and their Publics: Problems and Perceptions (Gary W. Sykes)
205. Justice and Minorities (Dan Dearth)
206. Issues in Correctional Management (G. Larry Mays)
207. Roundtable: Criminology: The Use of Oral History (Robert Mutchnick)
UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM

The Department of Criminal Justice and Security Administration offers a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) Degree with a major in Criminal Justice (CRJ). The Criminal Justice major provides a basic orientation to the institutions and processes of criminal justice. The program is vitally concerned with both theory and practice, understanding that neither can stand alone since sound practice demands sound theory. At the undergraduate level students are given wide experience preparing them for employment in the criminal justice field, as well as enabling them to go on to graduate studies. It is the philosophy of the Department that the systematic study of crime, criminal behavior, as well as the processes of criminal justice, is basic to the learning process in higher education. Being able to cope with the issues and problems within the criminal justice system is tantamount to the maintenance of a law-abiding society.

The Criminal Justice major is designed to prepare students for careers in law, private and corporate security management, public law enforcement, court administration, corrections, diversionary programs, probation, parole, crime prevention control and other related areas. The program also serves as a well-planned multidisciplinary major for pre-law and security management as well as for those desiring to go on to graduate work in both criminal justice and the behavioral sciences.

GRADUATE PROGRAMS

The Department of Criminal Justice and Security Administration offers graduate programs leading to the Masters of Science (M.S.) in Criminal Justice and the M.S. with a specialization in Security Administration. The Master's degree programs are designed to help students further their careers in such areas as corrections, correctional administration, court administration, law enforcement, probation, parole, and criminal and delinquency prevention. Enrollment is open to those actively working in the field as well as those aspiring to enter the criminal justice system. Students in the Department of Criminal Justice and Security Administration are eligible for membership in Alpha Phi Sigma, the National Criminal Justice Honor Society. The Society recognizes scholastic excellence by undergraduate and graduate students in the Criminal Justice fields.

For further information contact: Roslyn Muraskin, Chairman
Department of Criminal Justice and Security Administration
Long Island University-C.W. Post Campus
Roth Hall
Greenvale, New York 11548
(516) 299-2467

AWARD WINNING DOCUMENTARIES FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE

These films and tapes are widely used by universities and professional groups.

MEN WHO MOLEST: CHILDREN WHO SURVIVE
16mm, 52 min., rental $85

RAPE: FACE TO FACE
video, 55 min., rental $85

GLORIA: A CASE OF ALLEGED POLICE BRUTALITY
16mm, 27 min., rental $55

TAKE A STAND: ELDERLY VICTIMS GO TO COURT
16mm, 25 min., $55

WE'RE HERE NOW: PROSTITUTION
16mm, 35 min., rental $55

INCEST: THE FAMILY SECRET
video, 55 min., rental $75

For free catalogue, and more information:
FILMMAKERS LIBRARY
133 East 58th Street
New York, NY 10022
(212) 355-6545
You are cordially invited
to attend
the 1986
PARTICIPANTS' RECEPTION
to be held
March 18, 1986
from
7:00 to 8:30 p.m.

Citrus Grove Ballroom

Orlando Marriott
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.P.A., State University of New York-Albany
Dr. Leigh E. Grosnick, 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.P.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
Associate 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
Associate Director, V.C.U. Transportation Safety Training Center

Armon O. Deurmier
M.S., Central Missouri University
Assistant Professor, Public Safety

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

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

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

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, Corrections Policy-Making and Management

R. Michael McDonald
Ed.D., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Assistant Professor and Coordinator, Public Safety
Director, Transportation Safety Training Center

James P. Morgan, Jr.
M.P.A., City University of New York
Associate Professor, Police Management
INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE, Third Edition

Donald J. Newman, School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York, Albany

This text, now a standard in its third edition, offers a lively yet scholarly examination of our criminal justice system with special attention to decision making processes at various stages. Thorough coverage of historical developments as well as contemporary issues, striking illustrations, three completely new chapters, and extensive bibliographies all serve to make this updated edition one of the most complete and accessible introductory texts available. An Instructor's Manual and Study Guide are also available.

December 1985/526 pages hardbound

JUVENILE JUSTICE: Policy, Practice, and Law, Second Edition

H. Ted Rubin, Institute for Court Management

"I am extremely impressed by the painstaking care Rubin has taken to make this new edition one of the most useful and informed volumes on juvenile delinquency and justice in this country. . . . It is comprehensive in scope, detailed where desirable, philosophical, and practical."

Marvin E. Wolfgang
—from the Foreword

August 1985/438 pages paperbound

THE POLICE MANAGER: Professional Leadership Skills, Third Edition

Ronald G. Lynch, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Authoritative and practical, this book is a brief, easy-to-understand discussion of management and leadership skills applied to professional police management. Five completely new chapters in this third edition present fresh insights into current issues.

An Instructors' Manual is available.

January 1986/352 pages hardbound

For examination copies, please write to
College Review Desk, Random House, 400 Hahn Road, Westminster, MD 21157.
1986 Plenary Sessions

PLENARY SESSION I
Monday, March 17, 4:20 p.m. - 6:20 p.m. Jasmine Room
CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: HOW FAR HAVE WE COME IN TWENTY YEARS?
   Convenor: WILLIAM MATHIAS
   Speakers: JAMES FRASER, GORDON MISNER, and RICHTER MOORE, JR.

PLENARY SESSION II
Tuesday, March 18, 1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. Jasmine Room
LAW ENFORCEMENT AFTER THE 1967 PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
   Convenor: JAMES STINCHCOMB
   Speakers: WES EPOROY, NORMAN POMRENKE, GORDON MISNER, and ROY McLAREN

PLENARY SESSION III
Wednesday, March 19, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m. Jasmine Room
THE IMPACT OF THE 1967 PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE COURTS
   Convenor: BELINDA R. McCARTHY
   Speakers: MALCOLM FEELY and ED McCONNELL

PLENARY SESSION IV
Thursday, March 20, 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. Jasmine Room
MEASURING AND ASSESSING CRIME—HAVE WE MADE ANY PROGRESS IN THE LAST TWENTY YEARS?
   Convenor: R. PAUL McCauley
   Speakers: ROBERT FIGLIO, ALFRED BLUMSTEIN, ROLAND CHILTON, and PAUL ZOLBE

PLENARY SESSION V
Friday, March 21, 8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Jasmine Room
THE CORRECTIONS TASK FORCE: A RETROSPECTIVE
   Convenor: LAWRENCE TRAVIS, III
   Speakers: GEORGE BETO, FRED COHEN, JOHN CONRAD, and DON GOTTFREDSON
NEW IN ’86

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE, Third Edition
Donald J. Newman, School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York, Albany

This text, now a standard in its third edition, offers a lively yet scholarly examination of our criminal justice system with special attention to decision making processes at various stages. Thorough coverage of historical developments as well as contemporary issues, striking illustrations, three completely new chapters, and extensive bibliographies all serve to make this updated edition one of the most complete and accessible introductory texts available.
An Instructor’s Manual and Study Guide are also available.
December 1985/526 pages hardbound

JUVENILE JUSTICE:
Policy, Practice, and Law, Second Edition
H. Ted Rubin, Institute for Court Management

“I am extremely impressed by the painstaking care Rubin has taken to make this new edition one of the most useful and informed volumes on juvenile delinquency and justice in this country . . . It is comprehensive in scope, detailed where desirable, philosophical, and practical.”

Marvin E. Wolfgang
—from the Foreward
August 1985/438 pages paperbound

THE POLICE MANAGER:
Professional Leadership Skills, Third Edition
Ronald G. Lynch, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Authoritative and practical, this book is a brief, easy-to-understand discussion of management and leadership skills applied to professional police management. Five completely new chapters in this third edition present fresh insights into current issues.
An Instructors’ Manual is available.
January 1986/352 pages hardbound

For examination copies, please write to
College Review Desk, Random House, 400 Hahn Road, Westminster, MD 21157.
PLENARY SESSION I
Monday, March 17, 4:20 p.m. - 6:20 p.m.  Jasmine Room
CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: HOW FAR HAVE WE COME IN TWENTY YEARS?
   Convenor: WILLIAM MATHIAS
   Speakers: JAMES FRASER, GORDON MISNER, and RICHTER MOORE, JR.

PLENARY SESSION II
Tuesday, March 18, 1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.  Jasmine Room
LAW ENFORCEMENT AFTER THE 1967 PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
   Convenor: JAMES STINCHCOMB
   Speakers: WES POMEROY, NORMAN POMRENKE, GORDON MISNER, and ROY McLAREN

PLENARY SESSION III
Wednesday, March 19, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.  Jasmine Room
THE IMPACT OF THE 1967 PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE COURTS
   Convenor: BELINDA R. McCARTHY
   Speakers: MALCOLM FEELEY and ED McCONNELL

PLENARY SESSION IV
Thursday, March 20, 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.  Jasmine Room
MEASURING AND ASSESSING CRIME—HAVE WE MADE ANY PROGRESS IN THE LAST TWENTY YEARS?
   Convenor: R. PAUL McCauley
   Speakers: ROBERT FIGLIO, ALFRED BLUMSTEIN, ROLAND CHILTON, and PAUL ZOLBE

PLENARY SESSION V
Friday, March 21, 8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.  Jasmine Room
THE CORRECTIONS TASK FORCE: A RETROSPECTIVE
   Convenor: LAWRENCE TRAVIS, III
   Speakers: GEORGE BETO, FRED COHEN, JOHN CONRAD, and DON GOTTFREDSON
Where are we headed?
A new book series looks to the future of criminal justice and criminological research

Research in Criminology
Series Editors: Alfred Blumstein and David Farrington

Understanding and Controlling Crime
Toward A New Research Strategy
David P. Farrington, University of Cambridge, England; Lloyd E. Ohlin and James Q. Wilson, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

In this book, leading experts challenge the methods of criminological research and suggest new strategies for the study of crime. Understanding and Controlling Crime demonstrates that longitudinal research studies carried out in conjunction with studies of experimental treatment modalities are urgently needed to understand and more effectively treat crime. The authors explore key issues and suggest possible research designs and strategies that will shape criminal justice research for years to come.

This study, conducted under the auspices of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, will be required reading for criminologists, sociologists, policy makers, and anyone concerned with the role crime plays in our society and ways to prevent and treat it.


To order, or for more information about books in the Research in Criminology series, write: Springer-Verlag New York, Inc. Attn: Ellen Wylock 175 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. 10010

The Social Ecology of Crime
Edited by James M. Byrne, University of Lowell, Massachusetts, and Robert J. Sampson, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

This book clearly demonstrates that the characteristics of neighborhoods and cities are important units of analysis, and that they should be studied along with the social, structural, and physical correlates of crime. A broad range of empirical research at the inter- and intra-urban levels examines such issues as the social causes of delinquency, victimization, violent and property crime, neighborhood deterioration and fear, and the recidivism of parolees. In addition, the application of ecological research to two important criminal justice questions, parole release and gun control, is discussed. The Social Ecology of Crime represents a significant contribution to our understanding of the causes and consequences of urban crime. 1986. Approx. 216 pp. Hardcover $35.00 ISBN 0-387-96231-X

The Reasoning Criminal
Rational Choice
Perspectives on Offending
Edited by Derek B. Cornish, London School of Economics and Political Science, England, and Ronald V. Clarke, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The study of criminal behavior as a result of rational decision-making is an approach that is at the forefront of criminal research. The Reasoning Criminal is the only book on this topic. It presents the results of empirical studies demonstrating decision-making factors in shoplifting, victim selection, narcotics addiction, and the decision to give up crime. The Reasoning Criminal explores theoretical issues such as information processing in the decision to commit a crime, offense specialization, and the role of situational and social factors in the decision-making framework.


SpringerVerlag New York Berlin Heidelberg Vienna Tokyo
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
School of Justice
University of Alaska, Anchorage

The School and the University

The School of Justice offers an undergraduate curriculum leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree. Its program of studies covers the areas of crime and delinquency, law, corrections, police policy and administration, and judicial policy and administration. The University of Alaska, Anchorage, is an undergraduate and graduate institution accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges. Anchorage itself, with a population of over 225,000, is the business and entertainment center of the state.

Information on admission to the University may be obtained from:

Office of Admissions and Financial Aids
University of Alaska, Anchorage
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
(907) 786-1481

The Justice Center

The Justice Center is a separately-budgeted research unit within the School. Its mission is to conduct inquiry, for both the academic and public sectors, into justice concerns. Research projects are funded in a variety of ways: through Center sources, contract payments, or grants. Term research instructor positions are periodically available for active doctoral candidates who can combine Center and dissertation research. Preference is given to those candidates whose research interests lie in criminology or the administration of justice and who demonstrate strong quantitative research preparation. Applicants should be ABD. Applications are accepted continuously. The minimum salary is approximately $2,600 monthly.

Information on Justice Center and term research instructor positions may be obtained from:

Justice Center
University of Alaska, Anchorage
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
(907) 786-1810

An EO/AA employer and educational institution.
Monday, March 17, 1986
1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.  Registration  Floral Ballroom

Tuesday, March 18, 1986
8:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.  Registration  Floral Ballroom
10:00 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.  Business Meeting:
                        Roll Call
                        Introduction of Chapters
                        Nomination of National Officers
8:00 p.m.  Party

Wednesday, March 19, 1986
8:00 a.m. - 9:30 p.m.  Business Meeting:
                        National Officers' Report  Orange Room
9:30 a.m. - 11:20 a.m.  Break
11:20 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.  Guest Speaker

Thursday, March 20, 1986
9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.  Election of National Officers
                        New Business
                        Guest Speaker  Orange Room
7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.  Awards Reception
                        Acceptance Speeches
                        Outgoing President's Address
New and Significant

**Criminology**  
Frank E. Hagan,  
Mercyhurst College

This lively, interesting text deals with all the standard issues in criminology, offers insight into theory and research, and presents much thought-provoking material on actual criminal behavior. Hagan provides detailed information on many contemporary criminal activities including computer crime, industrial espionage, child/spouse abuse, terrorism, and international organized crime.  
ISBN 0-8304-1068-6

**Introduction to Criminal Evidence,**  
Second Edition  
Jon R. Waltz,  
Northwestern University

A revised, illustrated, and updated introductory text which thoroughly explores all of the important evidential rules that apply to criminal cases. The author’s liberal use of case analyses and sample examinations and cross examinations makes even the most technical aspects of evidential rules clear.  
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

In this text a step-by-step approach is used to introduce students to the basics of criminal justice research. The authors describe basic research techniques, elementary descriptive and inferential statistics, research design, sampling, and the various scientific perspectives used in research.  
ISBN 0-8304-1099-6

**Organized Crime,**  
Second Edition  
Howard Abadinsky,  
Saint Xavier College

This analysis of organized crime provides a theoretical basis for understanding how criminal organizations are structured and how they function. The volume presents a history of organized crime with fascinating, detailed coverage of the period from the late nineteenth century to the present.  
ISBN 0-8304-1165-8 cloth,  
ISBN 0-8304-1126-7 paper

**Forthcoming**

**Crime and Justice:**  
An Introduction  
Howard Abadinsky

**Introduction to Policing**  
Steven M. Cox

from Nelson-Hall

111 N. Canal, Chicago 60606

30
Master’s Degree Program in Criminal Justice

Options:

- GENERAL
- POLICE ADMINISTRATION
- CORRECTIONS
- LOSS PREVENTION
- EDUCATION

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: 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
Meeting Rooms

All Plenary Sessions and the ACJS Business Meeting will be held in the Jasmine Room. Registration, exhibits, employment center, and paper sales will be located in the Floral Ballroom. The Participant's Reception and the Awards Banquet will be held in the Citrus Grove Ballroom. All Palm Conference Rooms are located on the second floor of Building 15.
ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

Annual Meeting Program

ORLANDO MARRIOTT

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

MARCH 17 - 21, 1986

Theme:
TWENTY YEARS OF CHALLENGING CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY

SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1986

12:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Registration Floral Ballroom
3:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. ACJS Executive Board Meeting Executive Board Room

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Registration Floral Ballroom
1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Professional Development Seminars
“Exclusionary Rule” Tangerine A
“Community-Based Corrections” Tangerine B
4:20 p.m. - 6:20 p.m. Plenary Session I Jasmine Room
7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Presidential Hospitality Reception
The Perspectives in Criminal Justice Series is designed to meet the research information needs of faculty, students, and professionals who are studying and working in the field of criminal justice. The Series will cover a wide variety of research approaches and issues related to criminal justice. The books are collections of articles not previously published, and each book will focus on specific themes, research topics, or controversial issues.

The articles selected for publication are revised versions of papers presented at the annual meetings of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Papers organized around a specific topic are reviewed by the book's editor and a panel of referees for comment and suggestions for revision. The Series will rely on a multidisciplinary approach to such topical areas as organizational theory and change, the nature of crime, law and social control, and applied research as well as the traditional areas of police, courts, corrections, and juvenile justice.

The current volumes include:
- Corrections at the Crossroads: Designing Policy, edited by Sherwood E. Zimmermann and Harold D. Miller
- Coping with Imprisonment, edited by Nicolette Parisi
- Police at Work: Policy Issues and Analysis, edited by Richard R. Bennett
- Corporations as Criminals, edited by Ellen Hochstedler
- Courts and Criminal Justice: Emerging Issues, edited by Susette M. Talarico
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 1  
ORANGE ROOM

SEARCH AND SEIZURE AND THE WARREN COURT

Chair: EDWARD LATESSA, University of Cincinnati

Papers:

1. "The Burger Court and Terry v. Ohio: Would the Warren Court Recognize It's Progeny?" THOMAS HICKEY, Castleton State College

2. "The Exclusionary Rule and the Burger Court," RALPH BAKER, Ball State University

3. "The Demise of Probable Cause as the Standard for Search and Seizure," CHRIS W. ESKRIDGE, University of Nebraska at Omaha

4. "Legal Issues in the Use of Electronic Surveillance in Jails, Probation, and Parole," ROLANDO V. DEL CARMEN and JOSEPH B. VAUGHN, Sam Houston State University

Discussant: ROBERT W. TAYLOR, Northern Arizona University

PANEL 2  
LEMON ROOM

THE FEMALE OFFENDER

Chair: EDDYTH P. FORTUNE, Illinois State University

Papers:

1. "Women Criminals: Sluts, Nuts, or Guts?" CORAMAE MANN, Florida State University

2. "The Female Burglar," IRA SILVERMAN, WILLIAM BLOUNT, and MANUEL VEGA, University of South Florida at Sarasota; EDDYTH P. FORTUNE, Illinois State University; and TERRY DANNER, St. Leo College


Discussant: STEVEN A. EGGER, University of South Florida
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE TEXTS FOR YOUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE COURSES FROM MERRILL!

NEW for 1986 . . .

PROCEDURES IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM, Third Edition
Gilbert B. Stuckey, J.D., Mt. San Antonio College
Our most successful criminal justice text, in a brand-new updated edition, detailing the process of arrest-trial-verdict-appeal, complete with appropriate court citations. In the Third Edition, look for new discussion of federal and state jurisdiction and sufficient probable cause; a new chapter on the accused's right to counsel (with recent Supreme Court guidelines); in-depth comparison of court trial vs. jury trial; a thorough history of judicial rights; coverage of past and present sentencing procedures; strong pedagogy; and more.

In addition, the text has been completely changed visually! The type is now larger, easier-to-read, and there are many more photos and illustrations. An extensive Instructor's Manual completes the package, and will be of tremendous value to novice and veteran instructors alike. Casebound/320 pages/#20360-0

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION, Second Edition
James N. Gilbert, Radford University
From scene of the crime to “case closed”, here’s a comprehensive introduction to the theory and practice of criminal investigation that emphasizes the “why” as well as the “how to’s.” In the revised and expanded Second Edition you’ll find Up-to-the-minute coverage of the most current topics; citings of the most recent research findings; coverage of the latest techniques . . . Plus, discussion of current topics such as psychological profiling of suspects, use of computers and videotape, the latest crime trends, and ethics of investigation. Popular features include coverage of topics not found in similar texts, offender characteristics and criminalistics sections, a history of crime, an excellent art program, strong pedagogy, and an extensive Instructor’s Manual. Casebound/528 pages/#20358-9

To remind you of another excellent text in Criminal Justice from Merrill Publishing . . .

TRAFFIC INVESTIGATION AND CONTROL, Second Edition
Bruce Hand, Archibald W. Sherman, Jr., Michael Cavanaugh
Casebound/260 pages/#08112-2

Look for our display at the convention!

For further information on any of these texts, or to request an examination copy for adoption consideration, write Merrill Publishing Company, Attn: College Advertising, 1300 Alum Creek Drive, Box 508, Columbus, Ohio 43216. Or. call Chris Cole, toll-free. 1-800-848-1567; in Ohio, call 1-614-890-1111

MERRILL PUBLISHING COMPANY

A Bell & Howell Company
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 3  TANGERINE A ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: CRIMINOLOGY: THE JUSTICE ORAL HISTORY

Convenor: ROBERT MUTCHNICK, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Participant:

ROBERT MUTCHNICK, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

PANEL 4  TANGERINE B ROOM

WORKSHOP: AIDS: THE NEW CHALLENGE TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY MAKERS

Presenters:

IRVING J. KLEIN, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
MARTA A. KLEIN, Nassau Community College

PANEL 5  EVERGLADES PALM ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: DEVELOPING A MODEL CURRICULA FOR TWO YEAR COMMUNITY COLLEGES, IMPACT ON THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM, IMPACT ON PRACTITIONERS

Convenor: RICHARD C. LUMB, Western Piedmont Community College

Participant:

RICHARD C. LUMB, Western Piedmont Community College
RONALD HUNTER, Florida State University
Announcing

ORGANIZED CRIME IN AMERICA: CONCEPTS AND CONTROVERSY

Edited by Timothy S. Bynum

This anthology of original research papers is sponsored by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in cooperation with Criminal Justice Press, a division of Willow Tree Press, Inc.

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 Dombrick and Malorie Melrose


"A Conceptual Approach to Organized Crime as a Distinctive Criminal Enterprise." Elizabeth Reuss-Ianni

"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

Available Summer 1986

Single copies $30. (Quantity discounts available for classroom orders.)

Order from:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRESS
PO Box 249
Monsey, NY 10952, U.S.A.
(phone information: 914/354-9139)
PANEL 6  
FAN PALM ROOM

POLICE ETHICS: ACTS OF OMISSION AND CO-MISSION

Chair: BUD W. STEPHENSON, Weber State College

Papers:

1. "When Police Fail to Act: Negligence as an Issue in Conner v. Cameron Parish Sheriff's Department," BURK FOSTER, University of Southwestern Louisiana


3. "Police Corruption at the Administrative Level," MICHAEL T. GREEN, Atlanta University

Discussant: CHRISTINE THOMSON, Private Consultant to Law Enforcement Agencies

PANEL 7  
LADY PALM ROOM

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE WORKPLACE

Chair: RUSS IMMARIGEON

Papers:


2. "Civil Liability: Negligence as a Cause of Action Against Supervisors," H. E. BARRINEAU, III, University of South Carolina


Discussant: RUSS IMMARIGEON
The Male Batterer: A Treatment Approach
Daniel Sonklin, 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

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. “Summarizes in convenient form an impressive amount of up-to-date information and practical guidance on the nature of the problem...an invaluable resource.”—Carolyn Needleman, Bryn Mawr College. 224pp / 1984 / $22.95

The Battered Woman Syndrome
Lenore Walker. “Provides mental health practitioners with very readable, comprehensive, in-depth coverage of all the complexities of the battering syndrome.”—Iris Fodor, New York Univ. 272pp / 1984 / $21.95

Order from your bookdealer or directly from publisher. Enclose $1.60 postage and handling.

Springer Publishing Co. 536 Broadway, New York, NY 10012
PANEL 8

PINDO PALM ROOM

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: CURRENT ISSUES

Chair: GORDON WALDO, Florida State University

Papers:


2. "Where Judgment Must be Executed; Who may be Present: Current American Death Penalty Practices," HARRIET C. FRAZIER, Central Missouri State University

3. "Administration of the Death Penalty: Deterrent or Protection," CAREY M. LAMBERT, Massachusetts Department of Corrections

Discussant: DENNIS WIECHMAN, University of Evansville

PANEL 9

PYGMY PALM ROOM

CRIMINAL JUSTICE THEORY: CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVES

Chair: STUART H. TRAUB, State University of New York-Cortland

Papers:


2. "Can We Eliminate Crime as We Know it in 20 Years?," GENE STEPHENS, University of South Carolina


Discussant: LEON PETTIWAY, University of Delaware
Orlando Marriott

Chelsea Cafe... An all purpose casual restaurant serving breakfast, lunch and dinner buffets, as well as a la carte.
Breakfast 6:30 am - 11:30 am (Buffet 7:00 am - 10:30 am)
Lunch 11:30 am - 2:30 pm (Buffet 11:30 am - 2:30 pm)
Lite Fare 2:30 pm - 5:00 pm
Dinner 5:00 pm - 11:00 pm (Buffet 5:00 pm - 9:30 pm)
(Featuring "Beat The Clock")

Grove Restaurant... Continental and American cuisines. Menu includes seafood, steaks and continental specialties. Reservations suggested.
Hours - 6:00 pm - 11:00 pm daily
Sunday Champagne Brunch - 11:00 am - 2:30 pm
(Adults $12.95 Children $5.95)

The Marmalade Tree... Good food served fast at reasonable prices. Located at East Pool.
Breakfast - 6:30 am - 11:00 am
Lunch, Dinner, and Snacks - 11:00 am - 6:00 pm

Illusions... Illusions is now featuring Chug-a-Mug. One litre mug of Michelob or Lite Beer from Miller $1.95 or Heinekin $3.50 during Happy Hour. Monday through Friday - Happy Hour from 4:00 pm - 7:30 pm. Two for one drinks and complimentary hor d’ oeuvres. Dancing from 4:00 pm - 3:00 am.
Saturday - Happy Hour from 10:00 pm - 12:00 midnight. Dancing from 4:00 pm - 2:00 am.
Sunday - Happy Hour from 7:00 pm - 9:00 pm. Dancing from 6:00 pm 2:00 am.

The Lobby Bar... Cocktails served daily. A great place to relax or discuss business.
Hours - 11:00 am - 2:00 am

Crocodilly Poolside Bar... Tall frozen drinks are the specialty. Located at East Pool.
Hours - 11:00 am - 11:00 pm daily
Saturday and Sunday Splash Bash - 1:00 pm - 6:00 pm
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 10 SAGO PALM ROOM

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

Chair: ZILLUR R. KHAN, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Papers:

1. “Response to the Violent Juvenile: Is ‘Parens Patriae’ to be Scrapped?” SUSAN REED, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

2. “Juvenile Delinquency and Mass Media with Special Reference to South Asia,” ASHAKANT NIMBARK, Dowling College

3. “Police Attitudes Toward Juvenile Delinquency in Pakistan and Bangladesh,” ZILLUR R. KHAN, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Discussant: ZILLUR R. KHAN, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

PANEL 11 AZALEA A ROOM

CORRECTIONAL ARCHITECTURE

Chair: RANDY MONCHICK, North Carolina Westin College

Papers:


Discussant: BRADLEY CHILTON, Southeast Missouri State University
PANEL 12
AZALEA B ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: AMERICAN MISSIONARIES LIVING OVERSEAS: PERCEPTIONS ON TERRORISM

Convenor: CHESTER L. QUARLES, University of Mississippi

Participants:
CHESTER L. QUARLES, University of Mississippi

PANEL 13
ORANGE ROOM

CORRECTIONS AND THE FEDERAL COURT

Chair: GENNARO F. VITO, University of Louisville

Papers:


3. “Change in Corrections—Compliance with Court Orders,” MARY L. PARKER, University of Arkansas at Little Rock


5. “The Impact of Court-ordered Prison Reform on State Expenditures for Corrections,” WILLIAM A. TAGGART, New Mexico State University
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.

PANEL 14                LEMON ROOM

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS: ISSUES AND TRENDS

Chair: STANTON FJELD, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

Papers:

1. “The Private Sector and Secure Treatment: The Western Youth Service Center,” ALIDA V. MERLO, Westfield State College

2. “Assessment of a Behavioral Modification Program in a Northern Florida Training School,” KEVIN WATERS, Florida State University

3. “Determinants of Recidivism by First-Time Juvenile Offenders,” STEVEN E. BARKAN, University of Maine, Orono, and LAURIE BENDIX

4. “National Survey and Assessment of 61 Treatment Programs for Juvenile Offenders,” ALBERT R. ROBERTS, Indiana University

5. “Children of Inmates: The Hidden Victims,” SISTER ELAINE ROULET, Bedford Hills Correctional Facility

Discussant: STANTON FJELD, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

---

PANEL 15                TANGERINE A ROOM

WORKSHOP: THE SERIAL MURDER PHENOMENON

Convenors: MERLYN D. MOORE, Sam Houston State University
            ROBERT K. RESSLER, FBI Academy

45
PANEL 16  
TANGERINE B ROOM  
INTERVENTIONISTS AND INTERVENTIONIST STRATEGIES  
Chair: RUSS IMMARIGEON  
Papers:  
1. "Crisis Intervention: A New York State Model," ANN M. KUREK, New York State Department of Corrections  
3. "A Typology of Presentence Probation Investigators," JOHN ROSECRANCE, University of Nevada-Reno  
5. "An Examination of the Effects of Judicial Characteristics on the Sentencing of Felony Offenders," ANNMARIE KAZYAKA, University of Maryland  
Discussant: JAMES F. HARAN, U.S. District Court, Brooklyn, New York  

PANEL 17  
EVERGLADES PALM ROOM  
CRIMINAL LAW AND SOCIAL POLICY  
Chair: LANCE H. SELVA, Middle Tennessee State University  
Papers:  
Discussant: R. THOMAS DULL, Memphis State University
PANEL 18
FAN PALM ROOM

POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE LEADERSHIP: ISSUES IN THE 80'S

Chair: JAMES E. HENDRICKS, Ball State University

Papers:

1. "Diminution of Organized Labor Influence on Police Unionization," LARRY T. HOOVER, Sam Houston State University


Discussant: JAMES J. McKENNA, JR., Villanova University

PANEL 19
LADY PALM ROOM

WORKSHOP: WORKSHOP IN dBASE III FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCHERS AND PRACTITIONERS

Convenors: GREGORY L. MUHLIN, New York State Psychiatric Institute, and A. E. DREYFUSS, Goldmine Resources
PANEL 20  
**PINDO PALM ROOM**

**REFORMING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**  
Chair: IMOGENE MOYER, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Papers:
2. "Isolating the Juvenile Offender and Its Implications for Correctional Policies in New York State," CLAYTON H. OSBORNE, New York State Division of Youth, and SIMON I. SINGER, State University of New York-Buffalo
5. "Policy Reform in Juvenile Justice: Examples of Innovation and Regulation," SUSAN GUARINO and LEE KIMBALL, Massachusetts Department of Youth Services

Discussant: IMOGENE MOYER, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

---

PANEL 21  
**PYGMY PALM ROOM**

**THE EXCLUSIONARY RULE TODAY: POLICY ALTERNATIVES**  
Chair: DONALD W. JACKSON, Texas Christian University

Papers:
1. "Police Decertification: A Remedy for Police Misconduct," STEVEN PURO, St. Louis University
2. "The Exclusionary Rule at the Circuit Level: Geographical and Policy Patterns," JAMES W. RIDDLESPERGER and DONALD JACKSON, Texas Christian University
3. "Investigative Detentions v. the Exclusionary Rule," ALTON SLANE, Muhlenberg College

Discussants: MIKE HUNTER, Northern Kentucky University, and DEAN J. SPADER, University of Texas at San Antonio
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.

PANEL 22  
SAGO PALM ROOM

CHALLENGING CRIME: JUVENILE JUSTICE

Chair: GEORGE P. WILSON, North Carolina Central University

Papers:


2. "Where Have the Kids Gone," BROOKE E. SPIRO, Adelphi University

3. "Primum Non Nocere: The Impact of Status Offender Legislation on Juvenile Justice Policy During the Past Two Decades," JOHN WATKINS, University of Alabama, and SALLIE WATKINS, University of Alabama, Birmingham

PANEL 23  
AZALEA A ROOM

ISSUES IN CORRECTIONAL REFORM

Chair: TODD CLEAR, Rutgers University

Papers:


3. "An Analysis of Community Based Corrections Implementation: The Oregon Case Example," KENNETH VIEGAS, University of Oregon

Discussant: TODD CLEAR, Rutgers University
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.

PANEL 24
AZALEA B ROOM

IMPLEMENTING JUSTICE POLICIES: EVALUATION RESEARCH

Chair: JACK R. GREENE, Temple University

Papers:

1. "Perceived Effectiveness of the Chicago Crime Commission: Insiders v. Outsiders," DENNIS HOFFMAN and VINCENT WEBB, University of Nebraska at Omaha


3. "Implementing the Death Sentence in Florida: A Time-Series Analysis," SCOTT DECKER and CAROL KOLFIELD, University of Missouri-St. Louis


Discussant: GARY W. SYKES, University of Louisville

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 25
ORANGE ROOM

POLICE RESEARCH ISSUES OF THE PAST TWENTY YEARS

Chair: WILLIAM F. WALSH, The Pennsylvania State University

Papers:

1. "Deadly Force," JAMES FYFE, American University


3. "Fear Reduction," ANTHONY PATE, Police Foundation


Discussant: RICHARD LARSON, Public System Evaluation, Inc.
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 26  
LEMON ROOM

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME AND JUSTICE

Chair: CHARLES B. FIELDS, Saginaw Valley State College

Papers:

1. "The Aristotelian Conception of Justice," DAVID JOHN FARMER, Virginia Commonwealth University

2. "Ethnic Crime: Making It in American Social History," JAMES O'KANE, Drew University


4. "Psychological Consequences of Social Disorganization," GREGORY GROSE, Green Bay Correctional Institute, and WALTER GROVES, University of Wisconsin at Green Bay

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

PANEL 27  
TANGERINE A ROOM

FAMILY, DELINQUENCY, AND CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

Chair: RALPH BATES, St. John Fisher College

Papers:

1. "Intra-family Child Sexual Abuse in the 1980s: A Parallax View," JO BETH WOLF, Keene State College

2. "Criminal Histories of Child Sexual Abusers," MARILYN CHANDLER FORD and ROBERT E. FORD, Niagara University


4. "Behind the Deviance Rates: An Ongoing Methodological Dilemma," LINDA DUMAS, University of Massachusetts-Boston

Discussant: RALPH BATES, St. John Fisher College
PANEL 28
TANGERINE B ROOM

DETERRENCE STUDIES

Chair: ANN M. KUREK, New York State Department of Corrections

Papers:

1. “Sting Operations: Crime Deterrence or Crime Encouragement,”
   RICHARD A. RAUB, Illinois Department of State Police

2. “Are Long Prison Sentences Effective Deterrents?” JAMES F. HARAN,
   U.S. District Court, Brooklyn, New York

3. “The Impact of Local Alcohol Ordinances on the Crime Rate of
   Tennessee Cities,” R. THOMAS DULL and DAVID J. GIACOPASSI,
   Memphis State University

4. “Public Attitudes Toward Critical Issues of Criminal Administration:
   A Metropolitan Survey,” WINFIELD S. BOLLINGER, University of
   Toledo

Discussant: JANE TOTMAN, California State Polytechnic University

PANEL 29
EVERGLADES PALM ROOM

POLICE: TWO DECADES OF REFORM

Chair: MITTIE SOUTHERLAND, Eastern Kentucky University

Papers:

   Eastern Kentucky University

   University of South Carolina

   A. SCHUBERT, Northeastern University

4. “Civilian Oversight of Police: Has the Climate of Opinion Changed
   in Twenty Years,” RICHARD J. TERRILL, Wayne State University

Discussant: JOHN ANGELL, University of Alaska-Anchorage
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANNEL 30 FAN PALM ROOM

ROUND TABLE:
INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: THE RESEARCH THRUST

Convenors: RICHARD WARD and DENNIS ROWE, University of Illinois at Chicago

Participants:
MATT RODRIGUEZ, Chicago Police Department
BRIAN MORGAN, Devon and Cornwall Constabulary
DAVID WEBB, Devon and Cornwall Constabulary
JESS MAGHAN, New York Police Department
KEVIN HEL L INAN, New York Police Department

PANEL 31 LADY PALM ROOM

WORKSHOP: MEDIATION AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Convenor: MARIANNE HOPPER, St. Edward's University

Participants:
M ARIA R. VOLPE, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
JUDY CORDER, Travis County Mediation Center, Austin, Texas
MICHAEL THOMPSON, Iowa Farm Creditor Mediation Service, Drake Law School
JAMES J. ALFINI, Florida State University

PANEL 32 PINDO PALM ROOM

CHALLENGING CRIME: PLEA BARGAINING

Chair: CANDACE McCOY, California State Department of Justice

Papers:
1. "Caseload Pressure and Plea Negotiations," MICHAEL THOMSON, University of Cincinnati
2. "Plea Bargaining in a Free Society," CANDACE McCOY, California State Department of Justice
3. "Felony Arrest Processing—A 100 Year Court Study," GEORGE WATSON, Chadron State College

53
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 33
PYGMY PALM ROOM

THE POLITICS OF CRIME PREVENTION

Chair: ROBERT WALSH, University of Houston-Downtown

Papers:

1. “Some Political Implications of Establishing a Crime Prevention Program: A Case Study,” ALLEN E. WAGNER, University of Missouri-St. Louis

2. “Crime Prevention and Social Control: An Exploration into Activism,” ROBERT WALSH, University of Houston-Downtown

3. “Crime Prevention as Protracted War: A Shift to Guerilla Strategy in the War on Crime,” PHILIP W. RHOADES, Corpus Christi State University


Discussant: DENNIS LONGMIRE, Sam Houston State University

PANEL 34
SAGO PALM ROOM

THE LEGAL PROCESS: ETHICAL ISSUES

Chair: JOHN J. BRODERICK, Stonehill College

Papers:


2. “Ethics of Plea Bargaining Among the Judiciary,” DEAN J. CHAMPION, University of Tennessee, Knoxville


4. “A Comparative Study of Trial Judge's Perceptions of Law Enforcement Officers Case Preparation, Appearance, and Attitudes During Testimony,” LYLE L. SHOOK, Auburn University

Discussant: HENRI J. WARMENHOVEN, Virginia Commonwealth University
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 35  
AZALEA A ROOM

COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF CONVENIENCE STORE ROBBERIES IN TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Chair: C. RAY JEFFERY, Florida State University

Presenters:
RONALD HUNTER, Tallahassee Police Department
JEFFREY GRISWOLD, Florida State University
JOHN SPEIR, Florida State University
GARY HENDRIX, Florida State University
MARY MANEY, Florida State University
DOROTHY TAYLOR, Florida State University
KAREN MANN, Florida State University

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

PANEL 36  
ORANGE ROOM

PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

Chair: THEODORE CHIRICOS, Florida State University

Papers:

2. "Delinquent and Criminal Behavior as a Result of Collective Behavior," JOSEPH J. MOTIVANS, University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse

3. "The Implications of the 'Dark Figure of Punishment' for the Definition of Crime," JEROME B. McKEAN, Florida Atlantic University

4. "Rape Panic': Definition of a Crime Problem and Community Response," STEPHEN J. BRODT, Ball State University

5. "Personal Sexual History and the Trivialization of Rape," EUGENE J. KANIN, Purdue University, and EDWARD LEVINE, Loyola University of Chicago

Discussant: DENNIS LONGMIRE, Sam Houston State University
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

PANEL 37

LEMON ROOM

RESEARCH ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: FINN-AAGE ESSENSEN, Western Carolina University

Papers:


2. "The Utility of Aggregate Data in Assessing the Relationship Between Prison Crowding and Recidivism," OBIE CLAYTON, JR., University of Massachusetts at Boston


4. "The Measurement of Cynicism Among Police Chiefs," JOHN P. CRANK and ROBERT M. REGOLI, University of Colorado; ERIC D. POOLE, University of Colorado-Denver; and ROBERT G. CULBERTSON, Eastern Montana College

5. "Does Abolition of Capital Punishment Affect the Homicide Rate? A Reanalysis of the Archer-Gartner Data Set," GLENN FIREBAUGH and CHARLES WILMOTH, Vanderbilt University

Discussant: FINN-AAGE ESSENSEN, Western Carolina University

PANEL 38

EVERGLADES PALM ROOM

THE JUDICIAL PROCESS AND JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Chair: VICTOR LOFGREEN, Kearney State College

Papers:

1. "A Case Study of Juvenile Court Decisions and Their Effects on Outcome," ANTONIO FABELO, Criminal Justice Policy Council


Discussant: VICTOR LOFGREEN, Kearney State College
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

PANEL 39  FAN PALM ROOM
SANCTIONING OFFENDERS
Chair: CHARLES FAUPEL, Auburn University
Papers:
5. "Uses and Applications of the Kentucky Persistent Felony Offender Statute," GENNARO F. VITO and DEBORAH G. WILSON, University of Louisville

PANEL 40  LADY PALM ROOM
POTPOURRI III: STILL MORE THINGS I'VE WANTED TO SAY (OR PUBLISH) BUT WHICH NOBODY WANTED TO HEAR (OR READ) – A CONTINUATION FROM THE LAST TWO YEARS
Chair: GERALD RIGBY, Bowling Green State University
Papers:
1. "Court Guidelines in Police Promotion," JOSEPH SROKA, North Carolina Central University
2. "What Is 'Adequate Protection'," JOHN FLICKINGER, Bowling Green State University
3. "Rethinking the Generalist/Specialist Model of Policing in the Era of Professionalism," CAROLE GARRISON and KENNETH McCORMICK, Akron University
4. "Fear of Crime: A Pilot Study," HOWARD TRITT, Kent State University
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

PANEL 41  PINDO PALM ROOM

ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF LAW

Chair:  LANCE H. SELVA, Middle Tennessee State University

Papers:


2. "Criminal Justice and Omissions to Act," MICHAEL A. PAYNE, University of Dayton

3. "Legal Thought, Communicative Action and Language: Habermas, Rossei-Landi and Whorf—Toward a Necessary Synthesis," DRAGAN MILOVANOVIC, Long Island University-C. W. Post Campus

4. "Critical Legal Studies and the Critique of Criminal Justice," DAVID O. FRIEDRICH, University of Scranton

5. "Post Conviction Rights of the Criminal Defendant," RICHARD SNARR, Eastern Kentucky University, and JESS BOWE, North Carolina Central University

Discussant: RAYMOND MICHALOWSKI, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

PANEL 42  PYGMY PALM ROOM

POLICE TRAINING IN THE 1980'S: ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Chair: DONNA C. HALE, University of Baltimore

Papers:


2. "Developing an Innovative Model for Training Community Police Officers," ROBERT C. TROJANOWICZ and JOANNE BELKNAP, Michigan State University

3. "Recruit Training and Officer Fatalities," MARY FRANCES MACMAHON and DONNA C. HALE, University of Baltimore


Discussant: MARY ANN WYCOFF, Police Foundation
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

PANEL 43  SAGO PALM ROOM

CHALLENGING CRIME: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Chair: MARVIN ZALMAN, Wayne State University

Papers:


PANEL 44  AZALEA A ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: A CRITICAL LOOK AT EXPERIENTIAL EDUCATION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Convenors: BILL WAKEFIELD and JIM KANE, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Participants:

MICHAELA COFFEY, University of Nebraska at Omaha
ALANA HANFT, University of Nebraska at Omaha
SALLY RAMM, University of Nebraska at Omaha
DAVID WAWRZYWKIEWICZ, University of Nebraska at Omaha
CONNIE GARRO, University of Nebraska at Omaha
JUDY CORTESE, University of Nebraska at Omaha
JAMES ADAMITIS, University of Dayton

PANEL 45  AZALEA B ROOM

WORKSHOP: MICRO-COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Convenor: DAVID PATTERSON, West Chester University

Participants:

JOE WALDRON, Youngstown State University
RICH GABLE, National Center for Juvenile Justice
DAVE HALL, Director of Criminal Justice Information Systems Programs
ROBERT McNAMARA, Hadron, Inc.
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 2:40 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.

PANEL 46 ORANGE ROOM

COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE: WESTERN EUROPE

Chair: E. DUANE DAVIS, Western Carolina University

Papers:

1. "Self-Evaluation of Role of Lay Judges in West German Courts," NANCY TRAVIS WOLFE, University of South Carolina

2. "Dutch Criminal Justice Policies in the Eighties: A Move Towards a More Repressive System?" INEKE HAEN MARSHALL, University of Nebraska at Omaha


Discussant: E. DUANE DAVIS, Western Carolina University

PANEL 47 LEMON ROOM

ADMINISTRATIVE CONCERNS OF POLICING: PAST AND FUTURE

Chair: LARRY GAINES, Eastern Kentucky University

Papers:


2. "Police Oral Interview Boards: What do They Measure?" LARRY GAINES, TERRY COX, and STEVE FALKENBURG, Eastern Kentucky University


Discussant: ROBERT H. HAMILTON, Lower Moreland Township Police Department

60
PANEL 48  

EVERGLADES PALM ROOM

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH

Chair: DAVID GEARY, Virginia Commonwealth University

Papers:

1. "Why Juvenile Delinquencies Are/Were so Few in Japan," SADAHIKO TAKAHASHI, Kin-Ki University, and KOICH KIKUTA, Meiji University

2. "Preventing Juvenile Delinquency in Taiwan," LEE-JAN JAN, West Georgia College


Discussant: DAVID GEARY, Virginia Commonwealth University

PANEL 49  

FAN PALM ROOM

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS

Chair: ED LATESSA, University of Cincinnati

Papers:

1. "Community Based Corrections in Pennsylvania: A Recidivism Assessment," JAMES L. JENGELESKI, Shippensburg University

2. "The Effectiveness of Community Based Corrections: The Massachusetts Experience," DANIEL P. LeCLAIR, Massachusetts Department of Corrections

3. "Risk and Recidivism Among Massachusetts' Parolees," RICHARD LUNDEN, Massachusetts Parole Board


Discussant: ED LATESSA, University of Cincinnati
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 2:40 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.

PANEL 50  
LADY PALM ROOM

WOMEN AS PROFESSIONALS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE:  
ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

Chair: MINERVA ARELLANO, Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles

Papers:


Discussant: LAURA T. FISHMAN, University of Vermont

PANEL 51  
PINDO PALM ROOM

WORKSHOP: DEVELOPING PROFESSIONAL ADVANCED TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTITIONERS

Participants:

MARSON H. JOHNSON, St. Petersburg Junior College
ANDREW P. DANTSCHISCH, St. Petersburg Junior College
ROBERT B. TEGARDEN, St. Petersburg Community College
ROGER J. ZIMMERMANN, St. Petersburg Junior College
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 2:40 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.

PANEL 52 PYGMY PALM ROOM

COURT MANAGEMENT: ISSUES OF ADMINISTRATION AND FUNCTION

Chair: BRADLEY CHILTON, Southeast Missouri State University

Papers:

1. “Perceptions of Managerial Roles and Task Development Needs in Court Organizations,” JOHN HUDZIK, Michigan State University

2. “Crisis in the Criminal Trial Courts (The Pennsylvania Case),” WALTER V. POWELL, Slippery Rock University

3. “Media Trials,” RAY SURETTE, Florida International University

4. “Examining the Feasibility of Requiring Repayment of Public Defender Costs As A Condition of Probation,” SAM W. McCAHON, Missouri Division of Probation and Parole

Discussant: ALTON SLANE, Muhlenberg College

PANEL 53 SAGO PALM ROOM

ISSUES IN PRIVATE SECURITY

Chair: MICHAEL MOBERLY, Southern Illinois University

Papers:


2. “Personal Security of the Female Professional,” J. P. BURNHAM and JAMES VARDALIS, Broward Community College


4. “Professionalism and Campus Police Officers,” JULIA ANNE FOSTER, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Discussant: MICHAEL MOBERLY, Southern Illinois University
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 2:40 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.

PANEL 54
AZALEA A ROOM

OFFENDER CLASSIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT

Chair: GEORGE WILSON, North Carolina Central University

Papers:

1. "The Managerial Classification of Felony Offenders in a Quasi-Correctional Institution," RUSSELL L. DAWKINS, Johns Hopkins University

2. "Classification of the Adult, Male, Prison Inmate: The Argument for Personality-Based Systems," PATRICIA VAN VOORHIS, University of Cincinnati


4. "The Long-Term Inmate: Tomorrow's Problem Has Arrived Today," ERNEST L. COWLES, Missouri Department of Corrections and Human Resources

PANEL 55
AZALEA B ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: FUTURE DIRECTIONS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY

Convenor: WILLIAM V. PELFREY, Sam Houston State University

Participants:

RONALD L. AKERS, University of Florida
C. RAY JEFFERY, Florida State University
CHARLES F. WELLFORD, University of Maryland
GREGG L. BARAK, Alabama State University
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1986, 4:20 p.m. - 6:20 p.m.

PLENARY SESSION I

JASMINE ROOM

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION:
HOW FAR HAVE WE COME IN TWENTY YEARS?

Convenor: WILLIAM MATHIAS, University of South Carolina

Speakers:

JAMES G. FRASER, University of South Carolina
GORDON MISNER, University of Illinois at Chicago
RICHTER MOORE, JR., Appalachian State University

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  Registration  Floral Ballroom
9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  Employment Exchange  Floral Ballroom
9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  Exhibits Open  Floral Ballroom
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.  JQ Editorial Board Luncheon
1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.  Plenary Session II  Jasmine Room
4:50 p.m. - 5:50 p.m.  Regional Meetings
        Region 1  Everglades Palm Room
        Region 2  Fan Palm Room
        Region 3  Lady Palm Room
        Region 4  Pindo Palm Room
        Region 5  Pygmy Palm Room
7:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.  Participants Reception  Citrus Grove Ballroom

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 56

LEMON ROOM

WORKSHOP: TRAINING: THE KEY TO
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALISM?

Convenor: PAUL EMBERT, Michigan State University
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 57 TANGERINE A ROOM

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION I

Chair: AUDRELEE DALLAM, Monmouth College

Papers:


2. "Criminal Justice Curricula—An Overview," DAVID M. JONES, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

3. "Law Enforcement Education Program Revisited," BERT L. WYATT, University of Arkansas-Pine Bluff


Discussant: GEORGE R. GAUDETTE, Holyoke Community College

PANEL 58 TANGERINE B ROOM

TERRORISM: THE LITERATURE OF EXTREMISM AS A RESEARCH RESOURCE

Chair: JONATHAN R. WHITE, Grand Valley State College

Papers:

1. "Right-Wing Ideology as Expressed in the Writing of William P. Gale," RICHARD N. HOLDEN, Central Missouri State University

2. "Rationalizations for Domestic Violence: An Analysis of The Secret Army... Wenn Alle Bruder Schweigen," ALLEN D. SAPP, Central Missouri State University


Discussant: JONATHAN R. WHITE, Grand Valley State College
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 59  EVERGLADES PALM ROOM

SCHOOLS AND DELINQUENTS

Chair: SCOTT MENARD, Memphis State University

Papers:

1. "Are Previously Incarcerated Delinquents Destined to Drop Out of School?" LYNN SAMETZ and DONNA HAMPARIAN, Federation for Community Planning

2. "Keeping Juvenile Delinquents in School," GEOFFREY ALPERT and ROGER DUNHAM, University of Miami

3. "The Use of Suspension and Expulsion in Public Schools: Is There a Dual Standard of Discipline for Handicapped and Nonhandicapped Students?" KENNETH MICHAEL REESE, University of Alaska-Anchorage

Discussant: SCOTT MENARD, Memphis State University

PANEL 60  FAN PALM ROOM

TRENDS IN CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT I

Chair: HAROLD WILLIAMSON, Northeast Louisiana University

Papers:

1. "Proactive Probation Time Management," EDWARD A. THIBAULT and JOHN J. MACERI, Consultants

2. "Unclear Organizational Culture and Managerial Decision Making: The Case of the Prison," PAUL SEIDENSTAT, Temple University

3. "A Call for Broad Stroke Changes in American Corrections," SHELIA VAN NESS, Indiana State University

Discussant: JOHNNY McGAHA, Southeast Missouri State University
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 61  LADY PALM ROOM

RESEARCH ON THE DEATH PENALTY

Chair: DALLAS J. REED, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Papers:

1. "Four Centuries of Executions in America. An Examination of Executions in America: The Espy File," JOHN ORTIZ SMYKLA, University of Alabama


Discussant: CHARLES W. THOMAS, University of Florida

PANEL 62  PINDO PALM ROOM

POLICE AND THE USE OF VIOLENCE: A CONTINUING PROBLEM

Chair: VANCE McLAUGHLIN, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Papers:

1. "A Descriptive Study of Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1974-84," JOSEPH B. VAUGHN and VICTOR E. KAPPELER, Sam Houston State University


Discussant: KAM C. WONG, Mankato State University
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 63  
PYGMY PALM ROOM  

CHALLENGING CRIME: COURT ADMINISTRATION

Chair: MICHAEL THOMSON, University of Cincinnati

Papers:


2. "Major Developments in Court Administration Since 1967," JAMES L. MADDEX, Georgia State University

3. "The History of the Relationship of the National Center for State Courts to LEAA and Court Reform," DAVID ORRICK, National Center for State Courts

PANEL 64  
SAGO PALM ROOM  

ISSUES IN INMATE MENTAL HEALTH

Chair: STAN STOJKOVIC, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Papers:

1. "Current and Prior Mental Health Treatment of Jail Inmates," HARRIS CHIKLIN, University of Maryland

2. "Prisoner Suicides—Victims of Inadequate Mental Health Services?," ALBERT ROSSI, Federal Correctional Institution, Otisville

3. "Correctional Health Care: Problems and Alternatives to the Delivery of Health Care to the Incarcerated," JACQUELINE MOORE, Prison Health Services

Discussant: PAT VAN VOORHIS, University of Cincinnati
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 65  
AZALEA A ROOM

WHITE COLLAR CRIME I

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

Papers:

2. "The Big Bank as a Habitual Criminal," R. CHRISTOPHER PERRY, University of Alabama-Birmingham
3. "Perceptions of Corporate Deviance: Bhopal—Industrial Accident or Crime?" MEHESH NAIIA, KEITH MILLER, and MICHAEL LYNCH, State University of New York at Albany

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

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.

PANEL 66  
LEMON ROOM

COMPARATIVE POLICING: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Chair: VINCENT M. DEL BUONO, Department of Justice, Canada

Papers:

1. "Police Accountability: A Comparative Perspective," VINCENT M. DEL BUONO, Department of Justice, Canada
4. "Attitudes Toward Police in Canada," IAN M. GOMME, Memorial University, and ANTHONY MICUCCI and LIVY VISANA, York University

Discussant: ALAN HARDING, The Home Office, Great Britain
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.

PANEL 67
TANGERINE A ROOM

FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND DELINQUENCY

Chair: STEPHEN E. BROWN, East Tennessee State University

Papers:

1. “An Examination of Family Interaction and Family Environment for Official Delinquent and Nondelinquent Youths,” LARRY LeFLORE, University of Southern Mississippi

2. “Juvenile Justice and the Family,” JOHNNY E. McGAHA, Southeast Missouri State University

3. “Childhood and Its Environment: The Implication for Children’s Rights,” MICHAEL P. ROCHE, University of South Dakota

4. “Family Forests and Delinquency: New Variations on an Old Theme,” WILLIAM E. THORNTON and LYDIA VOIGT, Loyola University, New Orleans

Discussant: STEPHEN E. BROWN, East Tennessee State University

PANEL 68
TANGERINE B ROOM

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: SEEKING A BALANCE

Chair: STANLEY K. SHERNOCK, Norwich University

Papers:

1. “Teaching Criminal Justice: Balancing the Academic and Practitioner Approaches,” GEORGE W. PRUET and STEPHEN C. BROOKS, University of Akron


3. “A Law Studies Model for Criminal Justice Education,” RICHARD G. ZEVITZ, Marquette University

4. “Non-Traditional Education in Criminal Justice,” GEORGE W. BRAGLE, Empire State College

Discussant: JAMES J. NESS, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.

PANEL 69  
EVERGLADES PALM ROOM

ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF OFFENDERS ON COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Chair: DANIEL B. BIBEL, Administrative Office of the Courts, State of New Jersey

Papers:


2. "House Arrest: Extending the Prison into the Community," THOMAS BLOMBERG, Florida State University


PANEL 70  
FAN PALM ROOM

POLICY ISSUES IN JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION: A SELECTION OF TRENDS

Chair: MICHAEL BROWN, Southeast Missouri State University

Papers:

1. "Theoretical and Methodological Approaches to the Study of Plea Bargaining," ROBERT L. BING, University of North Carolina at Charlotte


Discussant: DAMON D. CAMP, Georgia State University
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.

PANEL 71  
LADY PALM ROOM

BARGAINING JUSTICE BEFORE THE TRIAL:
SLIDING THROUGH THE SYSTEM

Chair: JOHN ROBICH, Richmond Technical College

Papers:

1. “Adult Court Pretrial Diversion (Intervention) Programs: A Constitutional Dilemma?” RICK M. STEINMANN, University of Tampa


4. “Investigative Detentions v. the Exclusionary Rule,” ALTON SLANE, Muhlenberg College

Discussant: DONALD ANSPACH, University of Southern Maine

PANEL 72  
PINDO PALM ROOM

SPECIAL VICTIM GROUPS

Chair: MARK BLUMBERG, Central Missouri State University

Papers:

1. “Child Sexual Battery: A Ten Month Study,” HAROLD M. ROBBINS, JR., and WILLIAM R. BLOUNT, University of South Florida

2. “Attitudes Toward Rape: Student Characteristics as Predictors,” PAT GILMARTIN-ZENA, Youngstown State University


TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.

PANEL 73

PYGMY PALM ROOM

WORKSHOP: CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERNSHIPS
PROVIDING AN EXPERIENTIAL EXPERIENCE—
PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Convenor: ROSE MARY STANFORD, University of South Florida
at Fort Myers

Participants:

GARY R. GORDON, Utica College of Syracuse University
VIRGINIA BUDD HARRISON, Florida A & M University
JEFF SCHRINK, Indiana State University
STEVEN A. EGGER, University of South Florida

PANEL 74

SAGO PALM ROOM

LOSS PREVENTION AND PRIVATE SECURITY

Chair: CHRIS W. ESKRIDGE, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Papers:

1. "Economic Considerations in Security," WILLIAM A. FORMBY,
   University of Alabama

   BARBAT, McNeese State University

3. "Loss Prevention Application Without a Loss Prevention Manager,"
   MICHAEL MOBERLY, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

4. "Hotel and Motel Security Comes of Age," DONALD BECKER,
   University of Central Florida

Discussant: HAL VETTER, University of South Florida
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.

PANEL 75  
AZALEA A ROOM

IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY UPON CRIMINAL JUSTICE ORGANIZATION AND PRACTICE

Chair: JOQUE H. SOSKIS, University of North Florida

Papers:


2. “Computer-Assisted Criminal Case Preparation,” KATHARINE C. BROWN, Georgetown University Law Center


Discussant: MARSON JOHNSON, St. Petersburg Junior College

PANEL 76  
AZALEA B ROOM

WORKSHOP: ISSUES IN POLICE PURSUIT DRIVING

Convenors: TOM BARKER, Jacksonville State University, and ERIK BECKMAN, Michigan State University
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 77  
LEMON ROOM

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES

Chair: JOHN HEWITT, Ball State University

Papers:


2. "The Role and Dynamics of Sharia Law in Curbing Criminal Behavior in Saudi Arabia," SAM S. SOURYAL, Sam Houston State University


4. "Challenging Crime in a Free Society: A Canadian Perspective," DANIEL C. PREFONTAINE and YVON DANDURAND, Department of Justice, Canada

5. "Southern Justice: A Vigilante Committee in Southeastern Italy," MICHAEL W. SMITH, University of Maryland-European Division

Discussant: JOHN HEWITT, Ball State University

PANEL 78  
TANGERINE A ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: WOMEN IN LAW ENFORCEMENT, TWENTY YEARS LATER

Convenor: NANCY GROSSELFINGER, Florida State University

Participants:

PENNY L. DAVIS, Indianapolis Police Department
JACKIE GINTHER, Indianapolis Police Department
JOY McCOY, Marion County, Indiana, Prosecutor's Office
VICKY URSULSKIS, Marion County, Indiana, Prosecutor's Office
TOM LOWES, Edison Community College/University of South Florida
IDENTIFYING AND SCREENING OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

Chair: LARRY LeFLORE, University of Southern Mississippi

Papers:


4. "The Effectiveness of the Child Behavior Checklist in Identifying Juvenile Offender Types and Predicting the Probability of Their Security Placements," JAMES M. BRANNON, Division of Youth Services, and DEBORAH WILLIAMS, Research and Education

5. "After All Else Has Failed...?" LINDA and WARREN ALBRECHT, New York State Division of Youth

Discussant: LARRY LeFLORE, University of Southern Mississippi

ETHICS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: GERALD RIGBY, Bowling Green State University

Papers:

1. "Law Enforcement Ethics: Societal Ratings and Professionalism," JAMES CONSER, Youngstown State University

2. "Ethics in Policing," WILLIAM RUSSELL, Owens Technical College

3. "Sovereign Immunity: The Ethical Issue," HOWARD TRITT, Kent State University

4. "Peace Officers—Ethical Concerns," JOHN FLICKINGER, Bowling Green State University

5. "Judicial Ethics," JOSEPH SROKA, North Carolina Central University
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 81

FAN PALM ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: SUMMER FIELD PLACEMENT FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACULTY

Convenor: RANDY MONCHICK, North Carolina Wesleyan College

Participants:

ROBERT REGOLI, University of Colorado
ERIC POOLE, University of Colorado
J. PRICE FOSTER, University of Louisville
LEONARD DOBRIN, Old Dominion University
ROBERT LITTLE, North Carolina Wesleyan College
DEBORAH WILSON, University of Louisville
LUCIEN X. LOMBARDO, Old Dominion University
JACK CALL, Radford University

PANEL 82

LADY PALM ROOM

ISSUES IN CORRECTIONS: PAST AND PRESENT

Chair: ALAN SHIELDS, Auburn University

Papers:


2. “Alcohol Abuse and the Nature of Sexual Offenses,” CARY M. LAMBERT, Massachusetts Department of Corrections

3. “Current Trends in Probation and Incarceration in Texas,” PABLO MARTINEZ, Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 83                  PINDO PALM ROOM

CONTEMPORARY STRATEGIC ISSUES IN
CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANAGEMENT

Chair: MARVIN ZALMAN, Wayne State University

Papers:


2. "Leaving the Organization: Determinants of Staff Turnover in Adult and Juvenile Probation," THOMAS ELLSWORTH, Illinois State University, and ARTHUR J. LURIGIO, Northwestern University


4. "The Life and Death of an Intergovernmental Contract for Police Services," PETER W. COLBY, University of Central Florida

5. "Twenty Years of Trends: The Past As Prism for the Future of Criminal Justice," DEREK M. MILLS, Seattle University

Discussant: JOHN ROBICH, Richmond Technical College

PANEL 84                  PYGMY PALM ROOM

WORKSHOP: THE DADE-MIAMI CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSESSMENT CENTER: FOUR YEARS LATER

Convenors: ART BENTON and ROBERT MENDOZA, Miami-Dade Community College

79
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 85  
SAGO PALM ROOM

TRENDS IN CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT II

Chair: HAROLD WILLIAMSON, Northeast Louisiana University

Papers:

1. "The Impact of Private Pre-Sentence Reports on Felony Sentencings," WILLIAM CLEMENTS, University of Delaware

2. "Training Probation Officers: Rural Urban Differences," LORI L. COLLEY, Federal Correctional Institution at Sandstone; ROBERT G. CULBERTSON, Eastern Montana College; and EDWARD LATESSA, University of Cincinnati

Discussant: JOHNNY McGAHA, Southeast Missouri State University

PANEL 86  
AZALEA A ROOM

WHITE COLLAR CRIME II

Chair: STUART HILLS, St. Lawrence University

Papers:


4. "The Solutions to White Collar Crime: Are They Meaningful?" DAVID SIMON, University of North Florida

Discussant: STUART HILLS, St. Lawrence University
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 87  
AZALEA B ROOM

POLICE AND THE PUBLIC: CITIZEN IMPACT

Chair: MAHENDRA P. SINGH, Grambling State University

Papers:

1. "Predictions for Uniform Police," MAHENDRA P. SINGH, Grambling State University

2. "Community Foot Patrol as a Means for Increasing Police Professionalism and Job Satisfaction," RODNEY L. WITT, Bemidji State University

3. "Public Ratings of Police Effectiveness in Louisiana," BURK FOSTER, University of Southwestern Louisiana


Discussant: DENNIS W. BOWMAN, Southern Illinois Enforcement Group

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

PLENARY SESSION II  
JASMINE ROOM

LAW ENFORCEMENT AFTER THE 1967 PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Convenor: JAMES STINCHCOMB, Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice

Speakers:

WES POMEROY, Dade County Independent Review Panel
NORMAN POMRENKE, Southern Police Institute
ROY McLAREN, Chief, City of Miramar, Florida
GORDON MISNER, University of Illinois at Chicago
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 3:10 p.m. - 4:40 p.m.

PANEL 88  
ORANGE ROOM

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION II

Chair: PETER W. PHILLIPS, Sam Houston State University

Papers:


4. "A Study of Authoritarianism Between Criminal Justice and Non-Criminal Justice Students Attitudes Toward Laws and Law Enforcement," OSWALD GIBBONS, University of Houston-Downtown

Discussant: CHARLES A. KRUG, JR., Northern Michigan University

PANEL 89  
LEMON ROOM

FEAR OF CRIME

Chair: EDITH FLYNN, Northeastern University

Papers:


2. "Psychological and Situational Determinants of Fear of Crime," MONROE J. MILLER, University of Pittsburgh


TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 3:10 p.m. - 4:40 p.m.

PANEL 90  TANGERINE A ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: MINORITY ISSUES:
HOW FAR HAVE WE COME?

Convenor: PHILIP W. RHOADES, Corpus Christi State University

Participants:

JOHN EAGLIN, National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice
HUBERT WILLIAMS, Police Foundation
WILLIAM HART, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
ZELMA W. HENRIQUES, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
SLOAN T. LETMAN, Chicago State University

PANEL 91  TANGERINE B ROOM

ISSUES IN CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION
AND MANAGEMENT

Chair: WILLIAM TAGGERT, New Mexico State University

Papers:

1. "Living with the Bounds Decision in 1986: A Correctional Administrator's Responsibility to Assist Prisoners in the Exercises of Their Right to Access to the Courts," JAMES C. BENSON, University of Houston, Clear Lake


3. "The Role of Individual Attributes and Perceived Working Conditions in the Prediction of Correctional Officer Turnover," NANCY C. JURIK, Arizona State University, and RUSS WINN, Memphis State University


5. "The Role of the Ombudsman Within the Framework of a Department of Corrections," JOSEPHINE M. HORST, New Jersey Department of Corrections
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 3:10 p.m. - 4:40 p.m.

PANEL 92 EVERGLADES PALM ROOM

ISSUES IN JUVENILE JUSTICE

Chair: JEFF RUSH, University of Alabama-Birmingham

Papers:

1. "An Examination of the Social Skills of Male Juvenile Delinquents as Viewed From the Skill Deficit Conception of Deviance," CAROL A. VENEZIANO, Memphis State University, and LOUIS C. VENEZIANO, Memphis Mental Health Institute


4. "Juvenile Court Processing-Patterns in Pennsylvania," HENRY G. SONTHEIMER and PAUL WARD, Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research, and TOM AUSTIN, Shippensburg University

Discussant: JEFF RUSH, University of Alabama-Birmingham

PANEL 93 FAN PALM ROOM

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Chair: VINCENT HOFFMAN, Michigan State University

Papers:

1. "The Chronic Juvenile Offender," WOLFGANG PINDUR and DONNA K. WELLS, Old Dominion University


3. "The Effects of an Official Arrest on Subsequent Illegal Behavior," FRANKLYN W. DUNFORD and DAVID HUIZINGA, University of Colorado

4. "Employment and Delinquency: Is There a Connection?" DAVID HUIZINGA and LINDA KUHN, University of Colorado

5. "Social Response and Delinquency Patterns Among Unemployed Working-class Youth in Ireland," EOIN MURPHY, Wicklow Institute of Adult Education

Discussant: VINCENT HOFFMAN, Michigan State University
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 3:10 p.m. - 4:40 p.m.

PANEL 94
LADY PALM ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: INNOVATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE TEACHING TECHNIQUE

Convenor: VERNE H. McCLURG, Auburn University at Montgomery

Participants:

VERNE H. McCLURG, Auburn University at Montgomery
WILLIAM R. BLOUNT, University of South Florida
DAVID L. AGRESTI, University of South Florida
LYLE L. SHOOK, Auburn University at Montgomery

PANEL 95
PINDO PALM ROOM

TERRORISM: IDEOLOGY AND THEOLOGY

Chair: CAROLSUE HOLLAND, Troy State University-Europe

Papers:

1. “Holy War: The Theological Structuring of Terrorist Violence,” JONATHAN R. WHITE, Grand Valley State College

2. “Postmillennialism as Theological and Ideological Support for Right-Wing Violence,” RICHARD N. HOLDEN, Central Missouri State University


4. “An Extreme Right-Wing Group and Domestic Terrorism,” MICHAEL E. WIGGINS, Central Missouri State University

Discussant: CAROLSUE HOLLAND, Troy State University-Europe
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 3:10 p.m. - 4:40 p.m.

PANEL 96
PYGMY PALM ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS AND TRAINING IN A POLICE ORGANIZATION

Participants:

FRANKLIN H. FOOTE, Barry University
MANUEL NAKANISHI, Barry University
DELORES HAGINS, Barry University
STANLY BOWIE, Barry University

PANEL 97
SAGO PALM ROOM

STUDENT SESSION I

Chair: ALBERT PISANO, Western Carolina University

Papers:

1. “Marxism, Marxist Criminology, and Marxist Feminism,” CORDELLA D. MALLOY, Indiana University of Pennsylvania


4. “Race, Achievement & Delinquency: A Re-analysis of the 1945 Delinquency in a Birth Cohort,” RANDALL W. BESTA, Yale University

Discussant: MITTIE SOUTHERLAND, Eastern Kentucky University
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986, 3:10 p.m. - 4:40 p.m.

PANEL 98
AZALEA A ROOM
GOVERNMENT DEVIANCE
Chair: MYRON GLAZER, Smith College
Papers:
2. “Official Deviance, and Public Policy,” MICHAEL SMITH, University of Maryland, European Division
3. “Retaliation and Recreation: The Fate of Ethical Resisters in Government and Industry,” MYRON GLAZER, Smith College, and PENINA GLAZER, Hampshire College
5. “Fascism as a Political Crime,” STEVEN ROSENTHAL, Hampton University
Discussant: PENINA GLAZER, Hampshire College

PANEL 99
AZALEA B ROOM
AMERICAN JAILS
Chair: LEONARD BLUMBERG, Temple University
Papers:
1. “A Private Jail for Butler County: Political Innovation, Political Reality,” MICHAEL STOWE, Slippery Rock University
2. “A Longitudinal Analysis of One Sheriff’s Efforts to Reform His Jail,” THOMAS S. OSTROWSKI, Gannon University
4. “An Intergovernmental Perspective of American Jails,” G. LARRY MAYS, New Mexico State University, and JOEL THOMPSON, University of Arizona
Discussant: STAN STOJKIVIC, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

87
SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1986

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  Registration           Floral Ballroom
9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  Employment Exchange  Floral Ballroom
9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  Exhibits Open         Floral Ballroom
9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m. Plenary Session III  Jasmine Room
4:20 p.m. - 5:50 p.m.  ACJS Business Meeting Jasmine Room
7:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.  Cash bar reception sponsored by Michigan State University

SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 100  LEMON ROOM

WORKSHOP: TREATING THE JUVENILE SEX OFFENDER

Convenors: CAROL B. DiCENSO and JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Rhode Island Training School for Youth

PANEL 101  TANGERINE A ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: THE TEACHING OF CRIMINOLOGY: ALTERNATIVE SOURCES

Convenor: ALAN M. HOROWITZ, University of Delaware

Participants:
ALAN M. HOROWITZ, University of Delaware
ALAN SHIELDS, Auburn University

PANEL 102  TANGERINE B ROOM

WORKSHOP: PUBLISHING IN CJ: THE AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER'S PERSPECTIVE

Convenors: MICHAEL C. BRASWELL and LARRY MILLER, East Tennessee State University

88
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 103  
EVERGLADES PALM ROOM

THE "SYSTEM" AND VICTIMIZATION

Chair: RONALD HUFF, Ohio State University

Papers:

1. "Victims of Justice: Exonerating and Compensating the Wrongfully Convicted," RONALD HUFF, Ohio State University

2. "Victimization Experience and Attitudes Toward Punishment," ROBERT H. LANGWORTHY and JOHN T. WHITEHEAD, University of Alabama-Birmingham

3. "Stitch and Sew: The Impact of Medical Resources Upon Criminally Induced Lethality," WILLIAM G. DOERNER and JOHN C. SPEIR, Florida State University

PANEL 104  
FAN PALM ROOM

WHITE COLLAR CRIME III

Chair: DAVID WACHTEL, Kentucky Division of Special Investigations

Papers:


2. "Causation and the Criminal Liability of Nursing Home Operators," CHARLES B. SCHUDSON, Milwaukee (WI), and JOHN PRAY, University of Wisconsin Law School


Discussant: PETER SPERLICH, University of California-Berkeley
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 105  
LADY PALM ROOM

THE PRIVATIZATION OF MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR INMATES

Chair: C. R. JEFFERY, Florida State University

Papers:


2. "Privatization of Medical Services in Correctional Institutions: The Case of Florida," BRUCE BERG, Florida State University

3. "The Use of Private Medical Facilities for the Treatment of Sex Offenders in Alaska," ALLAN BARNES, University of Alaska

PANEL 106  
PINDO PALM ROOM

THEORY AND RESEARCH IN CRIME PREVENTION

Chair: JOSEPH F. DONNERMEYER, The Ohio State University

Papers:

1. "Patterns of Crime Prevention Behavior Among Rural Residents of Florida," LIONEL BEAULIEU, University of Florida

2. "Theories of Crime Prevention," STEVE DOEREN, Wichita State University


Discussant: ROBERT O'BLOCK, Appalachian State University
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 107       PYGMY PALM ROOM

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS

Chair: RICHARD MARTIN, Aurora University

Papers:

1. "Experiences in the Field: The Case of Law Enforcement Undercover Personnel," CHARLES A. WATSON, Troy State University


Discussant: ROBERT HAMILTON, Lower Moreland (PA) Township Police Department

PANEL 108       SAGO PALM ROOM

adolescent care in america, 1870-1930: historical and theoretical issues

Chair: DONNA C. HALE, University of Baltimore

Papers:


2. "Cracks in the Cradle: Female Orphans and Middle-Class Formation in Baltimore, 1886-1920," DONNA C. HALE and THOMAS M. JACKLIN, University of Baltimore


Discussant: KATHLEEN J. BLOCK, University of Baltimore
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 109
AZALEA A ROOM

WHITE COLLAR CRIME IV

Chair: ALBERT McCORMICK, JR., Macon Junior College

Papers:
1. "Violence in the Pharmaceutical Industry," FRANK HENRY, McMaster University

2. "Murder in the Workplace: The Conviction of Film Recovery Systems and Three Executives," NANCY FRANK, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee


4. "Invoking Control of Corporate Crime," MICHAEL SIEGFRIED, Bowling Green State University, and HARRY HOFFMAN, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

Discussant: ALBERT McCORMICK, JR., Macon Junior College

PANEL 110
AZALEA B ROOM

THE ROLE OF POLICE ETHICS IN TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Chair: JOHN W. BRENNER, Kentucky State Police Academy

Papers:


4. "Should We Tell Police to Say ‘Yes’ to Gratuities," RICHARD R. E. KANIA, Guilford College

Discussant: LOUIS A. RADELET, Michigan State University
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.

PLENARY SESSION III  JASMINE ROOM

THE IMPACT OF THE 1967 PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE COURTS

Convenor: BELINDA R. McCARTHY, University of Alabama-Birmingham

Speakers:

MALCOLM FEELEY, University of California at Berkeley
ED McCONNEL, National Center for State Courts

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 111  LEMON ROOM

THE ELDERLY AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: ARTHUR PATTERSON, The Pennsylvania State University

Papers:

1. "Fear of Crime and Legal Experience Among the Elderly," RONALD L. AKERS, ANTHONY J. LA GRECA, CHRISTINE SELLERS, and JOHN COCHRAN, University of Florida


3. "Victimization and Recent Criminal Justice Histories of Public Shelter Users in New York City," GREGORY L. MUHLIN and MARIA DEL PILAR CORDOVA, New York State Psychiatric Institute
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 112  TANGERINE A ROOM
ETHICS AND ATTITUDES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION
Chair: THOMAS J. HICKEY, Castleton State College

Papers:
1. "The Study of Ethics as a Part of Criminal Justice Graduate Curriculum," GEORGE T. FELKENES, Claremont Graduate School
2. "A Comparison of Criminal Justice Students and In-service Police Officers Engaged in Experiential Ethics Education," LARRY S. MILLER and MICHAEL C. BRASWELL, East Tennessee State University

Discussant: GEORGE T. FELKENES, Claremont Graduate School

PANEL 113  TANGERINE B ROOM
ROUNDTABLE: STIMULI OF POLICE EDUCATION: WICKERSHAM VS. LBJ'S COMMISSION
Convenor: VICTOR G. STRECHER, Sam Houston State University

Participants:
VICTOR G. STRECHER, Sam Houston State University
LARRY HOOVER, Sam Houston State University

PANEL 114  EVERGLADES PALM ROOM
POLITICAL CRIME: NORTHERN IRELAND
Chair: DONALD R. PFOST, Western Carolina University

Papers:
1. "The United States' Involvement in the Irish Republican Army," MICHAEL WELCH, North Texas State University

Discussant: HENRI R. WARMENHOVEN, Virginia Commonwealth University
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 115  
FAN PALM ROOM

TERRORISM: FORMS AND STRATEGIES

Chair: MICHELE WILSON, University of Alabama-Birmingham

Papers:
3. “Abortion Clinic Violence as Terrorism,” MICHELE WILSON, University of Alabama-Birmingham

Discussant: JAMES M. POLAND, California State-Sacramento

PANEL 116  
LADY PALM ROOM

WORKSHOP: DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR CORRECTIONAL CIVILIAN PROFESSIONALS—A MUCH NEGLECTED AREA

Participants:
JAN DELUCIA, New York State Department of Correctional Services
KATHERINE WEBB, New York State Department of Correctional Services
BILL MANGO, New York State Department of Correctional Services

PANEL 117  
PINDO PALM ROOM

INTENSIVE PROBATION SUPERVISION: A STATUS REPORT

Chair: JAMES M. BYRNE, University of Lowell

Papers:
1. “IPS in Massachusetts: Implementation Issues,” DON COCHRAN and RON CORBETT, Massachusetts Department of Probation

Discussant: JOAN PETERSILIA, Rand Corporation
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 118   PYGMY PALM ROOM

URBAN CRIME WITHIN BLACK COMMUNITIES
SINCE THE TASK FORCE REPORT

Chair: CARL POPE, University of Wisconsin

Papers:

1. "Black on Black Crime: Twenty Years Since the Riots of the Sixties," JULIUS DEBRO, Atlanta University


Discussant: JOHN HEPBURN, Arizona State University

PANEL 119   SAGO PALM ROOM

WOMEN IN CORRECTIONS

Chair: SANDRA K. MARLOW, Massachusetts Department of Corrections

Papers:

1. "Female Correctional Officers: Round Pegs in Square Holes?" JUDITH A. OSBORNE, Simon Fraser University


3. "Breakin In, Stayin In Corrections," SANDRA KANE MARLOW, Massachusetts Department of Corrections

Discussant: ANN KUREK, New York State Department of Corrections
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 120

AZALEA A ROOM

POLICE MANAGEMENT AND POLICY ISSUES

Chair: M. L. DANTZKER, Fort Worth Police Department

Papers:


2. "Realistic Police Planning," JOHN WADE and WILLIAM P. McCAMEY, Western Illinois University


4. "Competing Paradigms in Police Administration," GARY W. CORDNER, St. Michaels, Maryland, Police Department

5. "Police and Military Model," DILIP K. DAS, Western Illinois University

Discussant: FRANCINE J. COLGAN, Michigan State University

PANEL 121

AZALEA B ROOM

POLICING SUBCULTURES:
UNIVERSALISM VERSUS PARTICULARISM

Chair: TERRY COX, Eastern Kentucky University

Papers:

1. "Factors Influencing Adolescent Attitudes Toward Police in a Predominately Rural Area," TERRY COX, Eastern Kentucky University

2. "Policing Rural Alaska: The Village Public Safety Officer," STEVEN M. EDWARDS, University of Alaska-Anchorage


4. "A Study of Police Discretion in Six Southern Cities," DENNIS POWELL, Middle Tennessee State University

Discussant: JOHN J. NEE, Mercyhurst College
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

PANEL 122 ORANGE ROOM

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: ASSESSMENTS

Chair: M. STEVEN MEAGHER, Ball State University

Papers:

1. "Assessing the Quality of Textbooks in Criminology and Criminal Justice," BYRON R. JOHNSON and JAMES A. ADAMITIS, University of Dayton


3. "The Effect of Class Scheduling on Academic Achievement in a Non-Traditional Masters' Degree Program," TOM AUSTIN and RON FENNEL, Shippensburg University


Discussant: LARRY HOOVER, Sam Houston State University

PANEL 123 LEMON ROOM

TERRORISM I

Chair: WILLIAM R. NELSON, James Madison University

Papers:

1. "Intelligence and Terrorism: Predictive Models," ROBERT POCKRASS, Mankato State University

2. "Extradition of the Political Terrorist," WILLIAM R. NELSON, James Madison University

3. "Violence and Terrorism as a Criminal Justice Course," JAMES M. POLAND, California State University-Sacramento

4. "International Terrorism: An Elaboration on the Russian-Arab Link," ARI CHAPLIN, Dominican College

Discussant: WILLIAM LEWINski, Mankato State University
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

PANEL 124  
TANGERINE A ROOM

MINORITIES AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Chair: CHRISTINE E. RASCHE, University of North Florida

Papers:

1. "Domestic Violence in the Far North," ANDREA R. C. HELMS and KENDALL R. STOCKHOLM, University of Alaska, Fairbanks

2. "Lesbians and Domestic Violence," SUE MAHAN, University of Texas, El Paso


Discussant: ANNA F. KUHL, San Jose State University

PANEL 125  
TANGERINE B ROOM

PROGRAMS FOR EX-OFFENDERS IN THE U. S. AND JAPAN

Chair: BERNARD J. McCARTHY, Jacksonville State University

Papers:

1. "Supervising Prerelease Offenders: Clarifying Expectations," PETER J. BENEKOS, Mercyhurst College


3. "Community Corrections in Japan," L. CRAIG PARKER, University of New Haven

Discussant: BERNARD J. McCARTHY, Jacksonville State University
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

PANEL 126 EVERGLADES PALM ROOM

THE INCARCERATED WOMAN: ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Chair: MANUEL VEGA, University of South Florida at Sarasota

Papers:

1. "Women in Prison," ANN M. KUREK, New York State Department of Corrections

2. "Health Care Issues of Incarcerated Women," GLENDA McGAHA, Southeast Missouri State University


Discussant: REBECCA DONNA, Murray State University

PANEL 127 FAN PALM ROOM

CRIME AND THE ELDERLY

Chair: PETER C. KRATCOSKI, Kent State University

Papers:

1. "Homicide Among the Elderly: Analysis of Victim/Assailant Relationship," DONALD B. WALKER and PETER C. KRATCOSKI, Kent State University

2. "Elderly Misdemeanant Defendants: An Awakening Adversary," GARY FEINBERG, St. Thomas University


WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

PANEL 128  LADY PALM ROOM

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: HOMICIDE, ARSON, AND SEX OFFENDERS

Chair: JOHN CRANK, University of Colorado

Papers:

1. "Juvenile Homicides: Trends, Patterns, and Implications," KATHLEEN J. BLOCK and DERRALL CHEATWOOD, University of Baltimore


3. "Behavioral Characteristics of Juvenile Firesetters," WAYNE S. WOODEN and MARTHA BERKEY, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona


5. "Treating the Adolescent Prostitute," MAGNUS J. SENG, Loyola University of Chicago

Discussant: JOHN CRANK, University of Colorado

PANEL 129  PINDO PALM ROOM

THE HISTORY OF SEXUALITY AND THE LAW

Chair: MARCIA CARLISLE, New York University

Papers:

1. "The Role of the Medical Profession in 'Policing' Prostitution and Venereal Disease in Nineteenth-Century Italy," MARY GIBSON, John Jay College of Criminal Justice


3. "Sodomitical Assaults, Gender Role, and Sexual Development in 18th Century London," RANDOLPH TRUMBACH, Baruch College-CUNY

Discussant: MARCIA CARLISLE, New York University
PANEL 130  
PYGMY PALM ROOM  
THE VALUE OF INTERNSHIPS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
Chair: ROSLYN MURASKIN, Long Island University  
Papers:  
2. “Are Internships a Necessary Component of Law Enforcement Curriculums?” KENNETH WAYNE DURKIN, Western Illinois University  
4. “Where Have They Gone? (After Their Criminal Justice Internship),” PATRICK F. PENDERGAST, Auburn University  

PANEL 131  
SAGO PALM ROOM  
ISSUES IN EFFECTIVE JUSTICE  
Chair: FRANCINE COLGAN, Michigan State University  
Papers:  
4. “Questioning Correctional Standards and Accreditation,” DALE K. SECHREST, Florida International University  
Discussant: MICHAEL FICHTER, Southeast Missouri State University
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

PANEL 132  
AZALEA A ROOM

STUDENT SESSION II

Chair: ANNIS CRABTREE, Eastern Kentucky University

Papers:

   ELLIOT JAGODA, Kean College of New Jersey

   STEWART D'ALESSIO, et. al., Florida State University


   FRANCES FINA, Stockton State College

   Discussant: ELIZABETH WACHTEL, Eastern Kentucky University

PANEL 133  
AZALEA B ROOM

POLITICAL CRIME

Chair: FRANKLYN A. M. ROBBINS, Community College of Rhode Island

Papers:

1. "Sub Rosa Criminals: Spies as Neglected Criminal Types," FRANK E. HAGAN, Mercyhurst College


   Discussant: AUDRELEE DALLAM, Monmouth College
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 2:40 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.

PANEL 134  ORANGE ROOM

COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE: THE FAR EAST

Chair: DILIP K. DAS, Western Illinois University

Papers:


2. “Reforming Criminals in China: Implications for Corrections in the West,” FREDERICK ALLEN, United States Probation Office


Discussant: DILIP K. DAS, Western Illinois University

PANEL 135  LEMON ROOM

INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT

Chair: RANDY ATLAS, Atlas & Associates

Papers:


2. “Looking for ‘Mr. Good-Boy’: Do Inmate College Education Programs Really Help?” GERALD R. GARRETT and KATHLEEN BRYANT, University of Massachusetts, Boston


4. “Self Esteem and Prisonization as Determinants of Job Readiness Among Prisoners,” ROBERT J. HOMANT, University of Detroit

Discussant: RANDY MONCHICK, North Carolina Westin College
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 2:40 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.

PANEL 136 TANGERINE A ROOM

VICTIMOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Chair: LINDA E. SALTZMAN, Centers for Disease Control

Papers:

1. "Police as Interviewers in Fear of Crime Surveys," JOAN LUXENBERG and MOHAMMAD SHAFF, Central State University, Oklahoma


3. "Victimization of Women: The Value of Victimology," LINDA E. SALTZMAN, Centers for Disease Control

4. "Victim Assistance Models: A Preliminary Policy Analysis," JOYCELYN M. POLLOCK, University of Houston

PANEL 137 TANGERINE B ROOM

LEADING THE POLICE ORGANIZATION

Chair: W. FRED WEGENER, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Papers:

1. "Explaining Policies and Procedures As a Function of Administrative Control," DAVID L. CARTER, Michigan State University

2. "The Police First Line Supervisor as a Leader," MICHAEL F. BROWN, Southeast Missouri State University


Discussant: DAVID K. DEARTH, Pan American University
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 2:40 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.

PANEL 138

EVERGLADES PALM ROOM

MODELS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERN PROGRAMS

Chair: LINDA J. O'DANIEL, Pan American University

Papers:

1. “Internships: Required or Optional Component of a Criminal Justice Education?” STEVEN A. EGGER, University of South Florida, and CHARLES FIELDS, Saginaw Valley State College

2. “A Tripartite Approach to the Criminal Justice Internship,” LANA WACHNIAK, Georgia Southern College

3. “Intern Programs for Disadvantaged Criminal Justice Students,” ROSE MARY STANFORD, University of South Florida at Fort Myers, and LINDA O’DANIEL, Pan American University


PANEL 139

FAN PALM ROOM

GENDER ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: AMANDA CANNON, Florida Senate Committee on Corrections

Papers:


2. “Beyond Physical Differences: How Female Inmates Differ from Male Inmates in Background and Adjustment to Prison,” JEAN WAHL HARRIS, State University of New York at Binghamton

3. “Discrimination in Capital Punishment Based Upon Sex of Offender,” VICTOR L. STREIB, Cleveland State University

4. “Gender Differentials of the Severity of Crime as Perceived by Parole Officers,” MINERVA ARELLANO, Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles

Discussant: AMANDA CANNON, Florida Senate Committee on Corrections
PROGRAMMING INMATE OUTCASTS:
CORRECTIONS AT THE WAILING WALL
(POLICY, OPERATIONS, AND RESEARCH ON
AN ALTERNATIVE TO PROTECTIVE CUSTODY)

Chair: CHARLES H. NYGARD, New York Department of Correctional Services

Papers:
2. "Doing It Together: Assorted Outsiders in a Maxi-Maxi Unit—Operational Perspectives," WILLIAM S. BURKE, New York Department of Correctional Services
4. "Together and Apart: Cross-National Perspectives on Alternatives to Protective Custody," FRANK PORPORINO, Soliciter General, Canada

METHODS AND MODELS IN SENTENCING

Chair: VINCE HOFFMAN, Michigan State University

Papers:

Discussant: ROBERT SWITZER, Coastal Carolina Community College
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 2:40 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.

PANEL 142  PYGMY PALM ROOM

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: PROGRAM DIRECTIONS

Chair: JOHN H. BURGE, California State University-Fresno

Papers:


2. “Descriptive Analysis of Criminal Justice Degree Programs of the Community Colleges of Massachusetts,” GEORGE R. GAUDETTE, Holyoke Community College

3. “Conversations with John: Student-Faculty Dialogue on the Bizarre Aspects of Criminal Justice Education,” KEITH N. HALEY, University of Cincinnati

Discussant: PETER W. PHILLIPS, Sam Houston State University

PANEL 143  SAGO PALM ROOM

STUDENT SESSION III

Chair: JACKIE KLOSAK, University of Louisville

Papers:

1. “An Introduction to the Emergence of Critical Theory in Criminology and Its Contribution to the Rise (Demise) of Radical Criminology at the University of California at Berkeley,” MICHAEL F. NOYES, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

2. “An Analysis of Public Information Policies in Minnesota Police Agencies,” STEPHEN A. MILTICH, Bemidji State University

3. “Victimization of the Elderly,” MARC FISCHER, Bemidji State University

4. “The Battle Zone,” ROBERT M. CHRISMAN, Western Carolina University

Discussant: TERRY COX, Eastern Kentucky University
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986, 2:40 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.

PANEL 144  AZALEA A ROOM

PERSPECTIVES ON THE CORRECTIONAL OFFICER

Chair: ERIC D. POOLE, University of Colorado, Denver

Papers:

1. "Prison Management Style Related to Definition of Correction Officer Work Roles: A View From the Top of Two DOC's," PETER WICKMAN, State University of New York, Potsdam

2. "Anger Arousal and Job Satisfaction in New County Jail Personnel," ROBERT HOMANT, University of Detroit


4. "The Other Prisoners: Perspectives on Guarding," SLOAN T. LETMAN, HERBERT SCOTT, JR., and HAROLD DAVIS, Chicago State University

Discussant: JEANNE B. STINCHCOMB, Dade County Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

PANEL 145  AZALEA B ROOM

CRIMINAL LAW FORMATION AND CHANGE

Chair: EDMUND F. McGARRELL, State University of New York at Albany

Papers:


2. "Legal Fictions and Criminology: The Jurisprudence of Drunk Driving," LONN LANZA-KADUCE, University of Florida


4. "Legal Change Over Time," GLORIA LESSAN, Tulane University

Discussant: KATHRYN KIDD, University of Tennessee
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  Registration  Floral Ballroom
9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  Employment Exchange  Floral Ballroom
9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  Exhibits Open  Floral Ballroom
1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.  Plenary Session IV  Jasmine Room

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 146  LEMON ROOM

ROUNDTABLE:
THE TEACHING OF INTERNATIONAL/COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS:
WESTERN EUROPE AND BEYOND

Convenor: CHARLES R. FENWICK, Trenton State College

Participants:
CHARLES FENWICK (People’s Republic of China), Trenton State College
FINN HORNUM (Denmark), LaSalle University
DONAL E. J. MacNAMARA (Ireland/Israel), John Jay College of Criminal Justice—CUNY
NANCY WOLFE (West Germany), University of South Carolina

PANEL 147  TANGERINE A ROOM

THE ELDERLY AS VICTIMS OF CRIME

Chair: FREDERICK GEIB, Colby College

Papers:
1. “Designing and Evaluating Four Elder Abuse Demonstration Projects,” MELANIE HWALEK, Wayne State University, BETTE S. HILL, University of Akron, and CAROLYN COCHRAN, Illinois Department of Aging
2. “Criminal Victimization of the Elderly,” GURDEEP S. KHULLAR and BERT L. WYATT, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff
3. “A Study of Criminal Victimization Among the Rural Elderly,” FLOYD W. LILEY, JR., Mansfield University
4. “Elder Abuse and the Criminal Justice System,” JORDAN I. KOSBERG, University of South Florida
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 148 TANGERINE B ROOM

THE AGONY AND THE ECSTASY: THE INEVITABILITY
OF AND RESISTANCE TO CHANGE WITHIN THE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: CHARLES CHASTAIN, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Papers:

1. “Coordination of Services as a Management Tool Within Police
   Agencies,” WILLIAM LEE COLWELL, University of Arkansas at Little
   Rock

2. “The Effect of Change in Corrections,” MARY L. PARKER, University
   of Arkansas at Little Rock

   MUNSON, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

4. “Social Science and Law,” CHARLES CHASTAIN and ROBERT M.
   BERRY, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

PANEL 149 EVERGLADES PALM ROOM

WOMEN IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chair: EDDYTH P. FORTUNE, Illinois State University

Papers:

1. “Women in Police Work: What’s the Attraction?” PEARL JACOBS,
   New York Institute of Technology

2. “Defeminization of the Female Police Officer: A New Twist in the
   Traditional Police Personality,” BRUCE BERG and KIMBERLY D.
   JOYCE, Florida State University

   WEISHEIT and FRANK MORN, Illinois State University

Discussant: MARY HOPE ORTIZ, Pan American University

111
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 150  FAN PALM ROOM

REPORTING AND CLASSIFICATION OF VIOLENT CRIME

Chair: PAUL J. GOLDSSTEIN, Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc.

Papers:


2. "Uniform Crime Reports," PAUL ZOLBE, Federal Bureau of Investigation


4. "Violence Epidemiology Branch of CDC," MARK ROSENBERG and LINDA SALTZMAN, Centers for Disease Control

PANEL 151  LADY PALM ROOM

PROFESSIONALIZING JUSTICE PERSONNEL

Chair: DANIEL K. DEARTH, Pan American University

Papers:

1. "Professionalism in the Alaska Department of Corrections: Education and Experience," NANCY E. SCHAFFER, University of Alaska at Anchorage

2. "Law Enforcement and a College Degree," M. L. DANTZKER, Fort Worth Police Department


Discussant: VINCE HOFFMAN, Michigan State University
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 152  PINDO PALM ROOM

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: CAUSES AND PREVENTION

Chair: BYRON R. JOHNSON, University of Dayton

Papers:

1. “Stepfathers and Absent Fathers as Causes of Delinquency,”
   RICHARD E. JOHNSON, Brigham Young University

   VERGIL L. WILLIAMS and VELMA A. WILLIAMS, University of Alabama

3. “Self Worth and Hostility: Reducing the Cause of Delinquency in Youth,”
   RALPH S. BATES, St. John Fisher College

Discussant: THOMAS BLOMBERG, Florida State University

PANEL 153  PYGMY PALM ROOM

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION AND PROBATION

Chair: BELINDA R. McCARTHY, University of Alabama-Birmingham

Papers:

1. “An Examination of An Intensive Probation Program for Alcohol Offenders,”
   RICHARD H. ANSON, Albany State College

2. “A Reassessment of An Experimental Study of Intensive Probation Supervision,”
   LAWRENCE A. BENNETT, National Institute of Justice

   FRANK S. PEARSON, Rutgers University

   EDWARD LATESSA, University of Cincinnati

Discussant: BELINDA R. McCARTHY, University of Alabama-Birmingham
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 154  SAGO PALM ROOM

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION:
METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Chair: JAMES E. HENDRICKS, Ball State University

Papers:

1. “Improving the Basic Security Course,” LEONARD E. DOBRIN, Old Dominion University

2. “The Effectiveness of a Community-wide Handgun Safety Education Program,” RONALD E. VOGEL and CHARLES DEAN, University of North Carolina at Charlotte


4. “Criminal Justice Internships: What Effect Do They Have on Attitudes of Participants,” MICHAEL E. FICHTER, Southeast Missouri State University

Discussant: JAMES R. BRUNER, East Carolina University

PANEL 155  AZALEA A ROOM

CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS:
stress, Cynicism, and Professionalism

Chair: BARBARA A. OWEN, The Alcohol Research Group

Papers:

1. “Measuring Correctional Officer Professional Orientation a Replication,” JOHN T. WHITEHEAD and CHARLES LINDQUIST, University of Alabama-Birmingham

2. “Correctional Officer Stress: Looking at the Causes: You May Be the Cure,” JEANNE B. STINCHCOMB, Dade County Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation


4. “A Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Job Satisfaction Among Jail Personnel,” MICHAEL WELCH, North Texas State University
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

PANEL 156  
AZALEA B ROOM

THEORIES OF CRIME CAUSATION

Chair: W. BYRON GROVES, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay

Papers:


2. "Selling Sexual Services—An Economic Analysis of Prostitution," SUE MAHAN, University of Texas-El Paso

3. "The Role of Strain in the Production of Crime: An Empirical Assessment of Theoretical Model," IAN M. GOMME, Memorial University of Newfoundland, and ANTHONY MICUCCI and LIVY A. VISANO, York University

Discussant: GREGG L. BARAK, Alabama State University

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.

PANEL 157  
LEMON ROOM

RACE AND ETHNICITY: THEIR VICTIMOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES

Chair: WALTER E. FREEMAN, The Pennsylvania State University

Papers:


3. "Interracial and Intraracial Rape in a Southern City," J. DAVID HIRSCHEL, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, and NICOLA PATE, American University

4. "Who is the Violent Stranger and Whom Does He/She Target for Victimization," WILLIAM WILBANKS, Florida International University

115
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.

PANEL 158  TANGERINE A ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: SPECIAL EDUCATION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE: INTERDISCIPLINARY EFFORTS

Convenor: BRUCE I. WOLFORD, Eastern Kentucky University

Participants:

BRUCE I. WOLFORD, Eastern Kentucky University
ROBERT B. RUTHERFORD, JR., Arizona State University
C. MICHAEL NELSON, University of Kentucky
ELIZABETH WACHTEL, Eastern Kentucky University

PANEL 159  TANGERINE B ROOM

MINORITIES AND CULTURE IMPLICATIONS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: MANUEL VEGA, University of South Florida at Sarasota

Papers:

1. “Cultural Precursors of Rape,” FRED O. JONES, Simpson College


3. “The Mexican-American Juvenile in Detention: Profile and Culture,” JANICE W. FISHER, Pan American University, and ROSE MARY STANFORD, University of South Florida at Fort Myers

Discussant: LARRY LFLORE, University of Southern Mississippi
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.

PANEL 160  EVERGLADES PALM ROOM

ISSUES IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Chair: L. THOMAS WINFREE, Louisiana State University

Papers:

1. “Changing Female Delinquency in Three Birth Cohorts,” STEVEN P. LAB, University of Alabama-Birmingham, and WILLIAM G. DOERNER, Florida State University

2. “Delinquency and Youth Criminality in Rural Areas,” THOMAS F. COURTLESS and BEVERLY B. SCHULKE, George Washington University


4. “Rehabilitation of Juvenile Drug Abusers: Effective Treatment or Serendipity?” MONROE J. MILLER, University of Pittsburgh

Discussant: L. THOMAS WINFREE, Louisiana State University

PANEL 161  FAN PALM ROOM

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

Chair: EUGENE H. CZAJKOSKI, Florida State University

Papers:


4. “An Evaluation of a Citizen’s Crime Reporting Project,” EDWARD J. LATESSA and LAWRENCE F. TRAVIS, University of Cincinnati

Discussant: STANLEY KENT SHERNOCK, Norwich University
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.

PANEL 162  
LADY PALM ROOM

CHALLENGING CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY:  
THE NEXT TWENTY YEARS

Chair: WILLIAM L. TAFOYA, FBI Academy

Papers:

1. “The Impact of Techno-Social Innovation on Future Police,” GENE STEPHENS, University of South Carolina

2. “The Future of Law Enforcement,” JAMES R. METTS, Lexington County Sheriff’s Department


Discussant: DOROTHY H. BRACEY, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

PANEL 163  
PINDO PALM ROOM

ISSUES IN LEGAL REFORM

Chair: THOMAS HICKEY, Castleton State College

Papers:


3. “Legal Insanity—Mercy, Myth, or Madness,” ROBERT E. SWITZER, Coastal Carolina Community College


Discussant: NOLA ALLEN, University of South Florida
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.

PANEL 164  
PYGMY PALM ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: CRIMINAL JUSTICE HIGHER EDUCATION IN A COLLECTIVE BARGAINING ENVIRONMENT

Convenor:  R. PAUL McCAULEY, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Participants:
OLIVER FORD, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
LEE BOWKER, Augustana College, South Dakota

PANEL 165  
SAGO PALM ROOM

THE MEANING OF COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS

Chair:  JOHN WHITEHEAD, University of Alabama-Birmingham

Papers:
1. “Search for an Alternative to Contest and Condemnation in the Criminal Law,” TODD CLEAR, Rutgers University
2. “Three Versions of Community: Their Relevance to Correctional Policy,” ELMER H. JOHNSON, Southern Illinois University
3. “Probation and Justice: Where Are We Going?” RICHARD LAWRENCE, University of Texas at San Antonio
4. “Correctional Dynamics and the Community,” OTU A. OBOT, New York State Department of Correctional Services

Discussant:  JOHN WHITEHEAD, University of Alabama-Birmingham
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 9:40 a.m. - 11:10 a.m.

PANEL 166 AZALEA A ROOM

CRIME CONTROL IDEOLOGY

Chair: MARTIN D. SCHWARTZ, Ohio University

Papers:

1. “Victimization Experience, Fear of Crime, and Criminal Justice Ideology,” TIMOTHY S. BYNUM, Michigan State University; FRANCIS T. CULLEN, University of Cincinnati; and GREGORY A. CLARK, Sam Houston State University


Discussant: MARILYNN CASH MATHEWS, Washington State University

PANEL 167 AZALEA B ROOM

NEGOTIATION IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: WILLIAM D. HYATT, Western Carolina University

Papers:

1. “A Profile of Youths Whose Waiver of Jurisdiction Culminated in Incarceration,” DELILAH G. DOTREMON, JEANNE P. YOUNG, and RODNEY J. HENNINGSEN, Sam Houston State University


4. “Juvenile Arbitration as a Diversionary Alternative,” MARK EZEELL, Florida State University

Discussant: WILLIAM D. HYATT, Western Carolina University
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 168  
LEMON ROOM

PERSPECTIVES ON ORGANIZED CRIME - I

Chair: MARK POGREBIN, University of Colorado at Denver

Papers:


3. “Criminal Influences in Casino Industry Unions in Atlantic City,” MARTIN GREENBERG, Kean College

Discussant: JAY ALBANESE, Niagara University

PANEL 169  
TANGERINE A ROOM

RESEARCH ON MURDER

Chair: CORAMAE R. MANN, Florida State University

Papers:

1. “Women Murderers and their Motives,” CORAMAE R. MANN, Florida State University

2. “Murder and Minorities: The Hispanic Case,” MARGARET A. ZAHN and WILLIAM RICKLE, Temple University


Discussant: RAY MICHALOWSKI, University of North Carolina-Charlotte
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 170 TANGERINE B ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS:
YESTERDAY'S NEWS?

Participants:

LOUIS RADELET, Michigan State University
JACK GREENE, Temple University
JOHN ANGELL, University of Alaska at Anchorage
DOROTHY BRACEY, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

PANEL 171 EVERGLADES PALM ROOM

MIRANDA REVISITED

Chair: MICHAEL ISRAEL, Kean College

Papers:

1. "Confessions Obtained by Deception, Fraud, or Trickery," WILLIAM P. McCAMEY and JOHN WADE, Western Illinois University

2. "The Burger Court and the Miranda Requirement: A Problematic Relationship," DOUGLAS R. DADISMAN and OTIS STEPHENS, University of Tennessee

3. "Use of Physical Force and Threats as a Tool of Interrogation: An Idea Whose Time Has Come Again?" JOHN A. McLAREN, Southwest Texas State University


Discussant: MICHAEL ISRAEL, Kean College
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 172  FAN PALM ROOM

SEX-RELATED POLICE BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

Chair: BARBARA RAFFEL PRICE, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Papers:

1. “Choosing A Career in Policing: A Comparison of Male and Female Perceptions,” M. STEVEN MEAGHER and NANCY YENTES, Ball State University

2. “Preliminary Findings on Male and Female Police Officers and Violence,” SEAN A. GRENNAN, C. W. Post College, and BARBARA RAFFEL PRICE, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

3. “Confounding Effects of Education, Age, Sex, and Tenure on ‘Citizen Oriented’ Police Officers’ Attitudes,” DAVID W. HAYESLIP, University of Baltimore

Discussant: JOHN T. ROBICH, Richmond Technical College

PANEL 173  LADY PALM ROOM

INMATE STUDIES OF INMATE LIFE:
INNOVATION IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION

Chair: FRANCIS T. CULLEN, University of Cincinnati

Papers:

1. “A Program of Graduate Study in a Maximum Security Prison,” WILLIAM W. PHILLIBER, State University of New York at New Paltz


THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 174  
PINDO PALM ROOM  

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ISSUES FACING THE 1980'S  

Chair: ROLANDO V. DEL CARMEN, Sam Houston State University  

Papers:  
1. "When Jeopardy Attaches," DENNIS D. MURPHY, Armstrong State College  
4. "The Peremptory Challenge: Valid Trial Tactic or Exclusionary Injustice?" ALBERT J. RODENBERG, JR., University of Cincinnati  

Discussant: RALPH BAKER, Ball State University  

PANEL 175  
PYGMY PALM ROOM  

CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH: ETHICAL ISSUES  

Chair: DENNIS LONGMIRE, Sam Houston State University  

Papers:  
1. "Dissection as a Sentence," GRAEME R. NEWMAN, State University of New York-Albany  
2. "Randomized Experiments in the Correctional Setting: Ethical, Legal and Practical Concerns," EDNA EREZ, Kent State University  
3. "Ethical Dilemmas in Pure Versus Applied Criminological Research," MONA J. E. DANNER, University of Missouri-Kansas City  

Discussant: GENNARO F. VITO, University of Louisville
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 176  SAGO PALM ROOM

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: TRAINING MODELS

Chair: MARK BLUMBERG, Central Missouri State University

Papers:

1. "College Credit for Law Enforcement Training in State Police/Highway Patrol Agencies," JAMES A. CONSER, Youngstown State University

2. "Practical Training in Report Writing for Military Policeman," ROBERT C. LEVIE, Southeastern Louisiana University


Discusssant: MARIAN DARLINGTON HOPE, University of Massachusetts, Boston

PANEL 177  AZALEA A ROOM

THE IMPACT OF POLICING ON POLICE OFFICERS

Chair: ROBERT J. MEADOWS, Appalachian State University

Papers:

1. "Demographic and Work-Related Correlates of Police Officer Cynicism," DAVID J. GIACOPASSI, Memphis State University, and R. RITA DORSEY, Shelby State Community College

2. "Cynicism and Job Satisfaction in Policing," LAWRENCE F. TRAVIS, III, and ROSS J. VUKOVICH, University of Cincinnati

3. "The Relationship Between Police Officer Job Burnout and Job Behavior," WAYMAN C. MULLINS, Southwest Texas State University

4. "The Effect of Layoff on Police Authoritariansim," LOLA J. RAMSEY and TOM AUSTIN, Shippensburg University, and DONNA HALE, University of Baltimore

Discusssant: JOHN J. BRODERICK, Stonehill College
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 11:20 a.m. - 12:50 p.m.

PANEL 178
AZALEA B ROOM

PERSPECTIVES ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Chair: WILLIAM H. PARSONAGE, The Pennsylvania State University

Papers:

1. "A Philosophical Assessment of Domestic Violence: A New Point of View," JAMES B. HALSTED, University of South Mississippi

2. "Domestic Violence Intervention Strategies: Current Knowledge and a Model for Further Research," LINDA E. SALTZMAN and JAMES A. MERCY, Centers for Disease Control


THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

PLENARY SESSION IV
JASMINE ROOM

MEASURING AND ASSESSING CRIME—HAVE WE MADE ANY PROGRESS IN THE LAST TWENTY YEARS?

Convenor:  R. PAUL McCauley, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Speakers:

ROBERT FIGLIO, University of Pennsylvania
ALFRED BLUMSTEIN, Carnegie-Mellon University
ROLAND CHILTON, University of Massachusetts
PAUL ZOLBE, Federal Bureau of Investigation
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 2:40 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.

PANEL 179 ORANGE ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE—TREATMENT OR PROSECUTION

Convenor: DWIGHT M. WELLS, Tenth Judicial Circuit of Polk County (FL)

Participants:
CAROLYN FULMER, Tenth Judicial Circuit of Polk County (FL)
VIRGIL CARR, Bartow (FL) Adolescent Center
DWIGHT M. WELLS, Tenth Judicial Circuit of Polk County (FL)

PANEL 180 LEMON ROOM

WORKSHOP: CLANDESTINE MEETINGS WITH YOUR LIBRARIAN I

Participant:

ELEANOR FERRALL, Arizona State University

PANEL 181 TANGERINE A ROOM

PERSPECTIVES ON ORGANIZED CRIME - II

Chair: ELIZABETH REUSS-IANNI, Institute for Social Analysis

Papers:
1. "From Delinquent to Organized Crime Member: Showing Class in the Outlaw Motorcycle Club/Gang," K. ALLEN McMILLAN, Central Washington University

2. "Is the Mafia Really on the Run?" WILLIAM HYATT, Western Carolina University


Discussant: MARTIN GREENBERG, Kean College
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 2:40 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.

PANEL 182  TANGERINE B ROOM

STUDENT SESSION IV

Chair: ANN WATERS, University of Louisville

Papers:

1. “Back to Basics, Back to Biology,” JOHN D. RYAN

2. “Adult Probation: An Organizational Analysis,” GERALD F. STEPHENS, Western Carolina University

3. “The Relationship Between the Comprehension of Legal Terminology and Juveniles' Perception of Justice,” SUSAN K. EWALD, Bemidji State University

Discussant: DEBORAH G. WILSON, University of Louisville

PANEL 183  EVERGLADES PALM ROOM

PRIVITIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE:
SOLUTION OR WHITEWASH?

Chair: NORMAN R. BOTTOM

Papers:


2. “Privitization of Law Enforcement,” ROBERT J. GALLATI

3. “Privitization in the U. S. Courts: An Economic Impact Study of the Court Security Officer,” CHESTER L. QUARLES, University of Mississippi

Discussant: JAMES CALDER, University of Texas at San Antonio
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 2:40 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.

PANEL 184   FAN PALM ROOM

POLICE INVESTIGATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CRIMES

Chair: RONALD M. HOLMES, University of Louisville

Papers:

1. "Law Enforcement and Serial Murder: A Preliminary Response Taxonomy," STEVE A. EGGER, University of South Florida

2. "Marilyn Monroe: How She May Have Been Murdered," LYLE L. SHOOK, Auburn University at Montgomery


Discussant: RONALD M. HOLMES, University of Louisville

PANEL 185   LADY PALM ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: POLICE EDUCATION:
WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Participant:

JOHN W. BRENNER, Kentucky State Police Academy

PANEL 186   PINDO PALM ROOM

ISSUES IN PRISON INDUSTRIES

Chair: KIP SCHLEGEN, Indiana University

Participants:

JUDITH SCHLEGEN, National Center for Innovations in Corrections
GAIL FUNKE, Criminal Justice Consultant
JOHN GRUBER, Forrest Health Systems, Inc.
VIOLENCE AND VIOLENT CRIME

Chair: EUGENE CZAJKOSKI, Florida State University

Papers:


2. "Ideology of Television Violence," MICHAEL ISRAEL, Kean College


INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS AND ADJUSTMENT

Chair: GERALD R. GARRETT, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Papers:

1. "The Junior Achievement Company as Treatment with Institutionalized Delinquents: Report on a Two Year Pilot Program," SHELA VANNESS, Indiana State University


Discussant: ARTHUR EISENBACH, Weaversville Intensive Treatment Unit
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 2:40 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.

PANEL 189  
AZALEA A ROOM

POLICE AND THE COURTS: COSTS AND CONTROLS

Chair: NORMAN E. POMRENKE, University of Louisville

Papers:

   LINDA B. LENGYEL, Trenton State College

2. "The Practicality of a Victim's Office in Local Law Enforcement  
   Agencies," ROBERT A. JERIN, Sam Houston State University

   Revisited," KAM C. WONG, Mankato State University

Discussant: JACK R. GREENE, Temple University

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 4:20 p.m. - 5:50 p.m.

PANEL 190  
ORANGE ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: UNRESOLVED ISSUES IN  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERNSHIPS

Convenor: ELIZABETH M. SEBUCK, Moraine Valley Community College

Participants:

EDDYTH P. FORTUNE, Illinois State University
MYRON MAST, Grand Valley State College
PATRICK F. PENDERGAST, Auburn University

PANEL 191  
LEMON ROOM

WORKSHOP: CLANDESTINE MEETINGS  
WITH YOUR LIBRARIAN II

Participant:

ELEANOR FERRALL, Arizona State University
PANEL 192  
TANGERINE A ROOM

STUDENT SESSION V

Chair: GERALD F. STEPHENS, Western Carolina University

Papers:

1. “Organizational Influences on Dispositional Outcomes in Rural Courts,” LARRY STEINMETZ, Washington State University

2. “South Africa Newspapers’ View of Police Under Apartheid,” MARY R. MACPHERSON, University of Cincinnati

3. “Police Corruption: A Case Study,” SUSAN B. NOONAN, University of Cincinnati

Discussant: CHERISE COSTIN, North Carolina Central University

PANEL 193  
TANGERINE B ROOM

VICTIMS AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: RONALD E. SHARP, Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission

Papers:


2. “Victim-Offender Negotiation in an Urban Setting,” BURT GALAWAY, University of Minnesota

3. “Victims Services in the Juvenile Justice System,” RONALD E. SHARP, Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 4:20 p.m. - 5:50 p.m.

PANEL 194
EVERGLADES PALM ROOM

EXPLAINING AND PREDICTING CRIME

Chair: LEE ELLIS, Minot State College

Papers:

4. “Prediction of Recidivism in the Young Adult Offender,” HENRY WEINBERG, JUDITH NATKINS, RALPH C. PIEDMONT, and JOHN J. HOULIHAN, Boston University

Discussant: DAVID L. ANDERSON, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

PANEL 195
FAN PALM ROOM

RESEARCH ON DETERRENCE

Chair: ROBERT M. BERRY, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Papers:

1. “A Longitudinal Study of Deterrence of Violent Crimes Against Persons in a City,” JOSEPHUS DANIEL PERRY, University of Maryland, and MILES E. SIMPSON, North Carolina Central University
3. “Dimensions of Deterrence,” ROBERT M. BERRY, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Discussant: ROBERT BERRY, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 4:20 p.m. - 5:50 p.m.

PANEL 196  LADY PALM ROOM

POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY: THE BRITISH POLICE AND CRIMINAL EVIDENCE BILL VS. "THE EXCLUSIONARY RULE"

Chair: THOMAS BARKER, Jacksonville State University

Presenter:

ALAN HARDING, The Home Office

Discussants: GEORGE KELLING, Northeastern University; JAMES MUNRO, Western Florida University; DOROTHY BRACEY, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; and VINCENT DEL BUONO, Department of Justice, Canada

PANEL 197  PINDO PALM ROOM

POLICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION: EVALUATION ISSUES

Chair: VIC SIMS, Lamar University

Papers:


2. "The Needs of Police Entry Level Training Programs in the U.S. Perceived by Criminal Justice Educators and Law Enforcement," ROBERT J. MEADOWS, Appalachian State University

3. "Evaluating the Relevancy of Police Academy Training: A Task Inventory Follow-up Methodology," RICHARD A. TALLEY, University of South Dakota


Discussant: Mittie D. SOUTHERLAND, Eastern Kentucky University
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 4:20 p.m. - 5:50 p.m.

PANEL 198  PYGMY PALM ROOM

SPECIAL POPULATIONS IN COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS

Chair: J. DAVID HIRSCHEL, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Papers:

1. “Psychiatric Histories of Jail Inmates: Implications for Jail Programs in the Deinstitutionalizations Era,” JUDY COX and BRUCE WAY, New York State Office of Mental Health
2. “Pretrial Diversion and Rates of Recidivism,” HARVEY KUSHNER, Long Island University
4. “Problems of Implementing and Managing Alternative Sentencing Programs for Special Populations,” ELLEN C. WERTLIEB and MARTIN A. GREENBERG, State University College at Cortland

Discussant: J. DAVID HIRSCHEL, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

PANEL 199  SAGO PALM ROOM

REGULATING PRIVATE SECURITY

Chair: JOHN J. NEE, Mercyhurst College

Papers:

1. “Security Officers: The Need for an Evaluation Instrument,” NOLA ALLEN, University of South Florida
4. “Security Education: Twenty-Five Years of Progress—Are We Any Better Off Today?” ROBERT J. FISCHER, Western Illinois University

Discussant: ROBERT W. TAYLOR, Northern Arizona University
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1986, 4:20 p.m. - 5:50 p.m.

PANEL 200

CRIME CONTROL POLICY: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

Chair: DEAN J. SPADER, University of Texas at San Antonio

Papers:

1. "A Historical Materialist Analysis of the Past Twenty Years of Crime Control in the U.S.,” DAVID E. BARLOW and MELISSA H. BARLOW, Florida State University

2. "Megatrends in Criminal Justice Theory," DEAN J. SPADER, University of Texas at San Antonio

3. "Fighting the Good Fight: Crime Prevention, Deterrence, and Social Policy Directions,” LLOYD KLEIN, CUNY Graduate Center; JOAN LUXENBURG, Central State University; and JANET McCLELLAN, Park College

4. “New Theoretical Perspectives on Narcotic Control,” JOSEPH HARRISON, Private Attorney

Discussant: DAVID O. FRIEDRICH, University of Scranton

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1986

8:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Registration Floral Ballroom
8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Plenary Session V Jasmine Room
9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. Employment Exchange Floral Ballroom
10:20 a.m. - 11:50 a.m. ACJS Executive Board Meeting Executive Board Room
12:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. Awards Banquet Citrus Grove Ballroom
PLENARY SESSION V  

THE CORRECTIONS TASK FORCE: A RETROSPECTIVE

Convenor: LAWRENCE F. TRAVIS, III, University of Cincinnati

Speakers:

GEORGE BETO, Sam Houston State University
FRED COHEN, State University of New York at Albany
JOHN CONRAD
DON M. GOTTFREDSON, Rutgers University

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1986, 10:20 a.m. - 11:50 a.m.

PANEL 201  

ISSUES, PROBLEMS, AND MODELS FOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

Chair: NICHOLAS A. ASTONE, Alabama State University

Papers:


2. "New Generation Jails: Panacea or Placebo," WILLIAM E. OSTERHOFF, Auburn University at Montgomery


4. "Supervised Intensive Restitution (S.I.R.)," FRED V. SMITH, Alabama Department of Corrections

5. "Litigation Administration and the Problem of Institutional Control: An American Dilemma," VERNON FOX, Florida State University

Discussant: CHARLES LINDQUIST, University of Alabama at Birmingham
PANEL 202  FAN PALM ROOM

DRUGS AND VIOLENCE

Chair: DALE D. CHITWOOD, University of Miami School of Medicine

Papers:


3. “Impact of Demographic Change Upon Drug Related Homicides,” CINDI BERGMAN-HABERMAHL, University of Miami

4. “A State Perspective on Violence and Drugs,” FRANK D. NELSON, State of Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services

Discussant: DUANE B. McBRIDE, University of Miami School of Medicine

PANEL 203  LADY PALM ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: THE TEACHING OF INTERNATIONAL/COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS: THE MIDDLE AND FAR EAST

Convenor: CHARLES R. FENWICK, Trenton State College

Participants:

WILLIAM G. ARCHAMBEAULT (Malaysia), Louisiana State University
DAE H. CHANG (Republic of Korea), Wichita State University
CHARLES R. FENWICK (East Asia), Trenton State College
RICHTER H. MOORE, JR. (Saudi Arabia), Appalachian State University
SAMUEL SOURYAL (Egypt), Sam Houston State University
FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1986, 10:20 a.m. - 11:50 a.m.

PANEL 204  
PINDO PALM ROOM  
POLICE AND THEIR PUBLICS: PROBLEMS AND PERCEPTIONS  
Chair: GARY W. SYKES, University of Louisville  
Papers:  
1. "Law Enforcement and the Hearing Impaired: Seen but not Heard," CHRISTINE THOMSON, Professional Consultant to Law Enforcement Agencies  
2. "Small Town Policing and Large Universities: A Study of Police-Student Relations in the College Town," DIANE ALEXANDER, Illinois State University  
Discussant: JOHN J. VOLLMANN, Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice  

PANEL 205  
PYGMY PALM ROOM  
JUSTICE AND MINORITIES  
Chair: DAN DEARTH, Pan American University  
Papers:  
1. "Vietnam Veteran Contacts with the Criminal Justice System," ERICH A. VIERTHALER, University of Pittsburgh  
2. "The Just Dessert Philosophy and its Impact on Child Saving: From the Perspective of Minority Children," LARRY LeFLORE, University of Southern Mississippi  
3. "Stigmatization and the Prisoner's Wife," LAURA T. FISHMAN, University of Vermont
FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1986, 10:20 a.m. - 11:50 a.m.

PANEL 206  
SAGO PALM ROOM

ISSUES IN CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT

Chair: G. LARRY MAYS, New Mexico State University

Papers:


3. “Experiences and Issues in Private Sector Management Contracting in Corrections,” AMANDA CANNON, Florida Senate Committee on Corrections, Probation and Parole

4. “An Evaluation of the Texas Department of Corrections Through the Sunset Process,” BARBARA LANE HART, Texas Department of Corrections

Discussant: DAVID B. KALINICH, Michigan State University

PANEL 207  
AZALEA A ROOM

ROUNDTABLE: CRIMINOLOGY: THE USE OF ORAL HISTORY

Convenor: ROBERT MUTCHNICK, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Participant:

ROBERT MUTCHNICK, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Alaska, University of (Anchorage) ........................................ 28
Anderson Publishing Co. ...................................................... 2
Claremont Graduate School .................................................. 18
Criminal Justice Policy Review ............................................. 12
Criminal Justice Press .......................................................... 38
Eastern Kentucky University .................................................. 31
Filmmakers Library ............................................................... 20
Foundation Press, Inc .............................................................. 10
Harper & Row ................................................................. 8
Long Island University .......................................................... 20
Macmillan Publishing Co ....................................................... 14
Merrill Publishing Co ........................................................... 36
Nelson-Hall, Inc ................................................................. 30
Orlando Marriott ................................................................. 42
Random House ................................................................. 24
Sage Publications ............................................................... 34
Springer Publishing Co ......................................................... 40
SpringerVerlag ................................................................. 26
Virginia Commonwealth University ....................................... 22
Virginia Commonwealth University ....................................... 23
Waveland Press, Inc ............................................................. 6
West Publishing Co ............................................................. 16
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
Director, CAUR ................................................................. Executive Secretary, ACJS

Gloria Ruggiero, Editor, CAUR

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

Clerical/Student Assistants: June Floyd, Karla Dorsey, Jyothi Aranha, Chanida Chaisawad, Zubairu Shehu, Fatomata Toure, Bassey Udoh, and Cathy Wells
1986
ANNUAL MEETING

ACADEMY OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

March 17 – 21
Orlando Marriott
Orlando, Florida

Abstracts

THEME: Twenty Years of Challenging Crime in a Free Society
PANEL 001 SEARCH AND SEIZURE AND THE WARREN COURT

001.1 "The Burger Court and Terry v. Ohio: Would the Warren Court Recognize Its Progeny?" THOMAS J. HICKEY, Castleton State College
This paper presents an analysis and discussion of the evolution of Terry v. Ohio in the Burger Court. Major developments involving constitutional aspects of criminal procedure involving Terry, including a newly formulated reasonable suspicion justification for formal police investigation, are assessed. The author contends that in fundamental respects the Terry principle has been molded by the Burger Court to promote a conservative social policy agenda. Further, it is maintained that the Burger Court's extrapolation of the Terry principle contravenes the intent and spirit of the Warren Court's formulation of this landmark decision.

001.2 "The Exclusionary Rule and the Burger Court," RALPH BAKER, Ball State University
Currently the Burger Court is limiting the impact of the exclusionary rule with its good faith exception to the doctrine. My paper will analyze this judicial departure and assess its impact on the criminal justice system.

001.3 "The Demise of Probable Cause as the Standard for Search and Seizure," CHRIS W. ESKRIDGE, University of Nebraska-Omaha
This piece reviews the most recent U.S. Supreme Court search and seizure cases. From this review, it would appear that the court is in the process of abandoning the standard of probable cause as outlined in the Fourth Amendment in favor of a reasonable suspicion standard. The court seems to be responding to a public hue and cry. It would appear that we, as a society, are collectively willing to experience an increase in governmental intrusions so as to permit an enhanced governmental response to society's so-called criminal element. Policy implications for the future are discussed.

001.4 "Legal Issues in the Use of Electronic Surveillance in Jails, Probation, and Parole," ROLANDO V DEL CARMEN and JOSEPH B. VAUGHN, Sam Houston State University
This paper explores the legal and constitutional issues involved in the use of electronic devices for probation, parole, and as an alternative to jail. The article describes the monitoring system currently used in many jurisdictions, then reviews and interprets United States Supreme Court cases on electronic surveillance. The constitutionality of probation conditions is discussed, and possible infringement of constitutional guarantees in the use of electronic devices is explored. Specific constitutional provisions are discussed, including the right to privacy, the right against self-incrimination, cruel and unusual punishment, equal protection, and searches and seizures. Other legal concerns addressed are the use of curfew restrictions, the constitutionality of waiver of rights, the right to refuse probation or parole, and the legal status of jail detainees. The article concludes that while the use of electronic devices in probation, parole, and jails raises constitutional issues, its constitutionality will most likely be upheld by the courts if challenged.

PANEL 002 THE FEMALE OFFENDER

002.1 "Women Criminals: Sluts, Nuts, or Guts?" CORAMAE MANN, Florida State University
An overview of the research published on women offenders that discusses trends in female criminality in comparison to the offenses of today's woman. Preliminary findings on female homicide offenders from ongoing research is included from data collected in Chicago and Houston.

002.2 "The Female Burglar," IRA J. SILVERMAN, WILLIAM BLOUNT, and MANUEL VEGA, University of South Florida at Sarasota, EDDYTH FORTURE, Illinois State University, and TERRY DANNER, St. Leo College
Research on women involved in burglary has been very limited. Given that rates of women that have been involved in this offense have increased 5.8 percent between 1976-1985, while male rates have dropped 16.6 percent during this period, there appears to be a need to know more about women that perpetrate these offenses. For this reason, data were collected on all women incarcerated for burglary in Florida's two major prisons. Our objective is to discover the characteristics of women involved in this offense, the role they play, the nature of their targets, and their motives. We will also compare this population with a sample of burglars drawn from the same prison system in 1976. Finally, patterns of female burglary will be analyzed, and offender types will be identified.
002.3 "Premenstrual Syndrome: Theoretical Issues for Criminal Justice," EVE TROOK-WHITE, Sam Houston State University

The existence of a physiological premenstrual syndrome (PMS), symptoms of which include a predisposition towards violent behavior, is now well established. Many legal and feminist issues associated with PMS are unresolved. This paper examines these issues within the framework of contemporary theoretical structures in the field of criminal justice, concluding that such issues reveal theoretical inadequacies in law, feminism, and criminal justice.

PANEL 003 ROUNDTABLE: CRIMINOLOGY: THE USE OF ORAL HISTORY

003.1 "Criminology: The Use of Oral History As An Educational Tool," ROBERT J. MUTFCHNICK, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

This presentation utilizes a vidography method to review from one individual's perspective where the discipline has been and where it is going. The vidography method is an oral history technique that incorporates the use of video tape to record the thoughts, experiences, and words of one of the masters of the discipline. This specific vidography presents Sir Leon Radzinowicz and was taped last March when he visited the PBS studio in Pittsburgh. This tape is designed as a supplement for the standard lecture format and expands the audio taped interview common to oral history.

PANEL 005 ROUNDTABLE: DEVELOPING A MODEL CURRICULA FOR TWO-YEAR COMMUNITY COLLEGES, IMPACT ON THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM, IMPACT ON PRACTITIONERS

005.1 "Developing a Model Curricula for Two-Year Community Colleges: Impact on the Educational System, Impact of Practitioners," RICHARD C. LUMB, Western Piedmont Community College

The state of North Carolina through the Department of Community Colleges has funded a major curriculum improvement project for the development of model criminal justice curricula. This project has three target emphasis areas which are (1) model criminal justice curricula, (2) a staff development component for criminal justice instructors, and (3) an in-service training component. The key to this research effort is active and intensive involvement by the criminal justice instructors in the 2-year community colleges in North Carolina. Of equal value to this effort is a review of current research and wide participation by instructional staff of the senior institutions, practitioners, and other experts who are able to contribute to this project. Issues critical to this topic area will be briefly reviewed, followed by active discussion by the participants who attend this roundtable. The intent is to receive information and opinion and perhaps, if time allows, conduct a modified nominal group discussion technique. Major concerns thus far include issues of credit transferability from 2-year to 4-year institutions, training vs. education (competency development vs. conceptual/cognitive development), instructor qualifications, and the extent to which individual institutions should have criminal justice curricula imposed by state mandate.

PANEL 006 POLICE ETHICS: ACTS OF OMISSION AND COMMISSION

006.1 "When Police Fail to Act: Negligence as an Issue in Conner v. Cameron Parish Sheriff's Department," BURK FOSTER, University of Southwestern Louisiana

The plaintiff, Mrs. Sharon Conner, filed a $1 million civil suit against the Cameron Parish, Louisiana, Sheriff's Department, in 1984, claiming that sheriff's deputies caused her husband's death by failing to take him into protective custody as a victim of substance abuse. The deputies maintained that they had lacked the grounds to act and said that the victim himself refused to seek medical attention. This paper examines the complexities of the issue of negligence raised in this 1985 jury trial.

006.2 "Corruption in the Subculture of Policing" An Empirical Study of Police Officer Perceptions," ROBERT J. MCCORMACK, Trenton State College

The results of most police corruption studies indicate that there is corruption in almost all police agencies and much more in some than in others; the research connected with the present study was designed to explore some of the reasons for the disparities. The paper will present the results of an analysis of data collected in a study of police officers' perceptions of the level of corruption in their agencies. Several police departments were selected from among a group on the basis of having a national reputation for being the most or least corrupt. Officers in these departments were administered a scoreable self-report questionnaire. The null hypothesis was that there would be no significant differences between perceptions of
officers in corrupt and noncorrupt departments. The paper also discusses the strong relationships that exist between perception and behavior and between behavior and organizational accountability.

006.3 "Police Corruption at the Administrative Level," MICHAEL T. GREEN, Atlanta University

Police corruption remains a big problem for the United States in the 1980s. Many people feel that police departments play a key role in thwarting crime in American society, and many citizens are shocked when policemen are condemned for illegal activities. Policemen are supposedly concerned with the protection of an individual's life and property, but many people use police work as a cover to benefit themselves politically and financially. This paper discusses the structure and makeup of a police department and shows how police officers fall prey to acts of wrongdoing. It will concentrate on police administrators such as police commissioners and indicate recent accounts of corruption by showing that the top echelon of a police force is not exempt from corruption. Also, it shows how politicians play a vital role in corrupting police officials by the use of bribery. The paper highlights the New York City Police Department in the 1970s and shows how the Knapp Commission hurt police corruption. The disciplinary actions taken against police officers who are corrupt and violate police ethics is included. Finally, it examines the debate about police review boards and if communities should be involved in monitoring police behavior.

PANEL 007 CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE WORKPLACE

007.1 "The Current Status Regarding the Use of Arrest Records in Employment Decisions," THOMAS L. BRIGHT, CHARLES HOLLON, and THOMAS VERNEY, Shippensburg University

Employers, allegedly, arbitrarily and capriciously eliminate past offenders automatically from further consideration for employment, once it is discovered that there exists a past conviction. However, to do so was often found to be improper on the part of the employer, and frequently the employer was held liable to the victim, the past offender. The purpose of this paper is to explore the current status, recent decisions, and legality regarding the use of arrest records in employment decisions.

007.2 "Civil Liability: Negligence as a Cause of Action Against Supervisors," H. E. BARRINEAU, III, University of South Carolina

Until recently, criminal justice supervisors and executives generally could not be held liable for the actions of their subordinates unless they directed, commanded, ordered, or otherwise participated in the wrongful conduct themselves. During the past 5 years, however, negligence has emerged as a viable cause of action in liability cases, especially those arising under Title 42 United States Code, §1983. If a supervisor or executive knew or should have known of unacceptable conduct on the part of a subordinate and did nothing about it or if the supervisor violated clearly established law which caused the subordinate to take the action, the supervisor can be found to have been negligent in training, supervising, directing, assigning, or retaining the subordinate and, therefore, liable for damages. This paper traces the emergence of negligence as a basis of supervisory liability and offers pro-active steps to be taken to prevent such liability.

007.3 "Athletes and Drugs: A Survey of Public Attitudes," LEO G. BARRILE, Bloomsburg University

Did the mass media coverage of baseball players' use of cocaine encourage retributive attitudes in the public toward drug users, particularly, athlete drug users? A survey of the local population attempts to answer this question.

PANEL 008 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: CURRENT ISSUES

008.1 "Eighth Amendment Proportionality Analysis and Capital Punishment," CHARLES W. THOMAS and KATHLEEN A. DUFFY, University of Florida

This paper traces the history and development of Eighth Amendment proportionality analysis from its early foundations in such holdings of the United States Supreme Court as O'Neil v. Vermont, Weems v. United States, and Trop v. Dulles to its application to capital punishment cases in Furman v. Georgia. The focus of the paper, however, is not on the origins or history of proportionality analysis. Instead, beginning with a consideration of the holdings of the court in Gregg v. Georgia, Proffitt v. Florida, Jurek v. Texas, Woodson v. North Carolina, and Roberts v. Louisiana—each of which was decided in 1976—we evaluate the recent fate of proportionality analysis as that fate is revealed in such landmark death penalty

This paper will provide a brief history of those conditions which ended American public executions and, in all states with a death penalty, rapidly brought executions within the confines of a designated state penitentiary. Its emphasis will be an account of the limitation on the number of persons who may be present: by number, occupation, relationship to the condemned, and by age. Some curious anomalies are apparent in this legislation. Several states which presently house juveniles on their death rows prohibit the presence of minors during the execution. First Amendment problems surface through limitations on the presence of the press. My primary research tool will be the statutes of all death penalty states and the occasional court case arising under these statutes.

The debate over the death penalty has raged for ages. What crimes or circumstances surrounding crimes should justify the use of the death penalty? Does the Eighth Amendment prohibit the use of the death penalty against those who have murdered others or committed crimes that offend the sensibilities of a normal prudent person? Is it right to rid society of those who have been proven to pose a real and serious threat to others, or should we contrive to support these people, while incarcerated, in the name of humanity? Can a judge and jury be God and decide whether someone should live or die? Should God and religion even play a part in a legal decision in a country where the separation of church and state is one of the fundamentals of its government? Through a discussion of relevant material, it is hoped that you will see that capital punishment, while not a deterrent to the statistically average murderer, if administered on a uniform basis with set guidelines, is a humane and ethical alternative for the protection of society.

Variation in crime level by type of crime over localities in metropolitan areas is due largely to the internal mobility of criminals among localities. The spatial distribution of crime by type at varying distances from the central city corresponds to the conceptual model of Von Thünen which originally described regional agricultural production around central cities. Such a spatial pattern of significant number of all crimes committed in the metropolis suggests some interesting concepts in the organization of law enforcement agencies and in the operation of policing which might improve the efficient use of anticrime resources. Police consolidation might have spatial patterns corresponding to the level of crime and crime patterns in the region. Police practices might be spatially differentiated to better address crime patterns. An empirical case study to test the hypotheses includes both cross-sectional and time-series data for an eastern metropolitan area.

Studies indicate that crime, as we know it, can be curtailed within the next 20 years or so through biomedical and other technological advances, many of which are already available. In this paper, the author examines these current and expected future advances and how they can be used to stop crime. Then the value issues raised by application of these advances are examined. Finally, the fate of the criminal justice system and future crime are discussed.

Many American police departments have adopted federally mandated affirmative action programs of preferential treatment regarding minority personnel practices. The goal of this concerted effort is to have the racial composition of sworn police officers more closely parallel that of the total work force in local areas. The purpose of this paper is to examine and to critique the ethical issues involved in the various methods that are being employed in this regard. I conclude that these practices are themselves discriminatory and not justified and should be discontinued. Police work
must be reserved for the most qualified, and merit should be the sole criterion of judgment.

**PANEL 010 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE**

010.1 "Response to the Violent Juvenile: Is 'Parens Patriae' to Be Scrapped?"
SUSAN REED, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

A growing number of states have drastically changed juvenile justice statutes. These amendments typically lower the age at which a child will be tried as an adult, increase the scope of offenses for which a child is transferred to adult court, and increase the severity of sanctions that are imposed. Reasons for this trend fall into three overlapping categories: a belief that juvenile violent crime has increased, a public climate that is hostile to the notion of a protective/therapeutic response to juvenile crime, and a sense that a separate justice for children has failed to protect the community from violence. Recent studies of children indicate biomedical/biogenetic causes of violent behavior. The juvenile justice system has not been equipped to treat these children. The resources necessary to make complex diagnoses are not available. The mental health system, which can diagnose, has lacked the commitment to and responsibility for these children. If the trend to adultify certain children continues, the author suggests that we do so for old children in order to protect their rights as fully as we do the rights of adults. The procedures establishing competency to stand trial and defenses involving diminished capacity should be as vigorous for children accused of serious offenses as they are for adults.

010.2 "Juvenile Delinquency and Mass Media with Special Reference to South Asia,"
ASHAKANT NIMBARK, Dowling College

Recent decades have witnessed the tides of mass media, urbanization, and industrialization sweeping the vast lands of the so-called third world. When the millions of people of South Asia encounter these new forces, they find themselves at the crossroads of new progress and new problems. While mass media, for instance, bring forth the prospects of synthesizing the old and the new, unifying the masses and the classes, and transcending the local to the global, they also pose new conflicts between groups, new tensions within communities, and new gaps between generations. This paper will explore the specific phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in the context of urban areas in South Asia. On the basis of interdisciplinary research, comparative analysis, and current observations, these questions are probed: (1) How is it that mass media, instead of unifying people, often divide them? (2) Is juvenile delinquency related to relative deprivation enhanced by media exposure? (3) Are the increased incidents of juvenile crime related to geographic mobility and urban crowding? (4) How far do urban influences extend to suburban and rural areas linked through media? (5) How do movies portray, glamorize, and moralize juvenile delinquents? (6) How effective are the law enforcement agencies? (7) How does the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in South Asia compare with western and other nonwestern societies? (8) In view of current developments, what seem to be the future trends?

010.3 "Police Attitudes Toward Juvenile Delinquency in Pakistan and Bangladesh,"
ZILLUR R. KHAN, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Based on the author's three attitudinal surveys (1968, 1978, and 1983), an attempt will be made to construct a theoretical framework within which attitudes of law enforcement officers in transitional societies such as, Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh, towards the law-breaking juvenile can be better understood. The assumption is that a clearer understanding of law enforcers' perceptions of different types of juvenile delinquents would aid criminal justice planners and reformers to make law enforcement functions of the police conducive to the prevention whenever and wherever possible, of crimes by juveniles and foster the successful rehabilitation of those convicted of such crimes.

**PANEL 011 CORRECTIONAL ARCHITECTURE**

011.1 "Violence in Prisons--Architectural Determinism,"
RANDY ATLAS, Atlas and Associates

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between architectural and environmental factors and incidence of inmate violence within four correctional institutions in the southern United States: Dade and Union Correctional Institutions, Florida State Prison, and Tallahassee Federal Correctional Institution. The study investigated overcrowding, types of housing, amount of living space available, location of assaults, and seasonal influences in relation to the propensity for and frequency of noncollective (inmate-to-inmate or inmate-to-staff) violent incidents. The prisons differ structurally and architecturally--two
are medium-security prisons and two are close-custody (maximum) security prisons—
and the study examined differences, if any, in the inmates' propensity toward
violence at the two types of institutions. The study's data included official
disciplinary reports of violence. A violent environment questionnaire (VEQ) was
administered to a sample of inmates and was designed to elicit their perceptions of
the degree of violence, privacy, and safety within the prison. Staff interviews
were also conducted which provided familiarization with the prison's administration
and physical plant during initial site visits. The results of the study determined
that there was no association between the increase in prison population and the
number and rate (per 100 inmates per prison) of violent incidents. It was found
that there was no intraprison association between the total number of square feet of
living space and the number and rate of violent incidents. The type of housing did
influence the frequency and rate of violence; dorms had a consistently higher rate
of assault than other housing types. Air-conditioned housing units also had a lower
rate of assault than housing units that were not air conditioned. While the study
reflected a trend for assaults to occur in areas of little to no supervision, highly
supervised areas were also frequent sites of violence. The effects of rainfall,
temperature, and moonphase apparently had no relationship with the rate of violent
incidents. The results of this study should be accepted with caution since they
represent only four prisons in Florida. Further research is needed to determine if
these results are unique or universal.

011.2 "Correctional Architectural Design: A Sociopsychological Approach," BARRY
GETZOW, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
This paper analyzes the evolution of correctional architecture. It contains a
survey of American correctional institutions from the advent of the first facility
to present day design. Advances in the understanding of human behavior have
contributed to changes in architectural design, especially as it relates to
correctional institutions. In this paper, it is demonstrated that some contemporary
designs actually facilitate harmonious interaction while, at the same time, ensuring
security and reducing the potential for disrupting occurrences. Comparisons are
made between old and new designs, and they are illustrated through the use of
architectural drawings. A second aspect of this paper relates policy development,
at the state and federal levels, to these changes.

011.3 "The Prison and Popular Culture at the Turn of the Century: A Slide
Presentation," FRANK MURN, Illinois State University
At the turn of the century, prison institutions and philosophy underwent change.
Although much has been written of prison structures and experiences during the
Progressive Era, visual images remain sparse. Coincidentally, the picture postcard,
a cultural invention of the late nineteenth century that served as a device of local
boosterism, flourished at the same time. These postcard images portrayed wishful
desire as well as reality and became important observations for interpretation. One
hundred forty postcards of state and federal prisons showing institutional
architecture and prison life have been made into slides. A slide presentation with
interpretive analysis is proposed.

PANEL 012 ROUNDTABLE: AMERICAN MISSIONARIES LIVING OVERSEAS:
PERCEPTIONS ON TERRORISM

012.1 "American Missionaries Living Overseas: Perceptions on Terrorism,"
CHESTER L. QUARLES, University of Mississippi
Interviews and questionnaires were prepared from over 50 sessions with missionaries
of three different denominational affiliations. The paper seeks to describe the
concerns about terrorism, crime, fire, and public safety by American missionaries.
Many myths about terrorism are challenged.

PANEL 013 CORRECTIONS AND THE FEDERAL COURT

013.1 "Explaining Federal Court Intervention in the Management of State
Correctional Institutions: Analysis of 'Cues' Present in State Inmate
Cases," ROBERT C. BRADLEY, Illinois State University
For the last two decades, federal court rulings, primarily made by district judges,
have been a substantial force in shaping the correctional policies of many states.
Currently, the penal systems in 31 states either have been modified by judicial
decrees or are operating under court orders, while another 9 are presently involved
in federal litigation. The purpose of this paper is to determine whether there are
certain identifiable factors or cues present in state inmate cases, which
contribute to the direct involvement of federal district judges in the
administration of state prisons. The cues which will be analyzed include: the
specific conditions or practices challenged in the litigation, the type of party petitioning for relief from the courts, and the nature of the remedy sought from the federal judge.

013.2 "Responding to the Prison Crowding Crisis: The Restructuring of a Prison System," BERNARD J. MCCARTHY, Jacksonville State University
This paper provides a case study of how one prison system has responded to the problem of prison crowding. It is generally acknowledged that prison overcrowding is a systemwide problem in criminal justice. In recent years, a number of state and federal task forces and study groups have recommended various proposals to deal with prison overcrowding. Many of these reforms have required the cooperation and coordination of other aspects of criminal justice. In reality, however, the responsibility for dealing with crowding has been largely left to the respective prison systems. This paper examines how one prison system has adapted to the stresses caused by prison overcrowding and focuses on the coping mechanisms developed to deal with the pressures generated by prison crowding.

013.3 "Change in Corrections--Compliance with Court Orders," MARY L. PARKER, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
This paper will explore the interactive processes involved in correctional compliance efforts when governed by party initiated consent decrees. The focus of this study is the Arkansas Department of Corrections and its progress toward court approved compliance with the elements of a consent decree signed in October 1978. The adoption of cooperative efforts and integration of ideas present within the decree evidence the catalytic effect of out-of-court negotiation as related to court ordered change. Intensive examination of this aspect of the process through which a constitutional stamp of approval was affixed in the Arkansas case will delineate the elements of a framework from which other institutions can pattern their interactive processes during change litigation.

013.4 "Toward an Empirical Understanding of Judicial Role in Prison Reform Litigation," BRADLEY S. CHILTON, Southeast Missouri State University
Much of the literature on the role of the judiciary in prison reform litigation is characterized by interminable debate. Whether concerned with judicial capacity, legitimacy, or degree of compliance by prisons, this literature often proves directionless and superficial because it is not grounded in rich, empirical description and analysis. The extant normative and empirical literature fails to give us a systematic understanding of these adjudication processes because of a focus on the actions/reactions of groups at some specified point in time after a court order. A more promising internal dynamic model for understanding these processes is offered by Phillip Cooper, focusing on the internal perspectives of key decision makers interacting over time in the management of remedial decree litigation. The paper develops and applies this internal dynamic model toward an empirical understanding of the judicial role in prison reform litigation.

013.5 "The Impact of Court-Ordered Prison Reforms on State Expenditures for Corrections," WILLIAM A. TAGGART, New Mexico State University
During the last 15 years, various states have been the subject of lawsuits brought by prison inmates challenging the constitutionality and conditions of their incarceration. In many instances, lower federal courts have rejected the long standing hands-off doctrine and ordered state prisons to comply with a host of requirements dealing with the operation and administration of correctional facilities. While this raises several issues related to the appropriateness, capacity, and effectiveness of the judiciary to undertake such policy action, perhaps none is of greater consequence than the actual impact of court-ordered prison reform. Except for a handful of analyses, however, little is known about the long-term impact of prison litigation on state political systems. This paper proposes to refine our understanding of the consequences of prison reform by examining the influence of judicial decisions on state expenditures for corrections.

014.1 "The Private Sector and Secure Treatment: The Western Youth Service Center," ALIDA V. MERLO, Westfield State College
The private sector's participation in the delivery of services to juveniles in the justice system has been increasing since the 1970s. This paper will briefly describe the history of the private sector's involvement and a design for evaluation which will be implemented at a small, secure treatment center for delinquent youths in Massachusetts. Since the closing of the training schools, the state has adopted a primarily purchase-of-care model. In September, a residential program for
delinquent youths was opened. This facility is owned and administered by the commonwealth, but the treatment program is provided by a private vendor. A description of this combined model of services will also be provided.

014.2 "Assessment of a Behavioral Modification Program in a Northern Florida Training School," KEVIN WATERS, Florida State University
This paper critically evaluates the impact of a university-based program intended to provide therapeutic services to 40 delinquents incarcerated in a northern Florida training school. The purpose of this paper is to provide a detailed examination of this offender treatment program and its effectiveness. The objective data are based upon a time-series analysis of the behavioral modification portion of this program. The results indicate that as the program progressed, organizational changes at the agency occurred. The changes altered the population of youth admitted into the facility. The original targeted juveniles exhibited extreme aggressive and assaultive behavior as evidenced by more serious write-up offenses. The population during later months of the program, however, exhibited more passive and cooperative attitudes—as their less serious offenses suggest. Possible explanations for these findings are discussed.

014.3 "Determinants of Recidivism by First-Time Juvenile Offenders," STEVEN E. BARKAN, University of Maine, Orono and LAURIE BENDIX
Surprisingly few studies have explored empirically the full range of possible determinants of recidivism by first-time juvenile offenders. This paper examines the factors associated with recidivism in a random sample of first-time juvenile offenders in central Maine. Intake forms completed by juvenile probation officers were coded for data analysis. These forms included measures of personality, family relationships, school performance, and other demographic and offense-related variables. The paper identifies several variables related to recidivism and draws on the findings to suggest future lines of research in the study of juvenile recidivism as well as first-time offending.

014.4 "National Survey and Assessment of 61 Treatment Programs for Juvenile Offenders," ALBERT R. ROBERTS, Indiana University
This presentation will report the findings of a national survey of model programs for juvenile offenders. The primary objective was to identify and assess those juvenile correctional programs which seem appropriate for replication by other facilities. Program administrators were asked to provide the following information: their rationale for selecting the program, program objectives, the number of juveniles completing the program each year (for the past 3 years), the overall annual cost, and evaluation results. My presentation (utilizing a multiple classification scheme) will analyze the 61 questionnaires and 54 program descriptions and evaluation reports which respondents have sent.

014.5 "Children of Inmates: The Hidden Victims," SISTER ELAINE ROULET, Bedford Hills Correctional Facility
The majority of women in prison are mothers and were often the sole caregivers of their children before incarceration. What happens to children after their mothers are arrested is left to chance. Other members of the family may pick up where the mother left off; sometimes state or county authorities step in. These now motherless children go through intense feelings of separation, guilt, and abandonment. The Children's Center at Bedford Hills Correctional Facility seeks to alleviate these feelings by providing a place where a mother and child can interact to strengthen and maintain the parent-child bond. The center is funded through the New York State Department of Correctional Services and is affiliated with Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn. Other activities of the center include parenting skills workshops for the inmate population, providing monthly transportation for the children to visit their mothers, and a summer program where the children visit their mothers for a week while staying with families in the area.

PANEL 015 WORKSHOP: THE SERIAL MURDER PHENOMENON

015.1 "The Serial Murder Phenomenon," MERLYN D. MOORE, Sam Houston State University
Serial murderers—what are they? What are their background characteristics, attitudes, beliefs, and behavioral patterns? How can the nation cope with serial murderers? What can society do? This workshop will identify the issues facing our society resulting from this phenomenon of serial murderers and discuss the criminal justice system's response—the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime.
016.1 "Crisis Intervention: A New York State Model," ANN M. KUREK, New York State Department of Corrections
All corrections personnel should be informed via training of the possible resolution of a crisis situation within our institutions through negotiations, rather than, or as an alternative to, physical force. New York State Commissioner of Corrections, Thomas A. Coughlin, III, has required that each of New York state's 50 facilities have personnel trained in skills and tactics geared to resolving crisis situations (disturbances) through negotiations, along with a plan of action. The goals of the New York State Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU), developed in 1978 through a federal grant, include: development of concepts to reduce injury and risk of death, development of a communication system which would point out the probability of a problem, development of research and training of specialists in the area of negotiations, coordination of CIU with emergency response techniques (CERT), and assessment of the situation after the disturbance has occurred. In 1980, the federal grant expired and the state picked up the unit. Today, New York has 210 situation controllers in the field, making up 18 teams. The goals of the unit have been expanded, and teams may be deployed for routine conflicts and major incidents. All team members are committed to negotiating as an alternative to physical force and providing for a state of readiness in their facilities. Team members take on interchangeably eleven roles that are clearly defined when the team has been deployed at a major incident. I would like to share with you and my corrections colleagues elements of crisis intervention including the Early Warning System, Hostage Takers and Groups, Deployment of the Team, Negotiator Tactics and Strategies, Team Skills Training, Readiness Training, Suicide Talkdown, Hostage Survival, and Management of Disruptive Inmates.

016.2 "Drunken Driving: A Comprehensive Clinical/Legal Model of Intervention," LAURENCE A. FRENCH, Laconia State School and JOHN VOLLMANN, Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice
Increased public pressure to remove the drunken driver from our nation's roads has put increased pressure on our criminal justice system to find adequate clinical and legal responses to this phenomenon. Police are expected to apprehend and prevent drunk drivers from doing harm, while the courts are pressed to impose mandatory sentences and to interpret the constitutionality of road blocks, discretionary arrests, breath analyzers, and the like. Corrections, in turn, must accommodate the influx of short-termed and weekend clients sentenced for drunk driving. On the other hand, alcoholism is considered to be a chronic clinical syndrome—one requiring medical and clinical interventions. Even then the criminal justice system plays a significant role in this treatment process. Our model addresses this needed marriage between the criminal justice and clinical treatment systems in providing a viable treatment response to drunk driving.

016.3 "A Typology of Pre-sentence Probation Investigators," JOHN ROSECRANCE, University of Nevada-Reno
There is a lack of knowledge about the most basic of probation services—the pre-sentence investigation. In order to develop an understanding of this service, I present a typology of probation officers who conduct these investigations. An analysis of data, drawn from 15 years of probation experience and qualitative interviewing of court personnel, revealed that officers use pre-sentence reports to advance personal careers and individual perspectives. The usefulness of pre-sentence investigations is questioned, as well as the willingness of the probation bureaucracy to provide an environment conducive to objective reporting.

016.4 "A Social Systems Theory of Corrections," ANTHONY W. SALERNO, Glassboro State College
The relationship between theory and practice in corrections has been minimal and has thus far been restricted to specific treatment techniques. The present article attempts to explore a new area, a theory of corrections. The author contends that the effectiveness of correctional treatment relates to four system factors: control, homogeneity (of clients), interaction (of clients), and cultural continuity.

016.5 "An Examination of the Effects of Judicial Characteristics on the Sentencing of Felony Offenders," ANNMARIE KAZYAKA, University of Maryland
In the last few years, interest in the effects of judicial characteristics on the decisionmaking of judges has generated a great deal of research. Much of this research has focused on white, male judges because of the limited number of minority members on the bench. As positions on the bench become increasingly open to minorities, opportunities to study the effects of gender and race of the judge on
sente ncing ar ise. This study examines the impact of judicial characteristics on the sentencing of felony offenders in Detroit, Michigan. Particular emphasis is laid on the investigation of the effects of the race of the judge.

**Panel 017 Criminal Law and Social Policy**

**017.1 "The Anti-Arson Act of 1982," Kathleen M. Simon, Appalachian State University**

When Congress passed the Anti-Arson Act of 1982, authorizing and directing the FBI to permanently classify arson as a Part I crime in its Uniform Crime Reports and enlarging the investigative power of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms to include arson crimes caused by fire, neither the Washington Post and New York Times nor the national newsmagazines took note of its passage. Its significance, however, did not lie on its face. This law should be seen in the social context in which it evolved: from a perceived problem to be solved to the enactment of a solution by Congressional action. The intent of this paper is to depict that context and, in so doing, suggest that the form of the law represents the resolution of several struggles among particular social and economic interests in society, and though adopted in the name of a national interest, it actually resulted in the salvage of a federal bureau and the socialization of a private industry's problem.

**017.2 "Rape Legislation as Social Policy: Changing Policy, Changing Laws," Kathryn Kidd, University of Tennessee**

Rape has long been a serious problem, and rape legislation often reflects and supports social policies. The author examines rape legislation as social policy and the effects of social action on legal changes over the last two decades. After a brief overview, including a general history of rape and the development of sanctions against rape which include the development of legal stances, the author looks at several theories which support rape's special status in the law, at three proposed models for change, at the pros and cons of such solutions, and at changes that have been effected in this area.


In 1984, the Village of Oak Park adopted a local ban on the possession of handguns. That action has been a dominant issue in local village politics to this date. On November 5, 1985, at the regular school board election, Oak Park voters may vote in an advisory referendum as to whether that ban should be continued. The proposed paper will analyze the activities of the pro and anti-ban forces over the past 2 years and will attempt to draw some inferences regarding the impact of this single issue and those actively involved on both sides on other aspects of local politics and local elections in the Village of Oak Park—specifically the 1985 election of a new Village Board and the School Board Election of November 5.

**017.4 "A Review of Laws Regarding Obscenity: Common Sense v. the Law," Larry M. Lance, University of North Carolina at Charlotte**

Sociologists are constantly working to formally define and measure concepts pertaining to contemporary society. One concept that has attracted widespread attention and concern is obscenity. Because obscenity has received such widespread attention, because issues of human rights in the context of obscenity are currently being debated, and because such large sums of money are involved with obscenity, it seems evident that further clarification of obscenity is needed. This study focuses on the evolution of public and legal definitions of obscenity. A discussion of obscenity tests as a result of recent Supreme Court rulings is presented.

**Panel 018 Police Administrative Leadership: Issues in the '80s**

**018.1 "Diminution of Organized Labor Influence on Police Unionization," Larry T. Hoover, Sam Houston State University**

Many of the issues surrounding police unionization revolve around the question of whether it is indeed a traditional union movement. The police labor movement today is best described by the term fragmented. Organized labor representation of police officers in the United States is provided by every conceivable type of labor union, association, fraternal organization, and professional group. They exert substantially varying degrees of influence upon management of police operations. The paper provides a recent history and report on the current status of major police labor groups. Documentation includes the representation provided officers in the nation's 100 largest cities and a trend analysis of representation changes in the last decade. This analysis indicates significant losses by organized labor.
(AFL-CIO affiliates) and gains by independent associations which affiliate only in weak federations. These changes are indicative of an affinity for a professional association model rather than traditional unionization. Several implications for police management ensue.

016.2 "The Myth of the Deputy Chief," JOHN T. O'BRIEN, New York Institute of Technology
Most American police agencies have a single deputy chief or second in command. The deputy serves as chief in the absence of the commander and acts as an aide to the chief. The deputy sometimes commands a major division. It is better to have two or three deputy commanders of equal rank to lead the line, auxiliary, and staff units. This permits rotation in command to test a number of possible successors. One deputy chief will often dominate the department and may even eliminate rivals lower down in the organization. The deputy may take control of sensitive corruption prone areas such as public morals. The single deputy chief is a vestige of the now discredited military model of law enforcement and should be abandoned.

018.3 "The Predictive Genius of Raymond Fosdick," JAMES N. GILBERT, Radford University
The paper will profile the predictive skills of Raymond B. Fosdick, who authored the classic American Police Systems in 1920. Using his book as a foundation, the paper will demonstrate his genius in predicting numerous problems and developments in police administration which have come to fruition.

018.4 "The Powers That Be," THOMAS H. COOK, Southside Virginia Community College
The First Amendment guarantees the freedom of the press. But every freedom has its concomitant responsibilities, and in recent years, the press have not always exercised theirs with appropriate discretion. Investigative journalism sometimes gets out of hand. Short of re-amending the Constitution, what methods do we have of controlling abuse of discretion by the press? Freedom of religion has been interpreted to include some freedoms from religion. Does the doctrine of freedom of the press also imply some freedoms from the press if it is to be successfully implemented? Is there any constitutional or other basis for such an assertion? What ethical issues and doctrines are involved here, and how, in particular, are the efforts of the police affected by recent judicial interpretations of the freedom of the press?

PANEL 019 WORKSHOP IN DBASE III FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCHERS AND PRACTITIONERS

019.1 "Workshop in dBase III for Criminal Justice Researchers and Practitioners," GREGORY L. MUHLIN, New York State Psychiatric Institute, and A. E. DREYFUSS, Goldmine Resources
This workshop will present the fundamentals of database management on the microcomputer using dBASE III. Emphasis will be placed on the use of this popular software package to assist in the planning, project management, data collection, and analytic phases of criminological research. The uses of this program to facilitate the effective management and evaluation of criminal justice programs will be stressed.

PANEL 020 REFORMING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

020.1 "Juveniles and Justice: The Need for Reform," DIANE C. DWYER and ROGER B. McNALLY, SUNY-Brockport
The juvenile justice system, particularly the juvenile court, continues in its demise; that is, the traditional (historical) concept of juvenile justice is quickly losing its unique identity and slowly emulating the adult justice system. This paper will be the fourth of a series of three previous research papers ("Child Savers/Child Advocates," "Juvenile Court: An Endangered Species," and "The Juvenile Justice System: A Legacy of Failure") that will serve as the basis for a position paper on a model code of juvenile justice. The authors will present a position of juvenile justice that they believe should be the model of justice for the duration of the century. The paper will critically analyze the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) present course of actions.

020.2 "Isolating the Juvenile Offender and Its Implications for Correctional Policies in New York State," CLAYTON H. OSBORNE, New York State Division of Youth and SIMON L. SINGER, SUNY-Buffalo
Since the passage of New York's Juvenile Offender Law in 1978, the proportion of juveniles confined to secure facilities has increased. Similarly, the status of
juvenile offenders (JOs) has resulted in a change in the treatment orientation of the state's Division for Youth. More resources have been spent on the cost of providing secure confinement for the increasing population of JOs. Furthermore, the decision to release a juvenile convicted of a violent offense has shifted to the state's Division of Parole. The impact of these and other changes that has resulted from the JO law on the traditional treatment objectives of the Division for Youth are discussed.


In 1977, the Washington State Legislature enacted radical modifications of its juvenile justice code. Explicitly abandoning the parens patriae philosophy of the juvenile justice system, a justice philosophy was adopted. Provisions of the law include a determinate sentencing structure, the divestiture of status offenses, greater due process rights for juveniles, and a formalized diversion process which emphasizes accountability rather than treatment. This code is perhaps the purest application of a justice philosophy anywhere in the country. This paper brings together the available research on the implementation of the law and provides additional up-to-date data to assess how the introduction of a justice approach has influenced equality, fairness, and punishment levels in Washington's juvenile justice system.

020.4 "Attempted Reforms of U.S. Juvenile Justice: A Historical Review," WALTER BAEZMUELLER, University of Minnesota-Duluth

The juvenile courts in the United States struggle with the treatment philosophy based on the principle of parens patriae and the increasing demands for due process rights of children and youths as guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution. The issue of the broad powers of juvenile courts and the real and assumed misuse of these powers is not new. The paper presents a review of the history of juvenile justice in the United States and critically evaluates early attempts at reform in the light of social control and the religious and class biases of early reformers.

020.5 "Policy Reform in Juvenile Justice: Examples of Innovation and Regulation," SUSAN GUARINO and LEE KIMBALL, Massachusetts Department of Youth Services

Serious offenders have commanded the intensive focus of policymakers on a national level despite an absence of consensus over the statistical reality of an increasing problem. Evidence from the federal Violent Juvenile Offender Program indicates that public perceptions about chronically violent juvenile offenders in the early 1980s seriously overestimated the incidence of the problem. Policies set in motion to manage the problem were accommodated by expanding the definition of the chronically violent offender and by widening the net of confinement and control. During the past decade, the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services (DYS) has implemented major reforms in the handling of serious offenders and has expanded its secure care capacity by 175 percent. At the same time, trends in the number of delinquent youths in Massachusetts indicate that the overall volume of youthful offenders has decreased. How have other states organized their policies for serious juvenile offenders? This analysis focuses on a ten-state survey that we conducted on secure programming during the spring and summer of 1985. The states were selected to highlight demographic and statutory characteristics. In addition to Massachusetts, other states in our study include: California, Colorado, Florida, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, and Washington. The findings address questions regarding the use of nondetention secure programming in 1984, as well as the nature of net-widening trends in secure care policy between 1974 and 1984. The relationship between trends in delinquency and the official response at both juvenile and adult levels of the correctional system are analyzed in the context of recent political challenges to the parens patriae model. Massachusetts DYS reforms will be examined in depth as an example of organizational innovation to avoid statutory regulation.

PANEL 021 THE EXCLUSIONARY RULE TODAY: POLICY ALTERNATIVES

021.1 "Police Decertification: A Remedy for Police Misconduct," STEVEN PURO, St. Louis University

No abstract available.

021.2 "The Exclusionary Rule at the Circuit Level: Geographical and Policy Patterns," DONALD W. JACKSON and JAMES W. RIDDLESPERGER, JR., Texas Christian University

A-12
The Burger court in the last decade or so has created a number of limitations on the application of the exclusionary rule. While the court has been engaged in step-by-step revision of policy, pressure on the high court's docket has made it difficult for the court to scrutinize closely otherwise routine exclusionary rule cases. In this study we examine the universe of federal circuit court opinions since 1969, in which the exclusionary rule is mentioned, to discover regional patterns or patterns that otherwise seem to reflect policy deviations from the rules as laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States.

021.3 "Investigative Detentions v. the Exclusionary Rule," ALTON SLANE, Muhlenberg College
No abstract available.

**Panel 022 Challenging Crime: Juvenile Justice**

022.1 "Age, Jurisdiction, and Sanction, Investigating the Consequences of Age-Determinate Prosecution," JOEL P. EIGEN, Franklin and Marshall College
No abstract available.

022.2 "Where Have the Kids Gone?" BROOKE E. SPIRO, Adelphi University
No abstract available.

022.3 "Primum Non Nocere: The Impact of Status Offender Legislation on Juvenile Justice Policy During the Past Two Decades," JOHN WATKINS, University of Alabama and SALLIE WATKINS, University of Alabama-Birmingham.
No abstract available.

**Panel 023 Issues in Correctional Reform**

023.1 "Pre-trial and Post-trial Recidivism: A Comparison in New York City," MARY A. ECKERT, New York City Criminal Justice Agency
Are patterns of rearrest while on pre-trial release similar to those of a post disposition period? Do these two patterns share more common or more disparate determinants? To address these questions, a cohort of 4,164 adult defendants arraigned in New York City in October 1980 were followed through March 1982. Information on both pre-trial and post disposition rearrests was gathered. Rearrest patterns are compared in terms of their overall incidence and charge seriousness and are related to the charge of the initial arrest, time at risk, a defendant's criminal record and other defendant characteristics. The implications of the findings for preventive detention practices are presented.

023.2 "Public Opinion on Prison Reform," PHYLLIS G. KITZEROW, Westminster College
One of the interesting questions about prison reform has been the willingness or unwillingness of the public to support initiatives in this area. Some poll data, notably the Gallop Poll of April 4, 1983, on prison reform, suggests widespread support from the public. This support shows up even when the question of paying more taxes to support such initiatives is asked. Other poll data gives a more mixed picture. What seems to be the overall current public opinion on this issue and why does it not translate into action is addressed. Ian Taylor's work is used to provide a framework for explanation of why resources are only grudgingly diverted to this end.

023.3 "An Analysis of Community Based Corrections Implementation: The Oregon Case Example," KENNETH VIEGAS, University of Oregon
The state of Oregon enacted a Community Corrections Act (CCA) in 1976. The act provided for local determination of the level of participation. Lane County has opted to participate at the minimum level because of a traditionally high rate of class "C" felony commitments to state institutions. The pay back penalty made it financially undesirable for the county to engage in CCA unless sentencing practices could be altered. The county is now committed to a higher level of participation based on the pressure of jail overcrowding and a moratorium on the pay back. The situation is analyzed in terms of the sequence of actions, the policy outputs, the policy performance, policy outcomes, and policy feedback. Policies are outlined in terms of actual and perceived consequences, intended and unintended consequences, and substantive impact. The data are arranged in temporal order from August 1979, to January 1986. The analysis explores the interaction of prison overcrowding, jail overcrowding, and CCA utilizing state and local overcrowding studies.
**Panel 024: Implementing Justice Policies: Evaluation Research**

024.1 "Perceived Effectiveness of the Chicago Crime Commission—Insiders v. Outsiders," DENNIS HOFFMAN and VINCENT WEBB, University of Nebraska at Omaha

This paper seeks to determine the perceived effectiveness of the Chicago Crime Commission in influencing public policy during the period of 1980-1985. Focused interviews with insiders (e.g., the Commission's Executive Director, members of the Board of Directors, and general members) as well as outsiders (e.g., the police chief, the sheriff, the state's attorney, and other criminal justice and governmental authorities) will be the main source of data. Implications of the findings are discussed as they relate to the privatization of criminal justice and citizen participation in crime prevention.

024.2 "The Impact of U.S. v. Leon: A Preliminary Inquiry," TIMOTHY S. BYNUM, Michigan State University and CRAIG D. UCHIDA, and DENNIS P. ROGAN, University of Maryland

The 1984 U.S. Supreme Court decision in U.S. v. Leon established the good faith exception to the exclusionary rule. Through this ruling evidence obtained from the execution of a search warrant would not be excluded at trial if it is later discovered that the affidavit is factually incorrect and the police acted in good faith in seeking and executing the search warrant (i.e., were unaware of the factual errors). This paper reports on the preliminary results of a study to determine the impact of this ruling on search warrant practices. This research is based upon a random sample of 30 medium and large jurisdictions across the country. Telephone interviews were conducted with police administrators, detectives, and prosecutors in each location to obtain a description of the warrant process in each of these jurisdictions and the immediate impact of Leon on these practices.

024.3 "Implementing the Death Sentence in Florida: A Time-Series Analysis," SCOTT DECKER and CAROL KOLFIELD, University of Missouri-St. Louis

No abstract available.

024.4 "Implementing Community Policing: Problems and Prospects," JACK R. GREENE, Temple University

No abstract available.

**Police Research Issues of the Past Twenty Years**

025.1 "Deadly Force," JAMES FYFE, American University

No abstract available.

025.2 "Preventive Patrol and Response Time," WILLIAM SPELLMAN, Police Executive Research Forum

No abstract available.

025.3 "Fear Reduction," ANTHONY PATE, Police Foundation

No abstract available.

025.4 "Investigations," JOHN ECK, Police Executive Research Forum

No abstract available.

**Panel 026: Historical Perspectives on Crime and Justice**

026.1 "The Aristotelian Conception of Justice," DAVID FARMER, Virginia Commonwealth University

This paper presents an analysis of the Aristotelian concept of justice. It addresses two main questions. Does Aristotle's doctrine of the mean break down when it comes to justice? How should we understand Aristotle's concept of justice and the application of the doctrine of the mean? This paper criticizes the views of selected commentators on these questions and offers another view of the matter.

026.2 "Ethnic Crime: Making It in American Social History," JAMES M. O'KANE, Drew University

How do ethnic and racial minorities in American life make it from the bottom, eventually achieving middle-class respectability? This paper examines one disreputable route—ethnic crime and illustrates how past minorities (e.g., Irish, Jews, Poles, and Italians have done it, and how current minorities (e.g., Blacks and Hispanics) are emulating these historical mentors. Factors relevant to the rise and eventual decline of ethnic groups in crime are examined and how the larger issue of
the group's overall status in American life impacts on criminal success and eventual failure.

026.3 "The 'Terza Scuola' of the Italian Socialists," CHARLES B. FIELDS, Saginaw Valley State College

When one examines the contributions of the Italians to criminological literature, Beccaria and the biologists (Lombroso, et al.) come to mind. Bonjger, Schafer, and others, however, remind us that while the Italian biologists dominated the 1890-1920 period, a third school did, in fact, emerge; the Terza Scuola of the Italian socialists. Scholars such as Filippo Turati, Bruno Battaglia, Napoleone Colajanni, Emanuele Carnevale, and others contributed much to the sociological and criminological literature of the early 20th century. Very little of their work, however, has been translated into English and subsequent editions have not been available even in Italian. Given the predominance of the biological sciences and the emergence of the fascists in Italy, this is perhaps understandable. This paper summarizes the author's effort to compile and translate the most important works of the Terza Scuola.

026.4 "Psychological Consequences of Social Disorganization," GREGORY GROSE, Green Bay Correctional Institute and WALTER GROVES, University of Wisconsin at Green Bay

Our intention in this article is to offer a new positivistic account of criminal behavior which combines two levels of analysis. On the one hand we shall be concerned with an historical/structural account of crime causation and to this end shall employ a macro-structural orientation. The strategy here is to explain rates of crime as they are correlated with aggregate characteristics of certain ecological areas, e.g., heterogeneity, mobility, and inequality. The second level of analysis will incorporate a psychological or phenomenological dimension which will spell out what social disorganization means to persons experiencing it. This analysis will rely on the works of Karl Marx and Ernest Becker and their respective treatments of species being and cosmic heroism.

027 FAMILY, DELINQUENCY, AND CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

027.1 "Intrafamily Child Sexual Abuse in the 1980s: A Parallax View," JO BETH WOLF, Keene State College

Depending on perspective, sexual abuse of children by a natural or surrogate parent is any one of the following: a serious crime, an event which indicates family dysfunction, a temporary lapse in moral judgment by the offender, or a symptom of a society in crisis. In many communities intrafamily child sexual abuse receives sporadic but intense publicity in the press and selective attention or inattention by personnel in the understaffed criminal justice, health care, and service delivery systems. As a result the offense is either a crime ignored or a problem treated symbolically. Most communities lack agreed upon objectives, the attitude favorable to an interdisciplinary task force approach, and the funding necessary to prosecute, to treat, or to explore the crisis. This paper examines the factors which account for successful handling of the problem, what is likely to be the experience of most communities, and how to move from a parallax view to a community consensus about intrafamily child sexual abuse.

027.2 "Criminal Histories of Child Sexual Abusers," MARILYN FORD and ROBERT E. FORD, Niagara University

Recently, national attention has been focused on the problem of child sexual abuse. Yet little is known about the criminal history records of the sexually abusing offender. Are these offenders exclusive in the types of crimes they commit, or have they been involved in a range of criminal behaviors? This paper analyzes the arrest histories of offenders involved in sex offenses against minors reported to the police in calendar year 1984. Over 250 cases are analyzed.

027.3 "Factor Dimensions of Family Interaction in Delinquent and Normal Populations," V. SCOTT JOHNSON and JANA K. WINDLE, Eastern New Mexico University

Items describing self-reported interactions between family members were factor analyzed for data sets obtained from college students and incarcerated juvenile offenders. The procedure produced interpretable but different factor structures for the populations. Further analysis suggested the sufficient condition moderating the child's going to college rather than reform school was the parent's attempt to set limits rather than the family interaction style. Attempts to predict personality characteristics of the delinquents based upon derived factor scale scores revealed a minimal congruence between family type and delinquent type. Thus conditions external to the family seem to moderate the personality type of the delinquent.
027.4 "Behind the Deviance Rates: An Ongoing Methodological Dilemma," LINDA DUMAS, University of Massachusetts-Boston

Approximately 40 percent of the child abuse cases comprising the national incidence rates are reported from organizational settings such as hospitals, schools, and social service and law enforcement agencies. Although interorganizational goals differ, members are legitimated to ascribe stigmatizing identities to clients. Ascriptions, as outcomes of social processes between professionals and clients are constituted, in part, by face-to-face encounters, conversations, verbal and written accounts, out of context interpretations of events, professional judgments, and impressions created by deference, demeanor, and overall presentation of self. These activities coalesce into broad patterns of organized conduct which sustain and continually recreate the raison d'etre for organizational life. Finally, they become the evidence for the professional decisions which so profoundly affect the lives of clients and families. This paper examines the relationships between the socially organized activities and the production of child abuse rates. The hospital, health care takers, and the phenomenon of child abuse are being used as prototypes of organizations, professionals, and social deviance. Rate production, as comprised of two components, is (a) the social organization of activities underlying the recognition, processing, and reporting of child abuse, and (b) the categorical group of behaviors which the rates purport to indicate. I argue that these components are diverse, if not mutually exclusive, phenomena and require analytical distinction if the rates are to be epidemiologically useful for preventing the occurrence of maltreatment to high-risk children in families across socioeconomic and racial continuums. Findings have implications for people in all age groups, from infants to elders, wherein incidence rates are used as guidelines for public policy planning.

**Panel 028: Deterrence Studies**

028.1 "Sting Operations: Crime Deterrence or Crime Encouragement," RICHARD A. RAUB, Illinois Department of State Police

Antifencing or sting operations appear to result in a decrease in property crimes after arrests are made but during their operation do crimes increase? The media regularly reports on these operations. Recoveries of stolen goods and arrests are substantial. Convictions, because of documentation, remain high. There are some researchers who claim that because of the increased ease in disposing of property criminals are encouraged. The success of the Illinois Department of State Police, Division of Criminal Investigation, in antifencing operations led to a study of the question of whether or not crimes were encouraged. Two sting operations were studied, one in western Illinois and the other in central Illinois. The projects took place from 1979 through 1982. Because of distances separating the operations, no halo effects were expected. It is not the high successes in terms of property recovered, arrests, and convictions. Both appeared to have some effect in terms of reducing the number of property crimes after their termination. Their operation had no effect on increasing crimes during the active period. The department examined changes from two perspectives. First, changes in crimes were compared at the location before and during the project. No changes occurred. This agreed closely with a separate analysis of data contained in a U.S. Department of Justice report on sting operations in three major cities. Second, a comparison between property crimes in the area where the sting operated and in counties with similar size cities but geographically removed showed that crimes were the same or decreased slightly. The findings from two sources suggest that the argument that sting operations encourage crime is moot.

028.2 "Are Long Prison Sentences Effective Deterrents?" JAMES F. HARIAN, U.S. Probation Department, U.S. District Court, Brooklyn, New York

A previous analysis of 500 convicted, armed, urban bank robbers examined in detail their social and criminal backgrounds. The analysis revealed few sophisticated professional criminals but rather a cohort of socially disorganized young adult, previously arrested, property offenders. The courts, however, imposed heavy prison sentences for deterrence, focusing on the professional robber stereotype. A fourfold typology of offenders based on career patterns rather than the crime was proposed as a basis for more selective sentencing. A followup study of the imprisoned robbers' adjustment after release on parole raises questions concerning the deterrent effect of heavy sentencing for this category of offender.

028.3 "The Impact of Local Alcohol Ordinances on the Crime Rate of Tennessee Cities," R. THOMAS DULL and DAVID J. GIACOPASSI, Memphis State University

All cities (population 10,000 or more) within the state of Tennessee were examined to explore the impact of local alcohol ordinances on several deleterious behaviors,
including criminal behavior as measured by UCR index offenses. The alcohol ordinances ranged from dry (total prohibition) to wet (sale of alcohol permitted through both stores and bars). In addition, we explored the dependent variables of mortality rates resulting from motor vehicle deaths, suicide, and liver disease.

028.4 "Public Attitudes Toward Critical Issues of Criminal Administration: A Metropolitan Survey," WINFIELD BOLLINGER, University of Toledo
On October 12, 1984, President Reagan signed Public Law 98-473 which contained Title II, the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984. This far-reaching criminal legislation allowed judges for the first time to use preventive detention; revised federal sentencing procedures to encourage longer and more mandatory sentencing; abolished federal parole, and altered the use of the insanity plea. Together with the hardening attitude in the Supreme Court regarding the exclusionary rule, a considerable debate is now under way regarding the future direction of criminal administration. Against this backdrop of controversy, several questions were designed and incorporated into a regional citizen survey of the Toledo metropolitan area, a typical mid-sized industrial city, in order to examine the nature of public support for the assumptions underlying the current discourse on criminal justice. This paper analyzes the nature of the debate regarding criminal procedures and brings to bear public attitudes regarding these critical issues. The data base includes the results of 400 telephone interviews in the metropolitan area and is broken down and analyzed in terms of sex, age, income, and educational level.

PANEL 029 POLICE: TWO DECADES OF REFORM

This paper synthesizes the literature in police management since The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society was published in 1968. An overview of the police management issues addressed by the task force is presented. The trends in police management literature are discussed and evaluated with reference to the task force report.

029.2 "Miranda v. Arizona: Twenty Years Later," H. E. BARRINEAU III, University of South Carolina
Twenty years ago the United States Supreme Court decision, Miranda v. Arizona, sent shockwaves through the law enforcement community. Critics argued that this single decision would be the downfall of effective law enforcement, the future would find lawyers riding in every patrol car, and no confession could ever be used in a criminal case again. Twenty years later there are no lawyers in patrol cars, confessions are being obtained and entered as evidence in criminal trials, and generally speaking, the police have completely accepted and complied with the mandates of Miranda. In fact, the so-called antipolice decision can now be viewed as being a propolice decision—one which caused the law enforcement community to professionalize its operations. This paper reviews the decision, the aftermath, and the decisions which followed, and focuses on the positive aspects that have evolved as a result of Miranda v. Arizona.

029.3 "Police Nonlethal Force Policies: A Critique and Analysis," FRANK A. SCHUBERT, Northeastern University
The author has collected information on the police use of nonlethal force. This information was provided by approximately 75 municipal and county police agencies located in all regions of the country. The information was collected in order that more might be learned about efforts by police administrators to control the use of nonlethal force. It is in a department's use of force policy that police administrators indicate their efforts to structure, confine, and check police discretionary decisionmaking in this most important subject area. The paper will present the results of a content analysis of this data base and include recommendations for improving police use of nonlethal force policies.

029.4 "Civilian Oversight of Police: Has the Climate of Opinion Changed in Twenty Years," RICHARD J. TERRILL, Wayne State University
Twenty years ago the idea of civilian review or oversight into complaints alleging police misconduct was considered a dead issue. The city of New York's board was voted down in a referendum, and Philadelphia's board was in its waning years of existence. Today, there has been a renewed interest in civilian review in several cities across the United States. The purpose of my paper is to compare the climates of opinion that existed twenty years ago with that of today in order to explain the apparent transformation in attitudes about this very controversial and often sensitive issue. Four factors are singled out for particular attention. They include: the politics of urban government, the nature of the police bureaucracy,
the state-of-the-art of citizen participation in the public sector, and the role of the judiciary in resolving conflict.

**Panel 032 Challenging Crime: Plea Bargaining**

032.1 "Caseload Pressure and Plea Negotiations," MICHAEL THOMSON, University of Cincinnati
No abstract available.

032.2 "Plea Bargaining in a Free Society," CANDACE McCOY, California State Department of Justice
No abstract available.

032.3 "Felony Arrest Processing--A 100 Year Court Study," GEORGE WATSON, Chadron State College
No abstract available.

**Panel 033 The Politics of Crime Prevention**

033.1 "Some Political Implications of Establishing a Crime Prevention Program: A Case Study," ALLEN E. WAGNER, University of Missouri-St. Louis
In 1984, the city of St. Louis began the first phase of Operation Safestreet, a community crime prevention program based on some of the more positive ingredients of earlier crime prevention efforts in other cities. The program has five separate elements ranging from the lighting of porches, to target hardening, to the publication and distribution of a newsletter. One of these consists of a combination of traffic diversion and the creation of cul-de-sacs. Opposition to the installation of the diverters and street closures began almost immediately. This opposition ranged from letters to the editors of local newspapers, to the first attempt in St. Louis history to recall an alderman, to a court suit. This paper is a chronicle of the unanticipated citizen reactions to a crime prevention effort designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime and to improve neighborhood security, reactions which have implications for anybody or any agency considering the institution of such a program.

033.2 "Crime Prevention and Social Control: An Exploration into Activism," ROBERT WALSH, University of Houston-Downtown
The purpose of this paper is to stimulate interest and interaction among peers in a comprehensive approach to social deviation in general and crime in particular. A concept is proposed that deals with the issue of crime being a product of social interaction and asks what can be done to alter that interaction in a limited way to achieve acceptance and yet have a significant impact on crime.

033.3 "Crime Prevention as Protracted War: A Shift to Guerilla Strategy in the War on Crime," PHILLIP W. RHOADES, Corpus Christi State University
Traditional police patrol and investigative strategies evolved into a war on crime similar in theory to conventional war. Suppression of crime through increasing patrol manpower, increasing the technological sophistication of equipment, and stressing the apprehension of offenders through investigation were aspects of this losing warfare strategy. The strategy and tactics of guerilla war can be examined for a theoretical base which unites innovations in policing and leads to a viable preventative approach to the problem of crime. Neighborhood watch, case management in investigations, seizure of financial assets, community relations, targeting repeat offenders, and educational crime prevention tactics may be theoretically connected in a protracted war on crime.

A proposal for a new national crime plan, now under consideration in the White House, will be explained. Building upon the experiences of the past, the new plan calls for the Office of Drug Abuse Policy to be redesignated as the Office of Crime Planning, thus putting all coordination of crime planning in the White House, not just that on drug abuse. Planning will be done in six phases, over a 2-year period with state and local government leaders doing the bulk of the work.

**Panel 034 The Legal Process: Ethical Issues**

034.1 "The Ethics of Plea Bargaining," B. GRANT STITT and SHELDON SIEGEL, University of Michigan-Flint
It is generally agreed that whether we like it or not, plea bargaining, which has
become an institutionalized practice within our criminal justice system, has achieved the status of being a functional necessity. Without plea bargaining the system would collapse upon itself as court dockets grew exponentially. This paper examines the ethical issues involved in the plea bargaining process and offers suggestions as to how the goal of justice of all might be better secured when such a process is operating.

034.2 "Ethics of Plea Bargaining among the Judiciary," DEAN J. CHAMPION, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
On the basis of interviews with 42 criminal court judges in Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Nashville, data reveal several important discrepancies between the codes of conduct prescribed in the Tennessee Rules of Criminal Procedure relating to guilty pleas and actual judicial conduct. Judges are obliged to inquire of defendants pleading guilty to felonious crimes: (1) Do defendants realize that their guilty pleas waived certain constitutional rights? (2) Do defendants plead guilty because they are guilty? (3) Do defendants understand the nature and consequences of the guilty plea? (4) Is there a factual basis for the charges to which the defendants are pleading?

034.3 "The Recent Change in the Federal Insanity Statute: A Misplaced Burden of Proof," JEFFERSON INGRAM, University of Dayton
The recent decision by the Congress to place the burden of proof of insanity on the party asserting the defense may prove to be unfair as well as unwise. For proof of guilt, the prosecution normally must prove all the elements of the crime, including proof of the requisite mens rea. The exception provided under the new statute permits a criminal defendant to suffer a conviction on less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt of all elements of a given crime.

034.4 "A Comparative Study of Trial Judge's Perceptions of Law Enforcement Officers Case Preparation, Appearance, and Attitudes While Testifying," LYLE L. SHOOK, Auburn University
This study compares the observations of trial judges in Alabama and Minnesota in relation to their observations of uniformed law enforcement officers courtroom preparation, appearance, and attitudes while they testify. The study asks the judges how frequently they observe over 60 behaviors and to what extent each behavior damages the officers' credibility. The comparison of the two states presents additional questions in reference to inservice training and criminal justice education.

PANEL 036 PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

036.1 "Moral Discourse and the Origin of Juvenile Delinquency as a Social Category," DEVEREAUX KENNEDY, SUNY-Cortland
In its American context, juvenile delinquency, viewed as a social category, first came into being in Atlantic coastal cities in the 1820s. The category of juvenile delinquency first emerged as part of what I propose to call a moral discourse, which linked together poverty, ignorance, and vice through the concept of pauperism and opposed it to wealth, power, virtue, and knowledge through the concept of stewardship. I first indicate the uniqueness of this moral discourse by contrasting Jacksonian attitudes and policies toward relief and penalty with those of the American colonies. Then I identify the preconditions for the emergence of this moral discourse: changes in American Protestantism, the first prison reform movement, and the postrevolutionary crisis of relief in Atlantic coastal cities. Then I sketch the general parameters of the discourse showing how it produced both the struggle against pauperism and the prison discipline movement as its effects. Finally, I show how this discourse determines the point of emergence of juvenile delinquency as a concept, fixing its meaning, and limiting its possible social uses and effects.

036.2 "Delinquent and Criminal Behavior as a Result of Collective Behavior," JOSEPH J. MOTIVANS, University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse
Theories of crime and delinquency have focused on the normative subcultures which give rise and provide support for law violating behavior. Many delinquent and criminal acts involve more than one individual. Crowdlike interstimulation may lead to actions which are not a part of individuals' normative behavior. Not only vandalism but assaults and property crimes of all types may involve the process of collective dynamics. The actions are not limited to the spur of the moment behavior when suggestability may be particularly high. As in many examples of acting crowds, the individuals become involved in achieving a given objective and persevere until activity comes to a logical conclusion, i.e., commission of a crime. The paper
examines the steps in this process along with implications this explanation has for criminal justice decisionmaking.

036.3 "The Implications of the 'Dark Figure of Punishment' for the Definition of Crime," JEROME B. McKEAN, Florida Atlantic University

At law and in the attempts of criminologists to define their subject, crime and punishment are firmly linked. Despite this linkage, criminological methodology and research emphasize the study of behaviors that are potentially punishable but undetected by those with the authority to punish—the dark figure of crime. It is just as important to study the use of punishment by authorities where no criminal behavior occurs, has been detected, or has been found to occur through the judicial process—the dark figure of punishment. The dark figure of punishment poses logical problems in defining crime and empirical problems in measuring crime, as well as raising a number of implications for the explanation of crime. This paper establishes and illustrates these contentions.

036.4 "Rape Panic': Definition of a Crime Problem and Community Response," STEPHEN J. BRODT, Ball State University

This paper is a case study of the response of a college campus to reports of rapes and attempted rapes during the late summer and fall of 1984. Articles in the college newspaper and segments on television newscasts focused attention on these crimes and created alarm and anxiety within the student body. A variety of crime control measures were suggested 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.

036.5 "Personal Sexual History and the Trivialization of Rape," EUGENE J. KANIN, Purdue University and EDWARD LEVINE, Loyola University of Chicago

Although there have been numerous studies implicating extralegal (nonevidentary) factors as having an influence on the assessment of the seriousness of rape, e.g., race, age, attractiveness of the victim, few have contended with the unique life experiences of the individual making such judgments. One notable exception is the Zillman and Bryant investigation which rather convincingly demonstrated that experimental subjects, both male and female, after massive exposure to pornography, give significantly shorter sentences to a rapist than did the controls. We hypothesized that if massive exposure to explicit sexual activity could function to desensitize one regarding the seriousness of rape, then an individual's sexual history could feasibly also function to alter perceptions regarding a rape event.

On a sample of 350 university students we tested the hypothesis that individuals with restricted sexual histories will be prone to view rape as a more serious offense, while those with more extensive histories will view rape as less odious. A statistical analysis employing analysis of variance unequivocally supported our hypothesis. The sexually most experienced not only viewed rape less seriously but also refused to acknowledge that forced coitus, given certain antecedent consensual sexual activity of the pair, constituted rape.

PANEL 037 RESEARCH ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE


Short-term (5-10 years) trends in crime and juvenile delinquency are examined using FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) data on crimes known to the police and arrests, National Crime Survey (NCS) data on victimization, and National Youth Survey data on self-reported delinquency. The focus is on FBI index offenses, but less serious offenses are also considered. FBI statistics indicate generally increasing rates of crime, while NCS and NYS data indicate generally stable and occasionally decreasing rates of crime. Data on the self-reported incidences of delinquency are more compatible with arrest data than are data on self-reported prevalence of delinquency, but the two self-report measures are more compatible with one another than with arrest data. Attempts to reconcile official statistics with victimization surveys and self-report studies seem unlikely to overcome the differences between the different sources when trends in crime, rather than rates of crime at a single time period, are considered.

037.2 "The Utility of Aggregate Data in Assessing the Relationship Between Prison Crowding and Recidivism," OBIE CLAYTON, JR., University of Massachusetts at Boston

In 1980, Farrington and Nuttall published a highly cited article dealing with the effects of prison crowding upon recidivism. The authors state that overcrowded prisons are not very effective in dealing with the problem of recidivism. Gaes in
1983 reacted to the Farrington and Nuttall study suggesting that the use of aggregate data may have biased their findings. Additionally, Gaes (1983) was critical of Farrington and Nuttall’s measure of density and also cited their failure to control for certain demographic and criminal history variables. This research examined the relationship between prison crowding and post-prison release behavior (recidivism) of inmates in the state of Georgia during the 1970s when prison crowding was at an extremely high level. Utilizing the statistical techniques of zero-order, partial, and lagged correlations, we discovered that a rather impressive initial relationship between density and recidivism vanished when the age of the departing prisoners was controlled. Further analyses revealed a disparity between aggregate and individual data. Based on these findings we suggest that future research on crowding and recidivism should always control for demographic and criminal history variables and should utilize both aggregate and individual data whenever possible. Aggregate data has the tendency to overestimate the relationships in the analyses.

037.3 "An Alternative Method for Measuring Injuries to Victims of Violent Crime," ROY B. ALLEN, Southwest Center for the Study of Hospital and Health Care Systems
This paper focuses on an alternative method of measuring the severity of injuries experienced by victims of violent assaultive crimes. Most attempts by social scientists to measure injury severity have been neither medically accurate descriptions of injuries nor medically acceptable measures of injury severity. The present paper reports the attempt to apply a lesion-specific nonclinical injury severity scale (the abbreviated injury scale (AIS)) to a sample of crime victims whose injuries were severe enough to be life-threatening. Attention will be given to the validity of applying the AIS to these injuries and to the difficulties in doing so.

037.4 "The Measurement of Cynicism Among Police Chiefs," JOHN P. CRANK and ROBERT M. REGOLI, University of Colorado; ERIC D. POOLE, University of Colorado-Denver, and ROBERT G. CULBERTSON, Eastern Montana College
Regoli’s (1976) modification of Niederhoffer’s 1967 police cynicism scale is assessed for its reliability and validity for police chiefs. A principal components factor analysis uncovered three underlying dimensions of cynicism. Each was conceptually consistent with those constructed by Regoli (1976) for police line-officers. Thus, the findings of this research offer evidence for the stability of these subscales.

037.5 "Does the Abolition of Capital Punishment Affect the Homicide Rate? A Reanalysis of the Archer-Gartner Data Set," GLENN FIREBAUGH and CHARLES WILMOTH, Vanderbilt University
In a recent important study, Archer and Gartner (Violence and Crime in Cross-National Perspective, Yale, 1984) conclude that the abolition of capital punishment does not lead to an increase in homicides. That conclusion is obtained by comparing before and after homicide rates for a group of countries where the death penalty has been abolished. However, by using only the years immediately before and after abolition, Archer and Gartner fail to exploit fully their longitudinal data. In this study we reanalyze their data with more sophisticated techniques (e.g., Box-Jenkins) to see if their results still obtain when the entire time-series is analyzed.

Panel 038 THE JUDICIAL PROCESS AND JUVENILE OFFENDERS
038.1 "A Case Study of Juvenile Court Decisions and Their Effects on Outcomes," ANTONIO FABELO, Texas Criminal Justice Policy Council
This paper examines the decisions at different junctures of the juvenile court process and their effects on re-referral classification decisions and outcomes. A random sample of cases referred to juvenile court in a mid-size city of a midwestern state was used to analyze variables affecting decisions on detention, screening, and final disposition. The cases were then followed-up for 2 years to determine how the prior decisions affected subsequent re-referral classification decisions and case outcomes. Emphasis is made in reviewing legal and service gaps constraining the decisionmakers effectiveness in classifying cases.

038.2 "An Analysis and Comparison of Plea Negotiations in Seven Juvenile Courts," JOSEPH B. SANBORN, JR., Glassboro State College
This research, conducted in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, demonstrates that juvenile court plea bargaining is not monolithic. Rather, there are significant variations from one court to another. These variations in juvenile court plea negotiation
include the type of plea bargains consummated, the motivation behind the negotiation, the colloquy attending the guilty plea, and the effect upon sentencing. Because juvenile court plea bargaining is a relatively uncharted area, the varieties it assumes need exposure and further study so that we know it in its various dimensions and so that we have an idea what, if anything, should be done about it.

038.3 "The Child Courtroom and the Child Sexual Abuse Victim," IMogene L. Muyer, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Research studies on victims of child sexual abuse have demonstrated that most offenders are members of the child's immediate family. Early studies of incest emphasized family disorganization and collusion and stressed the importance of preserving the family through therapy. These studies argued that the greatest harm to the child occurred when the offender was processed through the criminal justice system. But recent studies have suggested modifications to the police investigations and court proceedings that would minimize the trauma for the child victim/witness. This paper will explore the child courtroom as a viable alternative to the traditional societal response to child abuse cases.

038.4 "Case Attrition in the Juvenile Justice Process," Belinda R. McCarthy, University of Alabama-Birmingham

Although case attrition has received considerable attention in studies of the criminal justice system, it has been virtually ignored in research on juvenile justice. This paper assesses the previously unexamined issue of delinquency case attrition. The types of cases that deteriorate from the juvenile justice process and reasons for judicial dismissals in a traditional juvenile court are examined. Recommendations for improving case management are offered.

Panel 039 Sanctioning Offenders

039.1 "The Thirteen Year Imprisonment Wave," Robert L. Bonn, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

This paper addresses the conference theme, "Twenty Years of Challenging Crime in a Free Society," by exploring the past 13-year dramatic rise in the rate of imprisonment. Three questions are raised: (1) Whatever happened to the stability of punishment hypothesis? (2) What are the implications of extending the punishment net? and (3) What should happen to the imprisonment rate over the next 20 years? Data are presented to show that the 13-year trend sharply refutes the stability of punishment hypothesis. An argument is made that high rates of imprisonment are at some point intolerable and unaffordable. Finally, the model of a decent society is used to challenge criminologists to find ways of cutting the present rate of imprisonment in half during the next 20 years.

039.2 "The Risk and Programmatic Needs of Institutionalized Career Criminals," Deborah G. Wilson and Gennaro F. Vito, University of Louisville

Most states now have some form of career criminal statute. These states, like Kentucky, are institutionalizing career, repeat offenders for lengthy periods of time. This study is an attempt to look at some of the risk and programmatic needs of career criminals. The analysis involves a comparison of the risk and programmatic needs of these inmates to the inmates who constitute the remainder of the institutional population.

039.3 "The Life Without Parole Sanction: Its Status and Potential Impact on Corrections," Derral Cheatwood, University of Baltimore

A recent article has suggested that we may see an increase in the number of states passing life-without-parole statutes for capital crimes in an attempt to avoid wholesale executions and in order to satisfy the public's demand for more rigid sentences. We consider the status of current provisions for life-without-release, and examine the relationship between incarceration rates, violent crime rates, and life-without-release provisions. We also suggest that, should this provision become widespread, it could pose significant problems for corrections, many of which would be relatively new to the field and most of which would be difficult to deal with given current funding and facilities. We conclude by briefly noting some of these problems.

039.4 "The Sentencing Process by Race and Sex in an Eastern State," G. Lynne Lackey, Cheryl Kaplowitz, and Beverly D. White, Johns Hopkins University

A statewide data bank reporting sentencing practices and outcomes has been tapped to describe the process of sentencing as experienced by black and white and male and female defendants. Analysis focuses on process variables such as disposition type.
(plea, trial, etc.) and availability of PSI's as well as on descriptive characteristics of offenders (e.g., prior record, relationship to the court at time of sentencing) and offenses (e.g., seriousness of offenses, vulnerability of victim).

039.5 "Uses and Applications of the Kentucky Persistent Felony Offender Statute," GENNARO F. VITO and DEBORAH G. WILSON, University of Louisville

The state of Kentucky has a persistent felony offender statute which enhances sentences for career, repeat offenders. This statute can be applied to any offender with two or more felony convictions. The application is not mandatory, and is used at the discretion of the prosecutor. This study is an attempt to assess the uses of this persistent felony offender statute in one large, metropolitan jurisdiction of Kentucky.

PANEL 040 PUTPOURRI III: STILL MORE THINGS I'VE WANTED TO SAY (OR PUBLISH) BUT WHICH NOBODY WANTED TO HEAR (OR READ) - A CONTINUATION FROM THE LAST TWO YEARS

040.1 "Court Guidelines in Police Promotion," JOSEPH SROKA, North Carolina Central University

No abstract available.

040.2 "What is 'Adequate Protection'," JOHN FLICKINGER, Bowling Green State University

No abstract available.

040.3 "Rethinking the Generalist/Specialist Model of Policing in the Era of Professionalism," CAROLE GARRISON and KENNETH MCCORMICK, Akron University

No abstract available.

040.4 "Fear of Crime: A Pilot Study," HOWARD TRITT, Kent State University

No abstract available.

040.5 "Pre-Conviction Release of Identification of the Accused: Some Problems and Suggested Solutions," GERALD RIGBY and WILLIAM BESS, Bowling Green State University

No abstract available.

040.6 "Legal Issues in Police Negligent Training," ROBERT MEADOWS, Glendale College

No abstract available.

PANEL 041 ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF LAW

041.1 "The Ordering of Ordered Liberty," DENNIS D. MURPHY, Armstrong State College

Criminal justice is an ideal that must be achieved—if at all—at some point along an order-disorder continuum. The social control function of law reinforces norms by suppressing deviance, but another way of viewing this would see deviance not as bad per se but as bad only because it threatens social order. It is order that must be maintained if society is to be sustained. The problem for a free society, then, to achieve the ideal of criminal justice through striking a propitious balance between society's interest in order and the individual's interest in freedom. In the context of the making and enforcing of criminal law, the problem is further complicated by nonexclusivity of the interests noted: society theoretically strives to enhance freedom and the individual has an obvious stake in order. Through analysis of social contract, models of law formation and other concepts, the ordering of ordered liberty shall be explored in this paper.

041.2 "Criminal Justice and Omissions to Act," MICHAEL PAYNE, University of Dayton

This paper examines the contention that omissions to act are just as immoral as actions, and that therefore omissions resulting in harm should receive the same legal punishment as actions resulting in the same harm. The first section of the paper introduces and explains the above thesis. The second section critically examines Jeffrey Reiman's argument for this thesis in his book, The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison. This thesis is the basis for Reiman's contention that business executives who failed to install adequate safety devices were guilty of murder when workers died on the job. The third section critically examines the defense of the thesis in "The Marxist Conception of Violence" by John Harris, which is perhaps the classic argument for the thesis, and which reveals that Marxism
typically employs the thesis in his book, *Basic Rights*, which applies the thesis to the plight of third world countries. The paper concludes that criminal justice and criminal law ought to regard actions as more immoral than omissions to act, but that there are exceptions to this as a general rule that are important to criminal justice.

041.3 "Legal Thought, Communicative Action, and Language: Habermas, Rossi-Landi and Whorf—Toward a Necessary Synthesis," DRAGAN MILOVANOVIC, Long Island University, C.W. Post Campus

This paper will bring together three theses concerning the relationship between language and legal thought. It will consist of an explication, critique, and a modest attempt at synthesizing the three perspectives. The overall thrust of this political economic analysis is in determining/clarifying such phenomena as linguistic alienation and exploitation in relation to lawfinding and lawmaking. Hence the thesis of linguistic fetishism (Rossi-Landi), the Sapir-Whorf linguistic relativity principle, and the recent statement of Habermas concerning communicative action will be addressed.

041.4 "Critical Legal Studies and the Critique of Criminal Justice," DAVID O. FRIEDRICH, University of Scranton

One of the more interesting and controversial recent developments in the study of law has been the emergence of a body of scholarship referred to as critical legal studies. This paper reviews the brief history of the critical legal studies conference, identifies some of the principal themes of scholars active with the conference, and attends to the main arguments of those who have attacked the movement. An attempt is made to position critical legal studies in relation to other critiques of law, including the humanistic critique and the Marxist critique. Finally, the question of how relevant or irrelevant the style and substance of critical legal studies scholarship is to the concerns of students of criminal justice is considered.

041.5 "Post-Conviction Rights of the Criminal Defendant," RICHARD SNARR, Eastern Kentucky University and JESS BOWE, North Carolina Central University

After the defendant has been adjudged guilty of a particular crime, all of the defendant's rights are not thereby terminated and even confinement does not necessarily follow. Due to the various types of crimes committed and the varied personalities and backgrounds of the different defendants, it is not surprising that a single method of correctional measures is inadequate and virtually uncommon. There is great merit in the argument that disparities in sentencing patterns cause tremendous unpredictability and injustice in the criminal system. But it would not be argued by any sensible defendant that the various mechanisms, such as parole, probation, and suspension of sentence, utilized in the present court system, should be abandoned to obtain more equitable results. These mechanisms reflect a growing trend in the American society in support of a rehabilitative approach to the problem of criminality and an attempt to control recidivism. As a consequence of such a trend, prisoners are now afforded more legally recognizable rights and are attempting to continue their struggle behind the prison walls.

**PANEL 042 POLICE TRAINING IN THE 1980s: ISSUES AND CONCERNS**

042.1 "The Police ROTC Program: A Management Perspective," ROOSEVELT E. SHEPHERD, Shippensburg University

The focus of this paper is upon the police ROTC concept as developed by Jonathan Rubinstein and Adam Walinsky. The concept was developed out of the belief that a police corps would be a viable way of increasing police manpower while keeping costs down. Modeled after the military ROTC program, the police corps has received some support as a workable training and recruiting strategy. This paper presents another point of view. It presents the results of the author's survey of chief executives of the major city police departments, state police agencies, and the larger county police departments. These findings present a different position than that posited by the concept's creators. At the same time, several favorable positions emerge from the study which have positive and important implications for academic programs and their directors. The author suggests some strategies for these program directors based upon the supporting positions of the chief executives of the police agencies.

042.2 "Developing an Innovative Model for Training Community Police Officers," ROBERT C. TROJANOWICZ, Michigan State University and JOANNE BELKNAP, Michigan State University

As community policing has gained in attention and implementation, the process of
training foot patrol officers has become increasingly important, since training affects the role and effectiveness of the police officers. This paper will discuss conventional police training, as well as differentiating the occupational roles required of foot v. motor patrol officers, and the implications this has for training. Special needs in training foot patrol officers will be discussed: public speaking, community education, and community diagnosis. The focus of the paper will be on developing an innovative model for training community police officers in the future.

042.3 "Recruit Training and Officer Fatality," MARY FRANCES MCMAHON and DONNA C. HALE, University of Baltimore
The purpose of this paper is to regionally compare officer fatality/assault with the recruit training curricula of the police academies across the United States. Using data from a national study of police recruit training curricula (94 percent response rate), the authors address the number of training hours assigned by the individual police academies to disturbance calls, traffic, arrest situations, and criminal incidents, and compare these hours with the Uniform Crime Reports (statistics recording officers injured or killed handling these types of incidents). The implications of this study are exhibited by the recommendations it offers for the training of future police officers.

042.4 "Police Training and Civil and Vicarious Liability," STEPHEN J. MANDRA, National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training
No abstract available.

043.1 "Sentencing in a Free Society: An Assessment of the Impact of the President's Crime Commission on Sentencing Reform," MARVIN ZALMAN, Wayne State University
No abstract available.

043.2 "The Legacy of the President's Commission: Theory Versus Structure," WILLIAM F. BENGSTON, St. Joseph's College
No abstract available.

043.3 "Assessing the Impact of the President's Commission: The Lessons of History," JAY S. BERMAN, Jersey City State College
No abstract available.

044.1 "A Critical Look at Experiential Education in Criminal Justice," BILL WAKEFIELD and JIM KANE, University of Nebraska at Omaha
Throughout the history of education, experiential education has quite often been a controversial issue when considered at the post-secondary level of education. Many traditional education advocates have often labeled these types of learning experiences as a waste of time, a way for instructors to get out of doing real teaching, or simply a glorified social experience with minimal value. On the other hand, there are those who have been very enthusiastic in their support of this type of experience and quite confident of its contribution to the educational experience (McHugo and Jernstedt, 1979). Many point to the downfall of a traditional liberal arts education during the sixties and a need to develop other teaching innovations (Hitchcock, 1973). The recent periods of higher education have been characterized by much controversy, but there has been more than a passing interest among educators in many traditional fields in attempting new and innovative teaching techniques. Is there substance to these arguments and what relevance do they have for criminal justice education? How important is experiential education to the overall worth of a sound, academic criminal justice program? The present study is part of a larger project in which the authors are attempting to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of experiential education to the criminal justice major in the post-secondary school (Wakefield, 1979; 1984). Particular focus will be directed at the 4-year institutions while keeping in mind other types of criminal justice education programs. Specifically, this panel will address: (1) various formats for experiential education which can be adapted and integrated into existing criminal justice programs; (2) the relative importance of experiential education from an academic and practical perspective; and (3) faculty/student perceptions of various formats for experiential education.
046.1 "Self-Evaluation of Role of Lay Judges in West German Courts," NANCY TRAVIS WOLFE, University of South Carolina

On the basis of empirical research in the Federal Republic of Germany, an analysis can be made of the perceptions which lay judges, who serve on the bench with professional judges, have of their own role in the criminal courts. In questionnaires and interviews, the lay judges were asked about their own participation (for example: whether they felt hampered by lack of legal knowledge or access to case documents prior to the trial, whether their effectiveness increased with time on the bench, about the nature of the relationship between professional and lay judges). Additionally, the respondents were queried concerning their views of theoretical aspects of the mixed court system for example: whether lay judges actually influence the decisions, whether the system as a whole was advantageous or disadvantageous, whether they had recommendations for improved incorporation of lay judges). Because of controversies pertaining to the demographic profile of lay judges and the selection process, questions were included which elicited information on these points.

046.2 "Dutch Criminal Justice Policy in the Eighties: A Move Towards a More Repressive System?" INEKE HAEN MARSHALL, University of Nebraska-Omaha

The Netherlands is typically depicted in the international criminal justice literature as having a very lenient, nonpunitive approach to crime control. Over the last few years, however, a shift has taken place in the direction of less leniency. For example, in the summer of 1985, a government advisory commission recommended the construction of several new prisons and a more frequent use of preventive detention. In the area of drug enforcement, the trend recently has been in the direction of stiffer penalties and less tolerance. The purpose of the paper is (1) to describe the recent changes in Dutch criminal justice policy and (2) to attempt to explain the reasons for these changes. Reference will be made, among other things, to the relatively high level of fear of crime among Dutch people and to the more conservative political climate of recent years. The main sources of information for the paper are government publications and articles in Dutch professional journals.

046.3 "The Crown Prosecution Service in England and Wales: A New Development," ROBERT W. BARROW, University of South Alabama and RICHARD A. CRABB, Kent County Solicitor's Office

The Prosecution of Offences Bill, which received the Royal Assent in May 1985, heralds the most important reform of the English criminal justice system this century. The bill creates a Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) headed by the Director of Public Prosecutions, who will be responsible to the Attorney General. For the first time, defendants in England and Wales who are charged by the police will have their cases reviewed by an independent Crown Prosecutor prior to a court hearing. Cases going to trial will be presented in court by a Crown Prosecutor, or by a lawyer instructed by the CPS. The CPS will lie at the heart of the criminal justice system and its objectives are to be independent of the police; to improve the quality of decisionmaking and case preparation; and to ensure that decisions are not improperly influenced. This paper will address some of the major implications of the new service, which should come into operation in early 1986.

046.4 "The English Prosecutorial Systems: Twenty Years of Fundamental Change," FRANK E. DEVINE, University of Southern Mississippi

Twenty years ago England had a prosecutorial system founded upon traditional values of amateurism and generalism. In 1986, a Crown Prosecution Service will be introduced. It is founded upon the values of modern rationalized bureaucracy. This change can be analyzed into three stages. In 1966, English prosecutions were overwhelming, police conducted often without legal assistance. By the midseventies a majority of police forces had created ad hoc, nonstatutory prosecuting solicitors departments adjunct to them. In 1986, a professional national bureaucratic service independent of the police will replace the traditional prosecutorial structures. This 20-year change provides our excellent example of a Weberian movement from traditional to bureaucratic institutions and has enormous implications for further change in English criminal justice.

047.1 "The Potential Role of Artificial Intelligence in Law Enforcement," WILLIAM L. TAFOYA, FBI Academy

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a branch of computer science devoted to the simulation of human intelligence. After two decades of frustration and failures,
dramatically successful AI programs in such fields as medicine and geology are today capturing the imagination of big business and government. This paper discusses the potential applications of fifth generation technology to the problems of law enforcement. An ongoing research and development project of the FBI Academy's Behavioral Science Unit and its National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC) will also be discussed.

047.2 “Police Oral Interview Boards: What Do They Measure?” LARRY GAINES, TERRY COX, and STEVE FALKENBURG, Eastern Kentucky University

This study examines the rating behaviors of police raters interviewing approximately 70 candidates for police officer. It is postulated that most dimensions used in oral interviews are artificially contrived, having only a minimum relation to actual job dimensions. Moreover, these oral interview dimensions are stated in generalistic terms giving raters great latitude in their ratings. As such, it is important to determine what raters are rating in these situations. This study examines candidates' personality, demographic and aptitude qualities in relation to dimension and total interview board scores to determine if dimension clarity exists or if raters are actually rating other factors.

047.3 "The Rise to the Top: An Analysis of Police Chief Career Patterns," JACK E. ENTER, Georgia State University

One of the problems identified by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice was the lack of trained and intelligent leadership in police agencies. A recommendation of the commission to help develop more competent leadership was the recruitment and employment of individuals, both police and nonpolice, from outside the police agency for positions of police leadership. The 1984 study examined the career paths of 117 police executives to determine if police agencies have embraced more nontraditional methods of selecting their leadership. Four career pattern typologies emerged as being the primary routes to the position of a police executive of a major urban law enforcement agency in this nation. Demographic characteristics (education, age, tenure, etc.), as these variables related to the typologies, are also discussed.

047.4 "Rewards in Law Enforcement: A Historical Perspective," STUART H. TRAUB, SUNY-Cortland

As a means of better facilitating law enforcement and crime control in the Old West during the period 1870-1890, rewards came to be viewed as an indispensable tool in attempts to establish law and order. This paper will examine the role of rewards and reward systems in law enforcement, historical problems associated with offering rewards for suspects and known fugitives, as well as the role of rewards in contemporary American criminal justice.

Panel 048 Juvenile Delinquency: A Comparative Approach

048.1 "Why Juvenile Delinquencies Are/Were so Few in Japan," SADAHIKO TAKAHASHI, Kin-Ki University and KOICH KIKUTA, Meiji University

No abstract available.

048.2 "Preventing Juvenile Delinquency in Taiwan," LEE-JAN JAN, West Georgia College

Taiwan, with its economic success in recent years, is also experiencing a tremendous increase in crime; especially alarming to the people and the government are the rising juvenile delinquency rates. Therefore, there is an all out effort at all levels of the government and by civic organizations to put together a set of coordinated programs to combat this situation. This report will provide the most current statistical information on the situation, including the age, sex, and education of the youth, the type of offense, and the treatment facilities. The current programs that Taiwan has employed or are being planned are concentrated mostly on the prevention of juvenile delinquency, and this will be the focus of this paper. The cultural differences in defining juvenile delinquency and the resulting differences in methods of prevention will be discussed.

048.3 "Spain's Official Response to Juvenile Delinquency," THOMAS M. ANUSZKIEWICZ, Akron YMCA/Phoenix Serious Juvenile Offender Program

The presentation summarized the consultation provided by Dr. Anuszkiewicz to the Spanish Council of Youth Protection. Topics include: the structure of the Superior Council of Youth Protection and its juvenile facilities; analysis of needs, issues, and technical aspects relevant to delinquent youth programs; comparison with the Phoenix Serious Juvenile Offender Program and the United States juvenile justice system; and delineation of funding issues related to the operation of juvenile justice programs in Spain versus the United States. The presentation finishes with
recommendations for further international collaboration between Spain and the United States in the area of juvenile justice and adolescent interventions.

049.4 “Parental Controls Over Deviant Behavior of Adolescents: A Cross-Cultural Investigation,” VINCENT J. HOFFMAN, Michigan State University
A study done in the republic of Korea examining family environment, interactions between parents and adolescent offspring, and how the interactions relate to the youth's involvement in deviant behavior. The sample consisted of interviews with 50 socioeconomically middle- and poor-class parents in a section of a large Korean city. Data were gathered on parent relationships to teenage adolescent offspring, the parents' perceived control over the offspring, and extrafamilial variables perceived as loosening traditional control. Parents of children with records of delinquency were compared on several variables with parents of relatively nondeviant youth. The variables included: time family spent together, parents occupation, family finances, adolescent’s school environment, youth peer relationships, being away from home, expectations of parents for children, length of time in the neighborhood, and the extended family and its relationships with the interviewee family. Results examined included traditional support systems of the Korean family, types of systems which are operable today, and their effect on deviant behavior of youth.

**PANEL 049 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS**

049.1 “Community Based Corrections in Pennsylvania: A Recidivism Assessment,” JAMES L. JENGELESKI, Shippensburg University
The project under present study was initiated to rigorously review Pennsylvania's Community Service Centers (currently 15 in operation) and their impact on reducing recidivism rates. Approximately 500 of the Department of Corrections 14,000 inmates are assigned to Community Service Centers throughout the state. The Community Service Centers are the department's instruments for providing initial support to inmates in their first steps back into society by providing individual and family counseling services, employment counseling, vocational and educational guidance, in-resident programs such as those dealing with drug and alcohol abuse, and finally a gradual reduction of custodial control as the inmates' acceptance of personal responsibilities increases. This study will evaluate the impact of participation in several Community Service Programs compared to nonparticipation of those who were imprisoned which were released from prison and placed on parole and its effect on recidivism rates.

049.2 “The Effectiveness of Community Based Corrections: The Massachusetts Experience,” DANIEL P. LECLAIR, Massachusetts Department of Corrections
Research by the Massachusetts Department of Corrections has demonstrated a link between the installation of community based correctional programming and a systematic reduction in the recidivism rate of state prison releases. Research over a 15-year period involving a cohort of 12,768 prison releases had consistently supported this finding. The present paper seeks to provide a general summary of the Massachusetts research, to address the critical issue of the effect of program selection processes on the research results, and to focus more specifically on the base expectancy method of effectiveness evaluation. It is the author's intent to generate a discussion of these issues and to draw out experiences of individuals familiar with similar programming and research in other jurisdictions.

049.3 “Risk and Recidivism Among Massachusetts' Parolees,” RICHARD LUNDEN, Massachusetts Parole Board
The question of how parolees fare after release from prison is important to decisionmakers and is one that is very often asked. Prior research has shown that the majority of parolees have successful parole outcomes, however, there is still a certain percentage of parolees, who by either technically violating the conditions of their parole or by being arrested again, end up being returned to prison. If a profile could be developed which distinguished high-risk parolees from those posing a lower risk, decisions regarding parole release could be made on a more consistent and justifiable basis. Concern has also been expressed in regard to how release to residential programs effects the parole outcome of parolees participating in such programs. So while the primary purpose of this study is to provide an updated account of the overall recidivism rate of Massachusetts parolees, the study also attempts to provide a descriptive profile of characteristics which tend to distinguish high-risk parolees from those posing the least amount of risk. Additionally, the study is designed to provide information regarding the recidivism rates of parolees released via residential programs.

049.4 “Easing the Transition: A Policy Analysis of Post Release Programs,” KEVIN N. WRIGHT, SUNY-Binghampton and DAVID E. DUFFEE, SUNY-Albany
The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice agreed in The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society that crime could be reduced through programs to facilitate the transition from prison to the community. As a result of this impetus, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania established, as part of its adult corrections system, 14 post-release centers. The authors of this paper were hired to evaluate the program. From 1974 to 1977, we studied the organization, programs, operations, and outcomes of the centers. In the end, we concluded that the centers were effective. We left the project believing that community treatment centers would become increasingly an integral part of the correctional system. Obviously, we were wrong. In this retrospective paper we explore the reasons for this, analyzing the multiple goals of corrections of noting the insignificance of recidivism to policy decisions.

**Panel 050 Women as Professionals in Criminal Justice: Issues and Problems**

050.1 "The State of International Information on the Treatment of Professional Women in Criminal Justice," NANCY GROSSELFINGER, Florida State University

A committee at the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders submitted the draft resolution on the fair treatment of women by the criminal justice system for adoption by the Congress and the United Nations General Assembly. This paper explores the current state of information available, at the international level, on the situation of professional women in the criminal justice system, including police and corrections administrators, judges, educators, researchers, and policymakers.

050.2 "Hispanic Women and Policing: A Study of Attitudes and Perceptions," MARY HOPE ORTIZ, Pan American University

Women who enter the occupation of policing find themselves in a very traditional, conservative, authoritative, male-dominated profession. Women are presently entering police work in greater numbers, however, Hispanic women are typically underrepresented in the group of females entering policing. Hispanic women face more than the problem of being female in a typically male occupation for they must also face the problem of the prescribed role assigned to them from birth by their ethnic heritage. Hispanic females learn their proper roles early in life. They are allowed much less freedom than boys and emulate the expected female role by helping with younger family members and doing housework. Hispanic women pay a price by breaking away from traditional roles. Identifying attitudes and perceptions of Hispanic women toward the role of females in law enforcement provides valuable insight for future recruitment of these potentially valuable police officers.

050.3 "The Criminal Justice System and its Relation to Women," ZELMA WESTON HENRIQUES, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

This paper will examine the purpose of the criminal justice system and the function of this system with respect to women. It is clear that women's needs have not been adequately addressed by the system. Minority women in particular find themselves at odds with the criminal justice system, since this system further perpetuates racist and sexist policies. Such policies affect women during their period of confinement and beyond. This paper proposes to examine these issues.

050.4 "Agility Test Design and Its Impact on Women Police Applicants," KEITH N. HALEY and ALBERT RODENBERG, JR, University of Cincinnati

The paper discusses the design features of police agility tests and their impact on female police applicants. After reviewing the background and rationale for agility testing, major legal issues are explored. The remainder of the paper examines design features of several models of agility tests and discusses their likely effects on the outlook and employment potential of women police applicants.

**Panel 052 Court Management: Issues of Administration and Function**

052.1 "Perceptions of Managerial Roles and Task Development Needs in Court Organizations," JOHN HUDZIK, Michigan State University

This paper examines managerial jobs in judicial bureaucracies. The task content and the behavioral characteristics of these jobs are analyzed both for courts of limited and general jurisdiction. Data for the analysis come from a 300 item job-analysis inventory administered to nearly 600 court personnel holding managerial positions from first-line supervisors to chief administrators. The job analysis instrument measured both task and behavioral job components across 12 functional and 10 behavioral dimensions. Findings presented in this paper include: (1) the nature of managerial positions in a work environment which is often described as feudal in structure and under-developed administratively, (2) respondent perceptions of personal knowledge and skill developmental needs as they meet administrative
responsibilities. These findings have implications both for the way judicial bureaucracies are perceived and for court-management developmental priorities.

052.2 "The Crisis in the Criminal Trial Courts (The Pennsylvania Case)," WALTER V. POWELL, Slippery Rock University
Criminal courts have changed dramatically in the United States in the past 20 years; the criminal court system is a maze of congested dockets and costly delays. A sizeable number of criminal trial court judges feel there is more concern for moving cases than for deciding them justly. Many judges are of the opinion that their pay and working conditions are comparatively poor. A vast majority of them believe that decisions of the higher courts are vague, conflicting, and of questionable value in guiding their own decisions. This paper will examine these problems in detail and discuss the results of interviews with some Pennsylvania criminal court judges and members of the Pennsylvania bar.

052.3 "Media Trials," RAY SURETTE, Florida International University
This paper will discuss the concept of media trials in the United States while offering a typology of these trials and their importance for the administration of criminal justice. Media trials are defined as regional or national news events in which the criminal justice system is co-opted by the media as a source of high drama and entertainment and involves cases which contain those same crime elements popular in the entertainment media—human interest laced with mystery, sex, bizarre circumstances, and famous or powerful people.

052.4 "Examining the Feasibility of Requiring Repayment of Public Defender Costs as a Condition of Probation," SAM W. MCCAHON, Missouri Division of Probation and Parole
In fiscal year 1982, the amount of money collected from indigent clients in Missouri who were represented by agents of the Public Defenders Commission was 0.7 percent of total state expenditures for the representation. Missouri law allows for the repayment of public defenders costs as a condition of probation. Data for the study were obtained from the Missouri Auditors Office, Division of Employment Security, and survey returns which were sent to each circuit judge who served during fiscal year 1982. The survey determined the practices and policies of the court in regard to requiring defendants to repay public defenders costs as a condition of probation. It was determined that if a judge required repayment of public defenders costs as a condition of probation, 88.5 percent of the fine money was collected in that circuit. If a judge did not require repayment as a condition of probation, money was collected 52.8 percent of the time.

PANEL 053 ISSUES IN PRIVATE SECURITY

053.1 "An Analysis of Hospital Security Investigative Policies and Practices," DAVID W. MACKENNA, University of Texas at Arlington
Although internal hospital security units have existed for some years, research focusing on their organizational structure, methods and problems has not been undertaken on a broad scope. This is especially true in the area of specific case investigations. Recognizing the limited literature on this subject, this paper will present the results of a random survey of security issues as reported by over 100 security directors in major hospitals throughout the United States and Canada. Survey questions focused specifically on the organization, policies, and ongoing management of hospital investigative services.

053.2 "Personal Security of the Female Professional," J.P. BURNHAM and JAMES VARDALIS, Broward Community College
Today's woman is achieving levels of professionalization unknown to earlier generations. Accompanying these accomplishments, however, is increased vulnerability to criminal acts. These female professionals, who strive so ardently to improve their mental and physical life, must also be concerned about keeping that life intact. This paper examines the types of crimes to which the working woman is subjected, such as attacks on interstate highways, assault in hotels, robbery, and sexual victimization in remote settings. Private and institutional security are discussed as solutions to the above dilemmas.

053.3 "The Origins of Industrial Guard Unions, 1935-1945," JAMES D. CALDEK, University of Texas at San Antonio
From the Civil War to the National Industrial Recovery Act (1933), the industrial guard (or the company cop) was given a free hand to enforce corporate work rules and to repress efforts to organize unions. Labor legislation of the 1930s sharply controlled the use of force in the workplace, but it was the seedbed for an ultimate irony. The context of the later Depression years and World War II encouraged guards to join the union movement they had been traditionally retained to put down. No
criminal justice literature currently available discusses the factors which stimulated the industrial guard union movement or its contemporary implications. This paper attempts to write this history and to show its relationship to the public justice system.

053.4 "Professionalism and Campus Police Officers," JULIA A. FOSTER, University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Campus law enforcement has received little attention from criminal justice researchers. The one study that has been reported was based on data gathered from one campus department located in a metropolitan area. As a follow-up, the current study was based on data gathered from 13 campus departments. Officers were asked to respond to questions and statements relating to perceptions of roles, functions, duties, careers, and overall job satisfaction. Data from the current study failed to support some of the conclusions of the previous study while providing support for others. Additionally, support was found for several hypothesized relationships, including: career goals and rank, perceptions of faculty attitudes and percentage of perceived unpleasant contacts, and perceived efficiency of the department and reception of assigned duties.

PANEL 054 OFFENDER CLASSIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT

054.1 "The Managerial Classification of Felony Offenders in A Quasi-Correctional Institution," RUSSELL L. DAWKINS, Johns Hopkins University
No abstract available.

054.2 "Classification of the Adult, Male, Prison Inmate: The Argument for Personality-Based Systems," PATRICIA VAN VOORHIS, University of Cincinnati
No abstract available.

054.3 "Security Designation and Custody Classification: Recent Modifications of the Federal Systems BP 15 Form," JEROME MABL, Federal Correctional Institute, Fort Worth
No abstract available.

054.4 "The Long-Term Inmate: Tomorrow's Problem Has Arrived Today," ERNEST L. COWLES, Missouri Department of Corrections and Human Resources
No abstract available.

PANEL 057 CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION I

057.1 "The Future of Higher Education for Law Enforcement Personnel," JOHN H. BURGE, California State University
No abstract available.

057.2 "Criminal Justice Curricula—An Overview," DAVID M. JONES, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
While the literature of criminal justice education is replete with discussions concerning the issue of what undergraduate curricula should look like, less attention has been given to the issue of what they do look like—at least not recently. This research will seek to redress this situation by examining the criminal justice curricula of a representative sample of 4-year programs in this country. It will ask such questions as: What courses are required for the major? How many hours are required to complete a major? It is hoped that such an examination can help lead us to a better understanding of criminal justice education as it exists in this country today.

057.3 "Law Enforcement Education Program Revisited," BERT L. WYATT, University of Arkansas-Pine Bluff
The purpose of this paper is to give a 20-year reassessment of the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) that was developed as a result of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Street Act of 1964. This assessment was also an integral part of the upgrading process for law enforcement nationwide. Taking a second look at LEEP is necessary because society is now placing more emphasis on education instead of hard core law enforcement in the traditional sense. We have moved into a more technological era which has made our society more complex and sophisticated. Therefore, in order for law enforcement officers to sustain adequate protection for the community, they have to maintain quality education to combat a potentially more sophisticated criminal. Also, increased education attainment is necessary to enable the officers to effectively communicate with a better educated society. Moreover,
Communities are now demanding better protection and less abuse from those who have sworn to be guardians of society. Therefore, the law enforcement community must revive LEEP to prepare the officers for their increasingly complex role within society, while at the same time, maintaining an equitable approach to justice.

057.4 "Criminal Justice Education on a Social Work Base," WILLIAM T. GARTMAN and JAMES R. BRUNER, East Carolina University

Criminal justice programs are many and varied throughout the United States. The program at East Carolina University differs from most by being joined with the social work program. Many of the required courses for a degree are the same required of individuals who major in social work. This paper is a discussion of what knowledge the students receive from the social work courses and how this is beneficial to criminal justice professionals. Results have shown that some of the basic skills in dealing with people are the same whether in a criminal justice or social work program.

Panel 058 Terrorism: The Literature of Extremism as a Research Resource

058.1 "Right-Wing Ideology as Expressed in the Writings of William P. Gale," RICHARD N. HOLDEN, Central Missouri State University

Identity theology is a basic philosophy of right-wing extremists in the United States. This religion is promoted as Christianity and is supposedly based upon a literal interpretation of the Bible. The dogma of this movement is unrelenting in its assertion of the supremacy of the white race and the identification of the United States as the new Holy Land. William P. Gale, reverend of the Ministry of Christ Church in Mariposa, California, is a leading proponent of identity theology. This paper will use content analysis to investigate the writings of Reverend Gale to provide a critique of the major tenets of this religious movement.

058.2 "Rationalizations for Domestic Violence: An Analysis of The Secret Army...Wenn Alle Bruder Schweigen," Allen D. Sapp, Central Missouri State University

Following the death of the leader of the extremist right-wing organization, The Order, a booklet began to circulate among right-wing groups. The booklet, titled The Secret Army...Wenn Alle Bruder Schweigen (When All Brothers Are Silent), is presented as a fable. The unknown author notes that truth and fiction are so interwoven in life that the final fabric becomes one mosaic. The fable, as it unfolds, provides a unique perspective on the rationalizations and ideologies between the uses of domestic violence.

058.3 "The Turner Diaries: Blueprint for Right-Wing Extremist Violence," MICHAEL E. WIGGINS, Central Missouri State University

A violent, right-wing extremist group, known variously as "The Order," "The White American Bastion," "The Silent Brotherhood," and "The White Aryan Bastion," became active in the Pacific Northwest during 1983-85. The inspiration for the development of The Order apparently came from the book entitled The Turner Diaries written by William L. Pierce, leader of the Neo-Nazi National Alliance and editor of the National Vanguard Magazine. Pierce's book, a blueprint for the activities of The Order, describes a white revolution set in the 1990s and instigated by an Aryan underground. The book describes a white supremacist group that overthrows the federal government and then murders blacks, Jews, and other non-Aryans. Details of methods of financing and carrying out the overthrow and murders are presented in the book. This paper compares the fictional activities in The Turner Diaries with the known activities of The Order.

Panel 059 Schools and Delinquents

059.1 "Are Previously Incarcerated Delinquents Destined to Drop Out of School?" LYNN SAMETZ and DONNA HAMPARIAN, Federation for Community Planning

Previously incarcerated youth who re-enter public school face many obstacles and are at risk of dropping out. However, little literature exists on the school reintegration process in terms of successful reintegration methods and data on success/failure rates. This study adds information to both of these areas. The study tracked approximately 600 incarcerated delinquents who returned to a major northeastern metropolitan school system. Data were collected on youths' socio-emotional histories, offense records (prior and post commitment), academic abilities, school performance, and school enrollment/withdrawal. Not surprisingly, over 60 percent of the students who return to school drop out; others never re-enroll. Recommendations are made for changes in the current system, as well as alternative programming.
059.2 "Keeping Juvenile Delinquents in School," GEOFFREY ALPERT and ROGER DUNHAM, University of Miami
No abstract available.

059.3 "The Use of Suspension and Expulsion in Public Schools: Is There a Dual Standard of Discipline for Handicapped and Nonhandicapped Students?" KENNETH MICHAEL REESE, University of Alaska-Anchorage
Ten years ago, Congress enacted the Education for All Handicapped Children Act which, among other things, requires public school officials to provide a free and appropriate education for handicapped children and to provide such education, to the maximum extent possible, in the mainstream of the general student population. Many courts have concluded, either expressly or by implication, that suspension and expulsion are no longer available for the discipline of handicapped students. Such measures are routinely used in the discipline of nonhandicapped students. This study examined the act, its implementing regulations, and pertinent court decisions to clarify the law in this area and to ascertain if a dual standard does indeed exist.

PANEL 060 TRENDS IN CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT

060.1 "Proactive Probation Time Management," EDWARD A. THIBAULT and JOHN J. MACERI, Consultants, Syracuse, New York
Proactive simply means to plan ahead and anticipate events. Time management means to proactively manage all of the work time available in a probation department. This means that management develops forward planning and contingency plans based upon a thorough knowledge of the total workload of each agency. Case management is just part of the workload of the probation agency. This paper lists 65 probation activities under the headings, (1) service to the caseload, (2) service to the courts, (3) coordinating relations with other agencies and the public, (4) management/professional activities, and (5) intake services. The point is brought home that probation activities are varied, technical, need a wide variety of human relations and administrative skills, and consist of a great deal more than the supervision of a caseload. The proactive, professional management of probation activities is a workload viewpoint, not simply a caseload management viewpoint.

060.2 "Unclear Organizational Culture and Managerial Decision Making: The Case of the Prison," PAUL SEIDENSTAT, Temple University
A study of managers in a major state prison system examined their goals, policies, and roles. One hundred nineteen prison managers ranging from lieutenant to commissioner were interviewed, using a structured questionnaire. The results show a wide divergence of opinion suggesting that prison performance may be adversely affected by the existence of an ill-defined organizational culture.

060.3 "A Call for Broad Stroke Changes in American Corrections," SHELIA VANNESS, Indiana State University
As a scientific and practitioner field, criminology has made rapid progress during the past 20 years, yet plays an often auxiliary or functionary role in corrections, rather than providing leadership in policy matters. Criminology possesses the requisite foundation for contributing practical, ethically relevant, far-reaching changes in North American corrections. Argument is made for three interrelated priorities: commitment to rehabilitation as a primary goal of corrections, supporting whistle-blower legislation, and supporting judicious privatization of correctional services. Theoretical and recent historical references are utilized in the discussion of these proposed changes.

PANEL 061 RESEARCH ON THE DEATH PENALTY

061.1 "Four Centuries of Executions in America. An Examination of Executions in America: The Espy File," JOHN ORTIZ SMYKLA, University of Alabama
Historical and literary materials are part of the origins and development of modern attitudes toward capital punishment. However, much of the information which has been available for scientific study has been fragmentary or incomplete for a number of reasons. A project to computerize data on almost 15,000 executions carried out under civil authority in the United States from 1608, with funding from the National Science Foundation, is reported on here. The study describes the patterns and trends in offender, offense, execution, and location variables and analyzes data by race and geography (south and non-south). Research questions using the data base are suggested for further study.
061.2 "A Study of Executions in New York, 1850-1963," DAVID L. AGRESTI and RICHARD DEMBO, University of South Florida

Since 1850, approximately 824 executions have taken place in New York. Documentation of 810 executions provided a base in which to analyze the incidence of capital punishment. Selected characteristics of the offender and victim, the crime and community, and the length of time between the crime, sentencing, and execution were significant variables in exploring the modern period of executions in New York. Multiple regression analyses indicated that factors of time, type of offense, and offender-victim relationship were significant variables affecting the length of time to execution.

061.3 "The Ineffectiveness of the Death Penalty as a Deterrent to Crime in Texas, Georgia, and Florida from 1977-1981," MICHAEL T. GREEN, Atlanta University

Since 1977, when convicted murderer Gary Gilmore was executed by a firing squad in Utah, the death penalty has become commonplace in American society. For example, 11 people were killed in the United States from 1977-1983. Twenty people fell victim to capital punishment in 1984. States such as Georgia, Florida, and Texas have been leading the way in enforcing the death penalty on their criminals. Why has capital punishment become a normal procedure in American society? Why are most Americans in favor of capital punishment? These are questions that need to be examined to fully understand the death penalty in the 1980s. This paper discusses the role that international terrorism played in influencing Americans to reconsider lifting the death penalty ban in the early 1970s. A comparison of crime statistics will be highlighted to show that violent crimes increased in Texas, Georgia, and Florida from 1977-1981, despite the existence of death penalty statutes in these states. In addition, it includes the justifications and rationale behind the enforcement of capital punishment in today's society. Finally, the paper examines the future of capital punishment and whether it will remain a permanent fixture in American society.

Panel 062 Police and the Use of Violence: A Continuing Problem

062.1 "A Descriptive Study of Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1974-84," JOSEPH B. VAUGHN and VICTOR E. KAPPELER, Sam Houston State University

This paper on the trends and patterns of law enforcement officers killed between 1974 and 1984 analyzes national data compiled and published as a yearly supplement to the Uniform Crime Reports by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The data on law enforcement officers killed were compared to the national homicide rate for the same time period. This preliminary longitudinal study is designed to facilitate critical incident analysis for future policy development. Included in the study are recommendations for future research.

062.2 "Deadly Force Decisionmaking as a Political Issue: The Philadelphia/MOVE Stories," WILLIAM D. DARROUGH, California State University-Los Angeles

This paper examines the strategies and tactics employed by public critics and defenders of police conduct and decisionmaking in the May 1985 bombing of the MOVE house by the Philadelphia police. The extensive media coverage of the assault and its aftermath is analyzed in order to explicate the dialectics of police-city government accountability which engulfed the city after the police action. The goal of the report is not to provide an account of what really happened but rather to submit to analysis the competing versions and interpretations of the events and the decisionmaking involved which were competitively advanced by participants and observers. Efforts to criticize, explain, justify, or excuse the police action are examined as fundamentally political efforts to mobilize support for diverging interpretations of the events as well as their implications for future control of police decisionmaking and action.

062.3 "Police Use of Force: A Twenty Year Perspective," ELIZABETH BENZ CROFT, Rochester Institute of Technology

This paper examines findings of a recent study of over 2,000 police use of force incidents (occurring over 7 years in Rochester, New York) in comparison to the findings of Friedrich in his analysis of the 1960s study data of Reiss. The congruence of the findings of these two essentially disparate studies suggests that some situational factors and opponent characteristics may be endemic to police use of force. A new dimension is added to our perspective, however, by findings that high force officers are significantly younger, appointed at a younger age, and have less experience than low force officers.
**Panel 063: Challenging Crime: Court Administration**

063.1 "Reconciling Justice System Improvement with Judicial Independence," PETER HAYNES, Arizona State University  
No abstract available.

063.2 "Major Developments in Court Administration since 1967," JAMES L. MADDEX, Georgia State University  
No abstract available.

063.3 "The History of the Relationship of the National Center for State Courts to LEAA and Court Reform," DAVID ORRICK, National Center for State Courts  
No abstract available.

**Panel 064: Issues in Inmate Mental Health**

064.1 "Current and Prior Mental Health Treatment of Jail Inmates," HARRIS CHIKLIN, University of Maryland  
No abstract available.

064.2 "Prisoner Suicides— Victims of Inadequate Mental Health Services?" ALBERT ROSSI, Federal Correctional Institution, Otisville  
No abstract available.

064.3 "Correctional Health Care: Problems and alternatives to the Delivery of Health Care to the Incarcerated," JACQUELINE MOORE, Prison Health Services  
No abstract available.

**Panel 065: White Collar Crime I**

065.1 "Estimating Components of Tax Noncompliance," SUSAN LONG, Syracuse University  
No abstract available.

065.2 "The Big Bank as a Habitual Criminal," R. CHRISTOPHER PERRY, University of Alabama-Birmingham  
No abstract available.

065.3 "Perceptions of Corporate Deviance: Bhopal—Industrial Accident or Crime?" MEHESH NAAI, KEITH MILLER, and MICHAEL LYNCH, SUNY-Albany  
No abstract available.

065.4 "Corporate Crime: Questions of Reification and Vocabulary," MARILYNN CASH MATHEWS, Washington State University  
No abstract available.

**Panel 066: Comparative Policing: An International Perspective**

066.1 "Police Accountability: A Comparative Analysis," VINCENT M. DEL BUONO, Department of Justice, Canada  
This paper will examine from the comparative perspective of the United States, England and Wales, and Canada how the police are held accountable for the improper exercise of their powers. The paper will also examine the various instruments of or mechanisms for accountability and attempt to determine whether there are some underlying factors which determine the appropriateness of any one instrument to a specific context.

066.2 "Policy Analysis as a Resource for the Police Executive: The Case of New South Wales," JAMES L. MUNRO, University of West Florida  
Responding to political and demographic environmental change is a complex task for a police executive in charge of 8,000 sworn officers providing a broad range of police services over an area of 309,433 square miles in Australia. The creation of a policy analysis unit, reporting directly to the police commissioner was done as a means of making the commissioner proactive in policymaking. This study discusses the political and operational considerations in the development and implementation of the policy analysis unit. It was found that the staffing and rationale of the unit depended on the sophistication of the managerial infrastructure already in place. The policy unit, developed by the author, also plays a significant role in maintaining an acceptable level of political accountability through liaison with both the Police Board and the office of the Minister for Police.
066.3 "The German Police Forecast for the Year 2000: Administrative and Policy Implications," JAMES W. STEVENS, University of Texas-Arlington

Projections of the future are often developed to aid organizations in preparing for assigned responsibilities and to serve as guides for long-range planning and decisionmaking. As noted by several scholars, American police agencies have paid insufficient attention to futuristics, even though most upper level officers voice support for efforts to enhance the ability of decisionmakers to anticipate future problems. This paper examines the study completed by the International Federation of Senior Police Officers (IFSPSO) entitled "Police in the Year 2000," dealing with the German police system and discusses the implications of that study for police planning and management. Special attention is devoted to aspects of the model considered significant for American policing agencies and institutions.

066.4 "Attitudes Toward Police in Canada: A Test of Consensus and Conflict Perspectives," IAN H. GOMME, Memorial University, ANTHONY MICUCCI and LIVY A. VISANO, York University

A theoretical model is developed which employs attitudes toward the police as the dependent variable; scales measuring types of contact among citizens and police as endogenous variables; and age, sex, and socioeconomic status as exogenous variables. The data were collected in 1980 through interviews with adult respondents (N=640) in three Canadian metropolitan centers. A stratified multistage cluster sample was selected based upon enumeration areas in each locality. The model is tested using path analysis. The mediating role of contact is assessed, and the competing conflict and consensus explanations of the formation of attitudes toward the police are evaluated in light of the data. Pertinent policy implications are outlined.

067.1 "An Examination of Family Interaction and Family Environment for Official Delinquent and Nondelinquent Youths," LARRY LEFLORE, University of Southern Mississippi

This study examines the relationship between adolescents' reported interaction with and preference for interaction with family members—mother, father, and siblings and family environment as reported and perceived by official delinquent and nondelinquent youths (N=380). Youths were asked three sets of questions. The first set of questions focused on the amount of time spent with each family member during a typical weekend. The second set of questions focused on the preference for spending a free afternoon with each of the family members. The third set was the family environment scale—a 90-item pencil and paper questionnaire which is designed to assess the social climate of the family. The purpose of the study is to explore the differences in the report of interaction and preference for family interaction with family members for delinquent status and family environment. These differences are explored for racial, gender, family intactness, sibling rank, and number of siblings differences. In addition, implications for treatment that includes family intervention are considered.

067.2 "Juvenile Justice and the Family," JOHNNY E. MCGAHA, Southeast Missouri State University

In 1967, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice determined that the nation's juvenile justice system was not working. One of its major recommendations was for development of family-based programs for juvenile offenders. Juvenile justice programs have traditionally focused 90 percent of their effort on the young offender, while neglecting the troubled family. This occurs in spite of the fact that over 90 percent of juveniles return home. This paper will address efforts to develop more family oriented juvenile justice programs and their effectiveness. A model of family diagnosis will also be presented.

067.3 "Childhood and its Environment: The Implication for Children's Rights," MICHAEL P. ROCHE, University of South Dakota

I wish to contend that beyond the utilitarian reasons for avoiding undue influence by the state into the lives of children, justice requires that children be granted greater rights to be left alone. Rather than focusing only on abstract capacities, such inquiry must take into account our total view of childhood and its environment. In a society where children, particularly children from the lower socioeconomic classes, are denied an adequate status of personhood and are effectively compelled to exist under circumstances where their arenas of choice are severely limited, is it just to subject them to rehabilitation? Second, I wish to pursue a similar line of arguments with regard to the choice rights of children.
Here my intention is to offer functional and moral justifications for both family autonomy as against the state and greater choice rights for children.

067.4 "Family Forests and Delinquency: New Variations on an Old Theme," WILLIAM E. THORNTON and LYDIA VOIGT, Loyola University, New Orleans

Delinquency is thought by criminologists to result, at least in part, from family problems. Until recently, criminologists have held that any variations from the traditional two-parent nuclear family were potentially unhealthy for the raising of children. The present research examines alternative family structures (e.g., traditional two-parent families, joint-custody families, blended families, single-parent father and mother families, etc.) and their possible influence on self-reported (and official) delinquency. Two data sources are employed to explore this topic. The first source utilizes data in which 2,500 adolescents were administered questionnaires inquiring into their self-reported delinquent activities, as well as their family backgrounds. A number of social control variables are also included in the measuring instrument. The second source examines interviews with joint-custody families (parents and children). Our findings from the data analyses indicate that several social control variables generally reduce the influences of family structures on several types of delinquency. Exceptions to this finding indicate that several versions of joint-custody families appear to override the social control variables in their influence on some self-reported delinquency.

068 CIVIL JUSTICE EDUCATION: SEEKING A BALANCE

068.1 "Teaching Criminal Justice: Balancing the Academic and Practitioner Approaches," STEPHEN C. BROOKS and GEORGE W. PRUET, University of Akron

One of the most frustrating problems confronting teachers of criminal justice is the need to expose students to the growing academic and theoretical literature without ignoring the practical realities of criminal justice in this country. This problem is particularly acute when the course is taught from a policy problem-solving perspective. How does the instructor provide the student with a solid foundation of knowledge about the policy problems and potential of the American criminal justice system without sacrificing the intellectual underpinnings of the course? This paper describes how the same course, Policy problems: criminal justice, was taught from different perspectives: one academic, the other more practical. It relates the advantages/disadvantages and successes/failures of each approach and provides a synthesis that could be used as a guide for others trying to mix academic and practical approaches to criminal justice problem-solving in their courses.

068.2 "Education and Training: A Partnership, A Compromise, or Continued Cold War," CHARLES A. KRUG, JR., Northern Michigan University

It is an issue that never seems to be finally put to rest. It resists intellectual argument and thrives on emotional responses. It has both boldly raged and insidiously crept through the institutions of learning over the last 20 years, with real impact on the criminal justice practitioners we have produced. It may have significantly altered our ability to challenge crime in a free society. The issue that may seem mundane, but may be profound, is education versus training. This paper will attempt to look at the historical perspective, the attempted solutions to the debate, and the impact on the product produced. Should we educate, or should we train, or both? Are we doomed to eternal debate of the question, or is there a resolution? If we settle the concern once and for all, can we then heal the gash that separates criminal justice faculties from their more traditionally academic siblings?

068.3 "A Law Studies Model for Criminal Justice Education," RICHARD G. ZEVITZ, Marquette University

A description and analysis of a criminal justice curriculum based on a law studies approach is presented in order to illustrate how such an arrangement can serve as an alternative model for criminal justice higher education. Undergraduate education in law and legal process provides the criminal justice major with the kind of learning experience that a highly law oriented society such as ours should demand of those educated and trained to perform criminal justice roles. The law studies approach to criminal justice education, in conjunction with other liberal arts coursework, is also well suited as a foundation for more specialized postgraduate education in law, public administration, or the social sciences.

068.4 "Nontraditional Education in Criminal Justice," GEORGE W. BRAGLE, Empire State College

With the memory of the Sherman Report on the "Quality of Police Education" and the accreditation issue in criminal justice, there has developed a history of
nontraditional education for criminal justice professionals that have developed their personal skills as well as giving academic and theoretical backgrounds for effective, efficient, and ethical policing. I propose to make a case for the nontraditional methods of developing programs and courses of study, as well as the methods of delivery.

PANEL 069 ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF OFFENDERS ON COMMUNITY SUPERVISION


The use of various electronic surveillance products and methods has been touted as a relatively safe and inexpensive alternative to more traditional methods of punishment. Indeed, with many jurisdictions enacting more punitive laws, or laws with mandatory minimum sentences or periods of parole ineligibility, the search for sentencing options has led many policymakers to consider electronic monitoring systems. However, the use of this new technology leads also to new and critical questions which should be faced. What are the ethical and/or moral implications of electronic monitoring? What is the cost/benefit or cost/efficacy of such techniques? Is electronic monitoring perceived as punishment? This panel will attempt to address some of these issues in a way to increase the awareness of policymakers and practitioners in this new technology.

069.2 “House Arrest: Extending the Prison into the Community,” THOMAS BLOMBERG, Florida State University

069.3 “Overview of Electronic Monitoring,” ANNESLEY SCHMIDT, National Institute of Justice

No abstract available.

069.4 “Policy Implications of Electronic Monitoring,” LAURA MAIELLO, Ehrerenkrantz Group

No abstract available.

PANEL 070 POLICY ISSUES IN JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION: A SELECTION OF TRENDS

070.1 “Theoretical and Methodological Approaches to the Study of Plea Bargaining,” ROBERT L. BING, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

This paper is a systematic qualitative attempt to examine the ways plea bargaining has been researched. Specifically, theoretical and methodological approaches used by academicians and practitioners will be discussed. The paper develops a typology upon which to observe thematic patterns which emerge in the plea bargaining literature. There is also an attempt to correlate thematic patterns with theoretical orientations and methodological orientations. In sum, this paper is an examination of research studies on plea bargaining. Its focus is limited to an analysis of the various methodological and theoretical approaches used to investigate the organizational, functional, and practical processes associated with plea negotiations. The paper concentrates on the following: (1) the various ways researchers conceptionalize and operationalize the plea bargaining process; (2) how certain theoretical orientations may be related to particular methodological approaches; (3) the orientation, definitions, and indices offered by researchers from each of the emerging typological categories; and (4) the effects of the apparent patterns of research on the future study of plea bargaining.

070.2 “Applied Bail Modification: A Trifaceted Approach,” RAYMOND E. KNUTZEN, Northeast Louisiana University

The purpose of this paper is to present the reader with contemporary areas of bail applications in need of reform and solutions thereto. The more popular topics of discussion concerning bail reform will not be addressed; rather, areas heretofore (relatively) overlooked are points of consideration: police bail quotations, uniform bail schedules, and bail payment time scheduling (that is, posting and forfeiture of bail).

070.3 “A Proposed Model for the Development of a Criminal Justice Training Component within Higher Education,” OSWALD O. GIBBONS and WARREN M. WHITTON, University of Houston-Downtown

This paper surveys selected senior institutions which have both academic and training programs. The various structures and approaches used to deliver these educational and training activities are analyzed to identify those characteristics or commonalities that may contribute to the development of a model which can be used
by institutions currently involved in academic and training activities or those that
may be considering developing a similar program within their organization.

070.4 "Microcomputer Needs Assessment and Requirements Analysis Strategies in
Criminal Justice Settings," GREGORY L. MUHLIN, New York State Psychiatric
Institute and A. E. DREYPUSS, Goldmine Resources
This paper will present the techniques for developing procedures to enable needs
assessment and evaluation of the introduction of microcomputer systems to criminal
justice settings. We will examine the nature of the resistance to automation among
administrators and the benefits accrued through the maximization of this new
technology.

PANEL 071 BAR j aining JUSTICE BEFORE THE TRIAL: SLIDING THROUGH THE SYSTEM

071.1 "Adult Court Pre-trial Diversion (Intervention) Programs: A Constitutional
Dilemma?" RICK M. STEINMANN, University of Tampa
There may be legal inequities present in adult diversion programs. Three areas of
possible concern are (1) prosecutorial ethical misconduct—when and if prosecutors
agree to divert merely because they know that there is insufficient evidence present
to convict, (2) Fourteenth Amendment equal protection under the law—questions
concerning programs being aimed at the lower class and thus essentially excluding
the middle and upper classes, and (3) Fifth Amendment self-incrimination—questions
relative to diversion counselors testifying in court to incriminating statements
made by clients who have been dismissed or who have voluntarily left the program
and now stand accused of the original charge.

071.2 "Implementation of a Reform: An Approach That Worked," SUSAN L. CAULFIELD
and RICHARD D. CLARK, SUNY-Albany
While it has numerous critics, plea bargaining has often been regarded as an
essential component of the judicial process. Its abolition, critics contend, would
lead to a breakdown in judicial processing. However, in 1975, the state of Alaska
proved these critics wrong by successfully implementing a ban on plea bargaining.
In an attempt to identify key characteristics which meant success or failure, Alaska's effort is compared to unsuccessful bans on plea bargaining conducted
elsewhere. In addition, the special circumstances surrounding Alaska's effort are
noted. The results have implications not only for plea bargaining but for future
reform efforts conducted in criminal justice.

071.3 "The Concept of Mitigated Justice," JOSEPH B. SANBORN, JR., Glassboro
State College
Our courts consistently do less to offenders than is authorized by statute. Much of
the reason for this is plea bargaining. There are several other causes for and
sources of this activity, however, which are largely ignored in the literature.
Mitigated justice is a concept which unites plea bargaining, non-negotiated guilty
pleas, bargained and unilateral dismissals, and other instances of leniency in the
court system. This paper demonstrates that acceptance and employment of mitigated
justice as a concept will facilitate our appreciation of how the accused is
frequently the pursuer and the recipient of a break from the justice system.

071.4 "Investigative Detentions v. The Exclusionary Rule," ALTON SLANE,
Muhlenberg College
The law of search and seizure has received its exegesis principally through the
exclusionary rule. Controversy continues, however, to surround the rule. During
its 1984 term, the United States Supreme Court in United States v. Sharpe (1985)
focused again on the duration of investigative stops or detentions based on
reasonable suspicion (here the driver of a car) and refused again to formulate a
bright line rule. What occurred here had been partially but clearly foreshadowed by
the Supreme Court's recent but earlier rulings involving stop and frisk
situations. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate that in Sharpe the court is
trying to accommodate the interests of law enforcement agents by expanding in a
prudential fashion the duration of investigative stops. Furthermore, Sharpe must be
seen as a major contribution to the court's continuing enervation of Fourth
Amendment protections.

PANEL 072: SPECIAL VICTIM GROUPS

072.1 "Child Sexual Battery: A Ten-Month Study," HAROLD M. ROBBINS, JR., and
WILLIAM R. BLOUNT, University of South Florida
Looking only at found cases (n=105) over a 10-month period in St. Petersburg,
Florida, data analysis indicated a preponderance of female victims (88 percent), the
majority of whom were white (63 percent). Victims averaged 10.67 years of age, while offenders averaged 30.88 years. Nearly 90 percent of the children were battered by persons known to them, and time-lapse data indicated that the closer the suspect was to the child, the longer it took for the incident to be reported (acts by strangers all being reported within a few hours). Less than half (48 percent) of the offenders used force and only 33 percent were under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident.

072.2 “Attitudes toward Rape: Student Characteristics as Predictors,” PAT GILMARTIN-ZENA, Youngstown State University

The rape literature clearly indicates the role of others (i.e., their attitudes, as well as attributions of responsibility) in either increasing or decreasing the impact of rape victimization on its victim. This paper will investigate the attitudes of a student population regarding its acceptance or rejection of rape myths and its views as to what or whom causes sexual assaults. A number of measures will be utilized and analyzed. These include: various demographic characteristics of students, a rape myth scale, a scale measuring acceptance/rejection of rape stereotypes, a self-esteem scale, the sense of coherence scale, and a scale measuring one’s belief in a just world. Analyses will focus on the collective, as well as the individual, contributions of the above-mentioned predictors of rape attitudes.


No abstract available.

072.4 “The Tourist Crime Victim and the Criminal Justice System,” DEE WOOD HARPER, JR., Loyola University, New Orleans

This paper is a report of a portion of a larger study that has examined tourist victimization in New Orleans over a 7-year period (1977-1983). Our efforts have focused on devising a way of determining comparative rates of victimization for transient and resident populations, examining our notions about criminal motivation in street crime—opportunistic versus planned predatory attacks—and examining the relative vulnerability of certain categories of tourists. We have approached these problems by studying aggregate longitudinal trends for robbery in New Orleans, indepth case studies of crimes reported to the police, and extensive interviews with police informers and former criminals. This paper reports on what happens after the victim of a street robbery files a report with the police. This phase of the project was given additional impetus by the admissions of former offenders who indicated that they never worried about prosecution if they robbed a tourist. The present paper is based on a series of interviews with police, prosecutors, and offenders. Preliminary evidence seems to indicate that tourists are less likely to even report a robbery unless they have experienced injury and large and recoverable losses. A corollary to this is that tourists are highly unlikely to return to serve as witnesses unless they live in relatively close proximity to New Orleans.

PANEL 074: LOSS PREVENTION AND PRIVATE SECURITY

074.1 “Economic Consideration in Security,” WILLIAM A. FORMBY, University of Alabama

A significant cost factor of many industries in recent years has been that of security. While this cost is money well spent, it may be questioned as to whether the security program is cost efficient. A major component, and cost, of most security programs is the size of the security force. This paper provides an approach to determining what the manpower needs are for an industry's security program. Essentially, this approach may well enable managers to significantly reduce the size of their security forces, and thus, their security costs.

074.2 “Retail Security: An Honest Shopper's Survival Kit,” DAMON L. BARBAT, McNeese State University

In what has become a frenzied state of shoplifting paranoia, many retail stores have reached beyond security to something else. A rate of diminishing return has set in as shoppers, who are aware of aggressive antishoplifting techniques, become so disgusted with these growingly repugnant measures that they stay away from such establishments rather than tolerate the aggravation. In fact, recent research indicates that some store security may actually encourage shoplifting instead of deterring it by erecting challenges which, when combined with a resentment toward the security, results in deviant shopping behavior. This paper explores this dilemma and proposes an honest shopper's survival kit that can help curtail the overzealous security-at-all-costs retailer.

A-40
When businesses become concerned with inventory shrinkage, they often commence a review of their current production practices or resort to an audit to identify the problem source. Frequently the procedural reviews and audits conducted by smaller firms lack a necessary security orientation. In the absence of such an outlook, the internal operations and practices that should be scrutinized, such as inventory control measures etc., may be overlooked with respect to their potential impact upon the firm's losses. Incorporating a security orientation into the internal operational reviews and audits of a firm may not be an obvious or a particularly desirable initiative for the smaller company. This presentation demonstrates, through the use of methods improvement, how a security perspective may be incorporated into business operations to depict the flow of merchandise from receipt to point of sale for the purpose of identifying the origins and ultimately controlling inventory shrinkage.

The image of the hotel detective prowling the corridors to snare room thieves has vanished from the scene. Two factors, rising crime rates and management's recognition of security's bottom-line impact, have precipitated this demise. Today's security professional, usually titled Director of Loss Prevention, must wrestle with a host of problems running the gamut from guest convenience through employee dishonesty, defense of court suits, security for large conventions, VIP security, professional thievery, and disaster/emergency planning. Such increasingly complex issues must be addressed by a true professional who speaks management's language.

**Panel 075: Impact of Technology Upon Criminal Justice Organization and Practice**

075.1 "Implementation of Hand-Handed Computers in Municipal Police Patrol," MAURICE Q. MCGOUGH, St. Petersburg Police Department
No abstract available.

075.2 "Computer-Assisted Criminal Case Preparation," KATHARINE C. BROWN, Georgetown University Law Center
No abstract available.

075.3 "Teaching and Practicing Criminal Justice: The Effect of the Technology Warp," JOQUE H. SOSKIS, University of North Florida
No abstract available.

075.4 "Computer Fraud: The Impact on Criminal Justice Agencies," ROBERT W. TAYLOR, Northern Arizona University
No abstract available.

**Panel 077: International Criminal Justice Issues**

077.1 "Lessons from World Police: A Comparative Strategy," DILIP K. DAS, Western Illinois University
In recent years, there has been a flurry of interest in comparative policing. Three purposes are likely to be served by research activities in this area. These are (1) better appreciation of the relationship between police and culture, (2) wider exchanges of ideas among police scholars and practitioners across the world, and (3) clearer ideas regarding the lessons that American police can learn from the practices of other countries. It appears, however, that there are more challenges and problems in making much headway regarding the third objective in the study of comparative policing. In this paper, it is intended to look at police practices of a few countries and examine if American police can derive any lesson from them.

077.2 "The Role and Dynamics of Shariah Law in Curbing Criminal Behavior in Saudi Arabia," SAM S. SOURIAL, Sam Houston State University
While belief in law has had its firm grounding in western philosophy, the nature of legislative law in industrial nations—and the way such laws have been applied—seem to have come under fire lately (Quinney, Feeley, Zimring, and others). The paper will examine the use of Shariah Law in Saudi Arabia as an example of the extended view of legal philosophy. Empirical data will show how the use of such doctrines has effectively reduced crime in Saudi Arabia to a minimum. Furthermore, quantitative data will show how manipulation of Shariah law has reduced crime in a
comparison of six Middle Eastern countries. Five of them apply state law while Saudis alone use Shariah. The paper will also address the relationship between the application of law and the expected effects of social integration and social bonding as advocated in recent literature.

077.3 "Social Disorganization on Bimini: Impact of the Drug Trade," ROBERT T. SIGLER, University of Alabama

The flow of drugs through Bimini, an island in the Bahamas, has increased greatly over the past 10 years. The resulting inflow of cash and presence of drugs has produced a number of consequences, including drug use by the native population, reduction of the existing power structure, changes in social mores, and an increase in the standard of living. This paper presents a summary of data collected over a 2-month period in 1984-85. The research effort utilized techniques ranging from participant as observer to semi-structured interview. The present analysis is an impressionistic summary of the field notes and interview data.

077.4 "Challenging Crime in a Free Society: A Canadian Perspective," DANIEL c. PREFONTAINE and YVON DANDURAND, Department of Justice

This paper reviews recent legislative, police, and program developments in the Canadian criminal justice system that are directed towards ameliorating the crime problem in a more effective manner. These developments indicate at least two trends. The first is a greater responsibility and participation by the community in such areas as corrections, policing, and crime prevention programs, and by victims through such mechanisms as victim impact statements. The second trend is a greater participation by criminal justice agencies within the international community in the pursuit of crime that spills over the boundaries of nations, such as drug trafficking. The overall impact of these trends has been the broadening of the justice system from criminal justice towards what might be termed community justice.

077.5 "Southern Justice: A Vigilante Committee in Southeastern Italy," MICHAEL W. SMITH, University of Maryland-European Division

Vigilante committees in southeastern Italy (Puglia) are highly organized, extralegal institutions which claim the legitimate right to take the law into their own hands in order to protect a given populace. These vigilante committees are regulated not only by the local police but through the payment of taxes to local authorities (these committees collect monthly payments from the populace that they protect). From a case study approach, this paper examines the nature, practice, and perception of the vigilante committee of San Vito, Italy—a geographic location that includes a large contingent of American citizens associated with a local U.S. military installation.

079.1 "Identifying Characteristics of Juvenile Delinquents: A Statistical Comparison of the Population of a New York State Division for Youth Facility with Theoretical Descriptions of a Criminal/Delinquent Population," JACQUELINE M. WILDERMUTH, New York State Division for Youth

According to most theorists, delinquents as a group are distinguishable from nondelinquents by a number of characteristics which can be grouped under categories as follows: physical (eleven relevant characteristics identified), temperamental (n=12), attitudinal (n=11), psychological (n=73), and sociocultural (n=55). A study of the client population at South Lansing Center reveals a high correlation between theoretical descriptions of a criminal/delinquent population and the actual characteristics of delinquents in each of these categories. A total of 162 characteristics was identified; it was found that 72 of these characteristics existed in more than 50 percent of the population.

079.2 "Expert Systems as a Decisionmaking Tool for Criminal Justice Planning," VICTOR D. LOFGREEN, Kearney State College

This paper will explore the questions of how artificial intelligence expert systems may enhance the field of criminal justice system planning and management. Recent developments in artificial intelligence technology have resulted in the development of special computer programs called expert systems. These specialized programs are being used in a variety of industries to assist professionals in analyzing and solving complex problems. Expert systems may prove useful to criminal justice professionals in such areas as facility design, program planning, and parole decisionmaking. Expert systems may also be useful to improve forecasting and for project management.
079.3 "Development and Evaluation of an Innovative Approach to Identify and Engage Troubled Youths in Mental Health and Related Services at Entry into Secure Detention," RICHARD DEMBO, University of South Florida and MARK WASHBURN and ANTHONY BROSKOWSKI, Northside Community Mental Health Center, Inc., Tampa

Previous research at a juvenile detention center in a southeastern state documented that many detainees are experiencing serious problems in the areas of physical and sexual abuse, substance use, and emotional/mental functioning. Based on these findings, an innovative detainee assessment and service linkage unit has been implemented at the center. We report on the development of the unit, its activities, and experiences in its operation to date.

079.4 "The Effectiveness of the Child Behavior Checklist in Identifying Juvenile Offender Types and Predicting the Probability of Their Security Placements," JAMES M. BRANNON, Division of Youth Services and DEBORAH WILLIAMS, Research and Education, Jefferson City

Several authors (Jesness, 1972; Megargee and Bohn, 1979; Quay, 1977) have developed behavior rating techniques to assess and categorize delinquent behavior. However, these systems have proven to be neither easily implemented nor readily accepted by the unsophisticated staff largely responsible for the residential care of the juvenile offender. Since its publication, the Child Behavior Checklist (Achenbach and Edelbrock, 1983) has been presented as an easily used behavioral assessment tool, helpful in distinguishing both delinquency and emotional disturbance. The purpose of this study was to determine: (1) the effectiveness of the Achenbach behavior rating scales in differentiating among the types of delinquent youth committed to a state training school system and (2) the relationship of the subgroup types to their assigned levels of custody. Statistical analysis of the behavior ratings of 268 male youths indicated the Child Behavior Checklist was successful in identifying subgroups of delinquent youth within the various facilities. However, the ratings were not effective in differentiating the level of security to which the offenders were classified. The results were discussed in relation to both the treatment of individual youth and the adequacy of the agency's classification system.

079.5 "After All Else Fails...?" LINDA E. ALBRECHT and WARREN H. ALBRECHT, New York State Division for Youth

The paper explores a skill development, cognitive approach to counseling delinquent adolescents from a population management, as well as a treatment, perspective. Even when security and the new juvenile offender laws became the major focus, New York state continued to emphasize the quality and content of our placement and sentencing interventions. Selecting from modalities that fit into an individual-diagnostic, psycho-socio-educational approach, these approaches work with the most difficult kids in the juvenile justice system. If so, why save them for the last? Why not use them in prevention?

PANEL 080: ETHICS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

080.1 "Law Enforcement Ethics: Societal Ratings and Professionalism," JAMES CONSER, Youngstown State University
No abstract available.

080.2 "Ethics in Policing," WILLIAM RUSSELL, Owens Technical College
No abstract available.

080.3 "Sovereign Immunity: The Ethical Issue," HOWARD TRITT, Kent State University
No abstract available.

080.4 "Peace Officers—Ethical Concerns," JOHN FLICKINGER, Bowling Green State University
No abstract available.

080.5 "Judicial Ethics," JOSEPH SROKA, North Carolina Central University
No abstract available.
082.1 "Ethnicity and Confinement in the Milwaukee County House of Correction: 1880-1980," STAN STOJKOVIC, CARL E. POPE, and WILLIAM FEYERHERM, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

The paper examines changing patterns in the confinement of various ethnic groups in a house of correction located in a major midwestern metropolitan area. The data cover ten decades beginning in 1880 and consist of summary institutional records. Variables included within the data consist of age, sex, race/ethnicity, conviction offense, disposition, length of confinement, occupation, and similar factors. The research site encompasses a large metropolitan manufacturing area marked historically by heavy immigration patterns and which continues to maintain varied and strong ethnic traditions. The variable of contrast, race/ethnicity, will be examined in relationship to demographic characteristics (e.g., age and sex) and various legal characteristics such as offense and disposition.

082.2 "Alcohol Abuse and the Nature of Sexual Offenses," CARY M. LAMBERT, Massachusetts Department of Corrections

There have been several attempts to examine the role of alcohol in the commission of sexual offenses. Sixty convicted male sex offenders (rapists and child molesters), committed to the Massachusetts Treatment Center in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, were evaluated to study the relationship between alcohol abuse and the nature of their offenses. Using clinical files, nationally derived scales were constructed, assessing each subject on various aspects of alcohol abuse, aggression, and impulsivity in sexual, criminal, and life situations. An analysis of variance was used to test the hypothesis that alcohol use serves different functions for rapists and child molesters.

082.3 "Current Trends in Probation and Incarceration in Texas," PABLO MARTINEZ, Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles

Texas, like many other states in the country, has continued to face prison overcrowding problems. This has required the state to decrease the amount of time the offender is expected to serve on a given sentence. This paper analyzes probation and incarceration trends in Texas. It examines new prison admissions to determine the characteristics of those that are sent to prison. It intends to identify groups of offenders that perhaps should not be incarcerated to allow space to be occupied by violent offenders.


The Prison Association of New York was formed in 1844. While the first issue on the association's agenda was corporal punishment and extraordinarily repressive prison conditions, it became involved in questions about prison management, prison construction, alternatives to imprisonment, and post-prison counseling and financial support. For many years, it was the de facto official prison visitation and inspection agency of the state of New York. This paper briefly summarizes programmatic changes and organizational developments in the Prison Association of New York from its beginning until about 1970. Various organizational survival strategies used by the organizational managers are considered. Even in a changing environment, these strategies enabled the association to endure despite an internal tendency to become moribund. Particular attention is paid to its relationship with the power structure as a survival strategy.

083.1 "Time Management: A Key Element for Cost-Effective Resource Utilization," DAVID H. MCELREATH, Southeast Missouri State University

This research examines the concept of time management and resource utilization as it can be applied to criminal justice management. Specifically, this paper focuses on the development of time management thought, highlighting the work of Douglas, Maslow, and McGregor. Their research led to a broadening in both scope and focus of professional and academic awareness of time management. This paper addresses a void in the criminal justice literature and makes a substantial contribution to the understanding of time management and its application in criminal justice administration.
This paper will report the results of a comprehensive statewide study of staff turnover in adult and juvenile probation. A pilot study consisting of interviews with former probation officers has been used to construct a survey instrument which was sent to former officers who have left the system during the previous 3 years. Organizational variables, individual work and nonwork variables, and the external economy will be discussed as possible reasons why people left the organization.

Modern public sector labor relations evolved from practices established in the private sector. Unfortunately, at the time of the evaluation in the public sector, the private sector labor relations were still approaching the collective bargaining relationship from an adversarial perspective. Criminal justice agencies, partially because of their quasi-military nature and partially because of the dominant feeling that collective bargaining had no place in public safety organizations, had an adversarial base much stronger than other public sector areas. The private sector and many segments of the public sector have made the swing to labor-management cooperation. This paper explores the types of cooperation available and their applicability to the criminal justice field in an effort to lessen the adversarial climate and promote the cooperative climate in criminal justice labor relations.

In March 1982, I published "Intergovernmental Contracting for Police Services" in the Journal of Police Science and Administration. That article argued that such contracts ought to have the potential for simultaneously capturing the advantages of small-scale community control and large-scale specialized production. It was further suggested that contracting should be a force for efficiency and lower costs if the contracting process introduces competition into the production of policing services. These predicted possibilities were identified in one community which utilized an intergovernmental contract for policing. Nevertheless, after 11 years, the city established its own police department. This paper follows up my published article by describing and analyzing the death of the contract.

Although conventional wisdom holds that the future is "the realm within which we can act" (de Jouvenal), in fact, we are most creative in acting in the past. We constantly reinterpret, re-explain, relive, and generally "retrospectively make sense" (Welch) of that past. The meanings that we glean from that experience are important guides to and constraints on our ability to act in the future. I regularly ask participants in my National Academy of Corrections seminars to identify the megatrends of selected previous years, such as 1967 and 1975. The history of these trends allows us to look at the range of factors which affect the environment of criminal justice. I propose to identify some of these historical megatrends in my presentation and to discuss such important contemporary trends as determinant sentencing and privatization in the light of this history. Finally, I would enumerate and describe the lessons we now think we have learned from our recent past and use those lessons to hazard some forecasts about our future.

Data generated from a larger evaluation of an alternative sentencing and advocacy program in the Washington, DC, area will be used to comment on the impact of private pre-sentence reports in felony sentencings. The study consists of a matched-group comparison (N=400) of cases with privately conducted sentencing reports and cases of a similar offender group without such sentencing reports. This paper will determine the extent that judges incorporate recommendations from the private reports in sentences and their reasons for doing so. Additionally, differences in sentences (i.e., length, type, and seriousness) between the program and comparison groups will be assessed. These findings will add to the debate over the viability of private sentencing advocacy.
085.2 "Training Probation Officers: Rural Urban Differences," LORI L. COLLEY, Federal Correctional Institution at Sandstone; ROBERT G. CULBERTSON, Eastern Montana College; and EDWARD LATESSA, University of Cincinnati

This research project was designed to provide a job analytic data base from which new and innovative training programs can be developed. Presented are the results of a comprehensive adult probation officer job analysis. The job analysis focused on the individual tasks performed by the probation officers, the frequency with which the tasks were performed, and the skills necessary to successfully perform the tasks. Task and skill indexes were administered to a random sample of 240 probation officers. Data collection methods and interpretation of these data are discussed.

**Panel 086: White Collar Crime II**

No abstract available.

086.2 "Offices of the Inspector General--New Cops on the Block," EDWARD DAHL, U.S. Department of Education
No abstract available.

086.3 "Sanctioning White Collar Crime: The Actual and Perceived Role of States' Attorneys General," KENNETH AYERS, JR., and JAMES FRANK, Kentucky Wesleyan College
No abstract available.

086.4 "The Solutions to White Collar Crime: Are They Meaningful?" DAVID SIMON, University of North Florida
No abstract available.

**Panel 087: Police and the Public: Citizen Impact**

087.1 "Predictions for Uniformed Police," MAHENDRA P. SINGH, Grambling State University

Uniformed police developed as a crime prevention idea and was conceptually and practically packaged as a democratic prescription. The militaristic civilian model, armed with legal administrative authority and political bearings symbolic state power, served effectively for more than a century but seemed to be suffering from erosion, diversion, and innovation. Perhaps it outlived its utility, lost its adaptability. It is no more effective or protective. Years are not far away when it might be preserved for ceremonial shows as an endangered species. This paper attempts not only to identify and analyze various factors responsible for this sudden and silent decay of uniformed police but also to visualize the resultant fallout in the organizational and professional field. It will be of great interest to watch the wheel completing its full round, probably by the end of this century, when uniformed police will likely disintegrate into the major components from which once it forged its identity, wrought its utility, and wrote its destiny.

087.2 "Community Foot Patrol as a Means for Increasing Police Professionalism and Job Satisfaction," RODNEY L. WITT, Bemidji State University

Current interest in community-based foot patrol has largely focused on its perceived ability to reduce crime and to improve police community relations. In contrast, this study examines foot patrol and its associated management as the basis for an alternative organizational model consistent with the current trend toward police professionalism. Case study and survey data are utilized to describe how implementation of a specific foot patrol program, following the generally accepted foot patrol model, has resulted in a more participative style of management, greater officer autonomy, and a significant increase in job satisfaction of foot officers compared to a matched sample of motorized officers.

087.3 "Public Ratings of Police Effectiveness in Louisiana," BURK FOSTER, University of Southwestern Louisiana

This paper is based on findings of the Acadia Victimization Survey, a crime poll conducted in eight parishes of southwest Louisiana. Over 1,000
respondents were asked to rate the effectiveness of the three main types of Louisiana law enforcement agencies—the state police, parish sheriffs' departments, and municipal police departments. The overall results are presented, including breakdowns by race, sex, and residence, and the implications of the ratings are discussed.

087.4 "Police Response to Citizen Volunteer Crime Patrol Programs," FRANCINE COLGAN, Michigan State University

Citizens have traditionally placed their confidence in the police to do a variety of jobs, an important one being crime prevention. Yet, in the last decade we have seen a noticeable increase in citizen crime watches, patrols, and auxiliary police in many parts of the United States. One such volunteer crime patrol is the Guardian Angels. Another, somewhat related crime prevention program is "Project B.E.A.R." which is sponsored by the Michigan State Police. Each of these citizen volunteer programs is quite different from the other except in the respect that they both operate to complement, or sometimes compensate, for immediately available police services. This paper seeks to explore the general sentiment of police officers to the various types of volunteer crime prevention programs associated with or supervised by police departments.

PANEL 088 CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION II

088.1 "Career Counseling Model for Law Enforcement Students," JAMES J. NESS, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

Law enforcement students are part of the diverse college student subculture. They come from a variety of ethnic, racial, and economic backgrounds to learn the vocational trade of being a police officer. This paper explores those backgrounds and presents some preliminary findings regarding Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, School of Technical Careers, law enforcement students. A counseling model based on Cattell's Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF) is proposed. The SIU-C students' scores are compared to police recruits, other law enforcement students, and the college norm. The individual scores are used to counsel the students regarding the probability of success as a police officer.

088.2 "Law Enforcement Career Choices: A Comparison of Student and Practitioner Career Influences," M. STEVEN MEAGHER and NANCY A. YENTES, Ball State University

Relying upon a survey research format, this paper examines the personal reasons and influences expressed by college students expressing an interest in a police career and practicing police officers. Both students and officers expressed the desire to help other people as the primary reason for their career decisions, but there was considerable variation in the response patterns of the students and the officers regarding ten other possible influences. These findings have implications for both criminal justice educators in designing programs and curriculum and for police administrators in the recruitment and socialization of officers.

088.3 "A Police Cadet Program," GERALD W. LYNCH, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

A police cadet program, developed jointly by New York City's Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and John Jay College, would answer two major needs: a more educated, more professional police force and greater public safety. Tested and screened candidates awaiting appointment to the New York City Police Department would be placed in a college criminal justice program, receiving free tuition and a minimum stipend. In exchange, they would serve 100 days a year as unarmed but uniformed supplements to the regular police force. The cost is modest, and the benefits many, to both the profession and the public as training, education, and actual work experience are combined in a supervised apprenticeship.

088.4 "A Study of Authoritarianism between Criminal Justice Students' and Nonstudents' Attitudes toward Laws and Law Enforcement," OSWALD O. GIBBONS, University of Houston

The purpose of this research paper is to study authoritarianism between criminal justice students and nonstudents toward laws and law enforcement. In examining the attitudes of criminal justice students and nonstudents, the researcher will be concerned with the extent of which demographic variables of age, sex, years attending college, major, and students' employment or...
internship in criminal justice agencies affect the attitudes of criminal justice students toward laws and law enforcement. Further, the study will attempt to ascertain if there are significant differences between criminal justice majors' and nonmajors' attitudes toward the criminal justice system.

**Panel 089 Fear of Crime**

089.1 "The Roles of Experience in the Production of Fear and Crime: An Empirical Assessment of a Theoretical Model," IAN M. GOMME, Memorial University and ANTHONY MICUCCI and LIVY A. VISANO, York University

The model employs a fear of crime scale as the dependent variable, scales measuring direct experience (previous victimization) and vicarious experience (media exposure) as endogenous variables, and age, sex, and socioeconomic status as exogenous variables. The data were collected in 1980 through interviews with adult respondents (N=640) in three Canadian metropolitan centers. A stratified, multistage cluster sample was selected based upon enumeration areas in each locality. The model is tested using path analysis. Media exposure is found to be a significant mediator in the model, while previous victimization, although related to fear, does not mediate between exogenous variables and the dependent variable. The differential direct and indirect effects are assessed and policy implications are considered.

089.2 "Psychological and Situational Determinants of Fear of Crime," MONROE J. MILLER, University of Pittsburgh

This investigation attempts to identify and assess the relative importance of those variables which contribute to the fear of crime. Specifically, the relative contribution of psychological factors, (e.g., general fearfulness and perceived risk) and situational variables (e.g., crime rate and residence) to fear of crime victimization are evaluated for a population selected to vary in age, status, location, and area crime rate. Surveys were administered to samples taken from two counties, one predominantly urban, the other, rural. The results, analyzed in terms of the predictive validities of all variables, suggest that both fearfulness and perceived risk are important predictors and that the interactive effects of these with situational factors are the best predictors of fear.

089.3 "Residential Location, Fear of Crime, Risk, Devices, and Crime Prevention Techniques among the Elderly," KEITH D. PARKER, Mississippi State University

This paper deals with rural-urban differences in the fear of crime, perceived risk of becoming a victim of crime, crime prevention devices in the home, and the perceived effectiveness of various crime prevention techniques. The findings indicate the following: (1) people living in rural areas evince higher levels of fear of crime than those living in urban areas; (2) there is no difference by residence in the perceived risk of becoming a crime victim; (3) rural residents relented more on dogs, security lights, and firearms to protect themselves; whereas, urban residents relented more on outside lights, street lights, various types of locks, and automatic timers to protect themselves; and (4) both rural and urban residents felt that various crime prevention techniques were effective.

089.4 "Rise of the Victims' Rights Movement in the Context of a Changing Political Environment," MARK BLUMBERG, Central Missouri State University

No abstract available.

**Panel 091 Issues in Correctional Administration and Management**

091.1 "Living with the Bounds Decision in 1986: A Correctional Administrator's Responsibility to Assist Prisoners in the Exercises of Their Right to Access the Courts," JAMES C. BENSON, University of Houston-Clear Lake

The 1967 President's Commission called for correctional administrators to develop guidelines defining prisoner's rights with respect to access to legal materials and the courts. The 1973 National Advisory Commission responded with three correctional standards related to prisoner access to the courts, legal services, and legal materials. In 1977, the Supreme Court converted these correctional standards into constitutional rights for prisoners; the right to access the courts (Bounds v. Smith), 430 U.S. 817 (1977). In doing
so, the Supreme Court mandated that correctional administrators must assist prisoners in the exercise of this right by either providing prisoners with law libraries or persons trained in the law. This paper analyzes the types of programs (e.g., prison law libraries, inmate paralegal programs, etc.) initiated by correctional administrators in response to the Bound's mandate and their effectiveness in providing meaningful access to the courts according to recent federal court decisions. This paper will offer some program guidelines and suggestions for correctional administrators that should meet the Bounds constitutional mandate in 1986.


During the past decade much attention has been focused on the state of our nation's jails. Recent innovations in detention facility architecture and inmate management styles provide the opportunity to make critical assessments of the affects of traditional jail facilities on employees. The present research reports data gathered from employees at several new generation, podular/direct supervision detention facilities and traditional, linear/intermittent supervision facilities. More specifically, we report comparative data on the following variables: the motivating potential of the correction officer job, job satisfaction, stress, and climate. It is hypothesized that those individuals working in new generation facilities will be more motivated, satisfied, and less stressed than employees of traditional detention facilities. Policy implications will be discussed.

091.3 "The Role of Individual Attributes and Perceived Working Conditions in the Prediction of Correctional Officer Turnover," NANCY C. JURIK, Arizona State University and RUSS WINN, Memphis State University

High turnover among correctional workers is a chronic problem in today's prisons. Despite the concern surrounding this issue, there is little empirical research that deals with the instability of prison staffs. This paper seeks to identify the major determinants of correctional officer turnover in one medium-security prison in the western United States. Data are drawn from attitude surveys administered to a representative sample of correctional officers employed in this facility. These responses have been matched with follow-up information on officer terminations during the 9-month period after the survey. Bivariate correlations reveal the importance of a variety of work-related attitudes in the prediction of officer turnover. In contrast, individual officer attributes, such as age and educational attainment, have little effect on officer termination. Multivariate discriminant analyses suggest that three factors are of primary importance in distinguishing continuing from terminating officers—satisfaction with perceived working conditions, opportunities to influence institutional policy decisions, and race. The third significant variable supports the previous work of Jacobs and Grear (1977) who have found that due to racial tensions in prison facilities, black correctional officers have higher rates of turnover than do white guards.

091.4 "The Community of Fear: Protective Custody and the Constitution," JAMES E. ROBERTSON, Mankato State University

The number of inmates housed in protective custody has dramatically increased in the past decade. This increase is primarily driven by inmate violence which in some prisons has produced a reign of terror. Whereas force and intimidation were once monopolized by custody staff, in many prisons it is now monopolized by inmates. This paper examines the constitutional issues raised by protective custody segregation. First, the paper examines the duty of prison officers to provide reasonable protection to inmates, one expression of this is protective custody. Next, the paper examines whether inmates have a right to protective custody upon demand. Third, the paper addresses the legal issues raised by the Hobbesian choice given protective custody inmates: in exchange for enhanced security, they live under conditions less favorable than those in the general prison population. Some courts have found this choice to violate the doctrine of unconstitutional conditions. Finally, the paper examines alternatives to protective custody and the constitutional questions their use raises.
State, county, and municipal governments have been establishing ombudsman type programs in increasing numbers. Services may be geared toward a particular group or blanketed to cover a general clientele. The purpose of these programs is to help persons negotiate the system so that problems, questions, and grievances may be promptly and effectively addressed. Need and demand for this type assistance have been demonstrated as people find themselves caught up in the bureaucracy of large organizations, feeling powerless and isolated. The Office of the Ombudsman for the New Jersey Department of Corrections provides such an extra-institutional resource for inmates incarcerated in state correctional facilities. Effort is directed toward humanizing what is perceived to be, or indeed may be, a dehumanizing system.

PANEL 092 ISSUES IN JUVENILE JUSTICE

092.1 "An Examination of the Social Skills of Male Juvenile Delinquents as Viewed from the Skill Deficit Conception of Deviance," CAROL A. VENEZIANO, Memphis State University and LOUIS C. VENEZIANO, Memphis Mental Health Institute

The skill deficit conception of deviance proposes that individuals behave maladaptively because they lack the necessary skills to do better. Numerous investigators have demonstrated that delinquents, as a group, do not perform as satisfactorily as nondelinquents on a variety of measures, including tasks and situations which require social skills. In order to examine patterns of social skills among juvenile delinquents, a sample of 411 adolescent offenders was obtained. The sample consisted of all adjudicated male delinquents aged 12-15 admitted to a state training school over a 16-month period of time. Data were obtained on a measure of social skills, the Adolescent Problems Inventory (API), along with a variety of measures of personality, behavioral, social, intellectual, and educational skills. The results indicated that these adolescents could be divided into three groups, a group competent in social skills, a group that was incompetent, and one that was neither competent nor incompetent. Analyses of variance among these three groups revealed that they differed along a number of dimensions. The group which had the lowest scores in terms of social skills appeared to be more antisocial, while the middle group demonstrated more skill deficits attributed to cultural deprivation. The usefulness of social skills assessment in terms of classification and treatment were discussed, as were implications for treatment and rehabilitation.

092.2 "The Power Model of Justice: An Update," STANLEY L. SWART, University of North Florida

The author presented the first version of this concept at the 1979 ACJS Convention under the title "The Power Model of Juvenile Justice." It later appeared in print and has received attention in the field, including being reprinted in at least one major text on juvenile justice. Ongoing changes in American justice and studies thereof point to a necessary updating. Therefore, the author will critique and modify his original model in the light of changes since 1979, and will also conduct a new survey of texts in the same four related fields, (criminology, criminal justice, juvenile delinquency, and juvenile justice) to see how well today's authors have recognized and written about the changes taking place in American juvenile justice.

092.3 "The Nature of Programs Utilized in Response to Delinquent Behavior Among Juveniles," JESS J. BOWE, North Carolina Central University and RICHARD W. SNARR, Eastern Kentucky University

The history of responses to juvenile misconduct indicates that a wide variety of approaches have been utilized. Even prior to the establishment of the first juvenile court at Cook County, Illinois, in 1899, some alternatives were attempted in an effort to deal with younger offenders. A major premise underpinning the establishment of juvenile court jurisdiction during the early 1900s was to provide a wider range of options, selecting effective responses that would operate in the best interests of the child. To a large extent, this search continues today. (In this paper focus is only on public offense and status offense cases. We will not examine other areas of responsibility such as welfare services for youth, child abuse, neglect, and foster care.) A purpose of this paper is to provide a generally descriptive view of various courses of action that have characterized responses to misconduct among
juveniles. In addition, various strategies accompanied by emphasis on examples of more recent specific programs are included that reflect contemporary thought as well as possible future direction. Readers should note that the aim is not to evaluate whether a given program is effective. However, contrary to Martinsons' insistence that nothing works, Ross and Gendreau provide examples of programs that have demonstrated effectiveness. Examples utilized in this chapter were selected from among those indicating positive results.

092.4 "Juvenile Court Processing Patterns in Pennsylvania," HENRY G. SONTHEIMER, PAUL WARD, and TOM AUSTIN, Shippensburg University
This study analyzed all 24,888 juvenile court dispositions from Pennsylvania's 67 counties in 1984. For the first time, complete dispositional data were available from Philadelphia County, which accounted for 26 percent of the state total. Court processing patterns for Philadelphia were compared with those for Allegheny County (includes Pittsburgh) and with three other county groupings which separated urban and suburban counties from rural ones. Philadelphia County differed from the rest of the state in several ways. Case processing times for Philadelphia were approximately double those for the rest of the state. Throughout the state, it was noted that cases in which private attorneys were involved were more likely to result in dismissal or probation than in placement. Implications from the findings are discussed.

PAWL 093 AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

093.1 "The Chronic Juvenile Offender," WOLFGANG PINDUR and DONNA K. WELLS, Old Dominion University
The Juvenile Serious Habitual Offender/Drug Involved Program (SHO/DI), sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention provides a systemwide response by police, probation, prosecutor, social service, school, and correction authorities toward juveniles who repeatedly commit serious crimes. The SHO/DI program will be analyzed by first describing the conceptual, functional, and operational models basic to the program. Then qualitative and quantitative data about juvenile chronic offenders will be presented. Finally, the impact of SHO/DI will be assessed.

This paper examines the relationship between family social class, delinquency, and peer group identification. Patterns of upward and downward mobility between family social class and peer group identification are analyzed in terms of such measures of achieved status as prevalence and patterns of self-reported delinquency, attitudes toward school, working during the school year, participation in sports, and participation in other extracurricular activities. Findings indicate that, while family social class is highly predictive of both delinquency involvement and peer group identification, some upper-middle class youths apparently earn downward mobility into lower-status peer groups through their delinquency. At the same time, some lower-working-class youths evidence upward peer group mobility via participation in extracurricular activities and avoiding involvement in serious types of delinquency. The findings lend some support to the Theory of Differential Identification—which states that youths pursue delinquent behavior to the extent that they identify with delinquent peer groups. However, in this study, group identification and behavior are closely associated.

093.3 "The Effects of an Official Arrest on Subsequent Illegal Behavior," FRANKLYN W. DUNFORD and DAVID HUIZINGA, University of Colorado
The effects of official arrest on subsequent self-reported illegal behavior is assessed. Annual measures of self-reported crime obtained from 1976 through 1983 are compared with official records of arrests for the same period.

093.4 "Employment and Delinquency: Is There a Connection?" DAVID HUIZINGA and LINDA KUHN, University of Colorado
Several studies have indicated a positive association between employment and delinquent behavior. In this paper this rather puzzling association is more fully explored. The data used are from the National Youth Survey, a study based on a national sample of youth for whom several years of prospective longitudinal data about employment, delinquent behavior, and other related
variables are available. The cross-sectional and sequential patterning of the employment-delinquency relationship, the influence of related factors, and potential causal relationships are investigated.

093.5 "Social Response and Delinquency Patterns Among Unemployed Working-Class Youth in Ireland," EDIN MURPHY, Wicklow Institute of Adult Education

This paper is a study of delinquency patterns among unemployed working-class youth in Dublin, Ireland, and in a rural township. The youth were participants in an alternative vocational education program. The paper will look at the youths' adaptive response to their situation of educational failure and economic deprivation, with little likelihood of gaining permanent employment, and at the community response in terms of social policy and the performance of the criminal justice system.

### PANEL 094 ROUNDTABLE: INNOVATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE TEACHING TECHNIQUES

094.1 "Innovative Criminal Justice Teaching Techniques," VERNE H. MCCLUNG, Auburn University at Montgomery

The purpose of this roundtable is to explore innovative techniques for teaching criminal justice courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels of education. The presentation of material in criminal justice classes can be modified with various movies, overhead slides, guest speakers, and well-packaged slide programs. However, there are some unique methods in use today which can assist the instructor in developing an understanding of the conceptual framework of the course content. These techniques, crossword puzzles, cartoons, scrapbooks, and group/individual student projects will be explored and discussed in an effort to bring about a better understanding of criminal justice education today.

### PANEL 095 TERRORISM: IDEOLOGY AND THEOLOGY

095.1 "Holy War: The Theological Structuring of Terrorist Violence," JONATHAN R. WHITE, Grand Valley State College

This paper analyzes the relationship between religion and extremist violence. It is argued that certain types of terrorist groups use either religious or surrogate religious values to sanctify violent activity. Examples are presented, including a case study of recent American right-wing extremism. In an age of potential superviolence from small groups of terrorists employing technological weapons, religion assumes greater importance because it can be used to justify an act of massive destruction. Accordingly, threat analysis techniques should include an examination of both the ideological and theological motivations of terrorist groups.

095.2 "Postmillennialism as Theological and Ideological Support for Right-Wing Violence," RICHARD N. HOLDEN, Central Missouri State University

Millennialism, as used in Christian theology, refers to God's Kingdom after the second coming of Christ. For some time theologians have been debating human's role in this event. Postmillennialists believe that Jesus cannot return until Christians cleanse and subdue the Earth in His name, thus paving the way for His return. Postmillennialism, therefore, rationalizes religious activism in government. For right-wing extremists, this philosophy may be interpreted as a divine command to take direct, and often violent, action. This paper will investigate the impact of postmillennialism upon justifications for right-wing violence in the United States.

095.3 "The Nehemiah Township Charter: Applied Right-Wing Ideology," ALLEN D. SAPP, Central Missouri State University

In 1982, a number of right-wing organization leaders drafted and signed a document titled The Nehemiah Township Charter and Common Law Contract. This document was then filed in the District Clerk's Office in Kootanai County, Idaho, as the basis for legal standing for the groups. The document is a unique mixture of common law and right-wing ideologies. This paper examines some of the ideologies expressed and implicit in the document. The paper further reflects the use of the literature of a political group as a source for analysis of the motives and ideologies of the group.

095.4 "An Extremist Right-Wing Group and Domestic Terrorism," MICHAEL E. WIGGINS, Central Missouri State University

The Order, an extremist right-wing splinter group of the Aryan Nations, was
founded in 1983 by the late Robert Mathews. This group dedicated itself to the destruction of what it calls the "Zionist Occupational Government" (ZOG). Members of The Order have committed murder, armed robbery of banks and armored car services, counterfeiting, and other crimes in an effort to bring about this destruction. The group also espoused the execution of Jews and blacks and developed assassination lists as a means of achieving its objectives. Activities of extremist groups are likely to confront the criminal justice system and require an informed response to combat these activities. This paper examines The Order's extremist activities as a form of growing domestic terrorism.

PANEL 097 STUDENT SESSION I

097.1 "Marxism, Marxist Criminology, and Marxist Feminism," CORDELLA D. MALLOY, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Marxist criminology, from the late 1960s, has been one of the dominating perspectives in sociological and criminological thought. Inferred from Karl Marx's theory on capitalism and socioeconomic class, it delineates how today's criminal justice system is a product of our capitalistic society. As a product of capitalism, it is the criminal justice system's primary duty to maintain and uphold the principles therein; which can result in female offenders receiving sexist justice. This relationship between capitalism and sexism, as proposed by many authors, accounts for the inferior status that has traditionally been rendered to women by the American criminal justice system.

097.2 "The Stress of Police Work," MICHAEL YEPKO, Bowling Green State University

While the literature on police stress has grown significantly over the past decade, areas still remain in which little or no research has been conducted. One such domain concerns the consequences of various occupational paradoxes within police work. This undergraduate study thoroughly investigated, by way of an extensive perusal of the interdisciplinary literature and personal experiences with police officers documented in case examples, the phenomenon of stress given the various roles of a law enforcement officer. The analysis of the data was necessarily limited, and, in itself, reflected only an initial exploration of a complex issue. Nonetheless, suggestions for handling stressors and stimuli for additional research are offered.

097.3 "Drunk Driving Laws: The Belief in the Likelihood of Legal Sanctions," KEVIN P. MULVEY, University of Massachusetts at Boston

Laws are more likely to influence behavior when the public believes they will be enforced. This study examines the beliefs about the likelihood of legal sanctions for violating driving while intoxicated laws. The sample size is 152 drawn by accidental sampling. Respondents are from three groups: DWI offenders, drinking drivers, and nondrinking drivers. Beliefs about the likelihood of legal sanctions are measured across these three groups as well as for educational level and gender. In general, beliefs about the likelihood of legal sanctions are low. DWI offenders are more likely to believe that the laws will be enforced, followed by drinking drivers, and nondrinking drivers respectively. Males and more educated respondents are also less likely to believe in the probability of legal sanctions. The study suggests that the widespread disbelief in the likelihood of legal sanctions for driving while intoxicated lessens the effectiveness of these laws.

097.4 "Race, Achievement, and Delinquency: A Reanalysis of the 1945 Delinquency in a Birth Cohort," RANDALL W. BESTA, Yale University

In past research, intelligence (IQ) and delinquency have been measured against each other with both positive and negative associations resulting. Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin in a 1945 cohort study measured for this direct relationship but never in a manner where the youths achievement capabilities were taken into account as well. This study is a selective reanalysis of the first, with attention being focused to IQ and its relationship to delinquency, with achievement level added as a predictor variable. A study of this nature, analyzing delinquency directly to IQ, and indirectly through achievement level, could help clarify the relationship that exists, if at all, between IQ and delinquency, and how these relationships fit into the field of sociology.
098.1 "Counterinsurgency and Control: Reforming the U.S. Intelligence Community, 1975–1985," JAY ALBANESE, Niagara University
No abstract available.

098.2 Official Deviance and Public Policy," MICHAEL SMITH, University of Maryland, European Division
No abstract available.

098.3 "Retaliation and Recreation: The Fate of Ethical Resisters in Government and Industry," MYRON PERETZ GLAZER, Smith College and PENINA MIGDAL GLAZER, Hampshire College
No abstract available.

No abstract available.

098.5 "Fascism as a Political Crime," STEVEN ROSENTHAL, Hampton University
No abstract available.

099.1 "A Private Jail for Butler County: Political Innovation, Political Reality," MICHAEL STOWE, Slippery Rock University
Short of capital punishment, incarceration has always been the most extreme form of social control. On October 1, 1985, the county jail in Butler, Pennsylvania, became the first local prison to be turned over to a private, profitmaking company. What are the implications of turning this control over to the private sector? It was not this broad moral question, but the local political realities which shaped the Butler experiment. Initially blocked by a court injunction, the plan resulted in a public jail under private management. As a case study in political innovation, the Butler County Prison is a policy drama involving cost-conscious county commissioners, a resistant labor union, and a confused public.

099.2 "A Longitudinal Analysis of One Sheriff's Efforts to Reform His Jail," THOMAS S. OSTROWSKI, Gannon University
Since, 1975, Harris County (Houston), Texas has been under a federal court order to bring its jails into compliance with Texas law and with the United States Constitution. My research is an analysis of the Harris County sheriff's policymaking and his impact on the jails in the context of that suit. The kinds of data considered, classified by source, are documents and records, interviews, court testimony, and observations. The observations have been conducted primarily in the jails during all hours of the day and night. A sequential framework for policy analysis is used to analyze the sheriff's efforts. The framework posits the following sequence of behavior: problems are identified, solutions are formulated, a solution is adopted, funds are appropriated, the solution is applied to the problem, and the impact of the solution or policy is evaluated.

099.3 "Death and Health Care in America's 100 Largest Jails: A Comparison of the 1978 and 1983 National Jail Census Data," L. THOMAS WINFREE, Louisiana State University
This paper reports on a secondary analysis of the death and health-care data obtained during the 1978 and 1983 Jail Censuses. However, the present study focuses solely on a unique subpopulation: the nation's 100 largest jails. Granted, jail deaths are not limited to these facilities, and the remaining jails (over 2,000) in America are far smaller. Still, the larger local jails are of particular interest because it has long been assumed that better health care will lead inevitably to lower death rates, and the larger local jails have traditionally had some measure of in-house health care. Given these observations, it seems ironic that the odds of dying in a jail are far greater if the jail is a large one rather than a small one. Secondly, the years between the censuses constituted a period of high activity on the part of the nation's courts, as many directly intervened in the operations of local jails. Consequently, the structural features of the jails, as well as any changes over time in these features, and the actions of the courts were examined as possible correlates of jail deaths.
"An Intergovernmental Perspective of American Jails," G. LARRY MAYS, New Mexico State University and JOEL THOMPSON, University of Arizona

Jails represent one of the key points controlling the flow of individuals into the criminal justice system. Unfortunately, the jail represents a unique institution, neither fully law enforcement nor really corrections in nature. Yet, most jails are operated by law enforcement agencies and the movement of prisoners into and out of jails often is greatly influenced by state correctional policies. This paper will explore the role of jails as a part of the criminal justice system, and especially their relationship to the state corrections apparatus. The specific focus will be on varying state and local relations, especially in regard to the development and enforcement of jail standards. The paper also will highlight the various forms and levels of state jail standards divisions. Finally, there will be an exploration of the possible impact of state jail standards. This includes the role of standards in jail litigation, and the role of the state in providing leadership for jail improvement.

**PANEL 100 WORKSHOP: TREATING THE JUVENILE SEX OFFENDER**

100.1 "Treating the Juvenile Sex Offender," CAROL B. DICENSO and JOSEPH P. RICHARDSON, Rhode Island Training School for Youth

A majority of adult sex offenders have a history of sexually aggressive behavior as adolescents. Almost always, sexual aggression is misunderstood as a sexual problem when, in fact, it is more reflective of such issues as control, power, anger, poor peer relationships, distrust, poor self-esteem, neglect, and misbehavior. Nonetheless, being held responsible for a sex offense is perhaps the most important initial aspect of offender treatment. Sex offenders rarely present themselves to an agency voluntarily in order to change their lives enough to control their sexually aggressive behavior. Mandatory specialized treatment is the only effective way to achieve that goal. Treatment for sexual aggression must employ an all or nothing model. Prevention is the primary goal of treatment and the ultimate client is, and should be, the potential victim. In order to accomplish such a task, offenders must learn to manage their behaviors and to gain insight into their underlying motivations for sexual aggression. Weekly group treatment in a specialized offender group is the central focus of the program. Education is a key component in group treatment. Education takes the form of didactic presentations by the therapists concerning the dynamics of sexual assault and victimology. The nontraditional treatment of sex offenders casts therapists in a drastically different role. They are both allies and adversaries. Unless therapists use authority and feel comfortable with their power, the offenders will revert to manipulating the treatment situation and the therapists will have no credibility.

**PANEL 103 THE SYSTEM AND VICTIMIZATION**

103.1 "Victims of Justice: Exonerating and Compensating the Wrongfully Convicted," RONALD HUFF, Ohio State University

The phenomenon of wrongful conviction has received only periodic attention in our society, usually on the occasion of a highly publicized media case such as that of Lenell Geter. Yet our research on this subject suggests that even if the criminal justice system is 99.5% accurate, we still convict nearly 6,000 innocent persons each year (index crimes alone). This paper examines the processes of exonerating and compensating such victims of justice and addresses related questions of public policy.

103.2 "Victimization Experience and Attitudes toward Punishment," ROBERT H. LANGWORTHY and JOHN T. WHITEHEAD, University of Alabama at Birmingham

This paper explores relationships between direct and vicarious criminal victimization, fear of crime, and attitudes toward punishment. Two models are tested that seek to explain punitiveness by reference to victimization experience (both direct and vicarious) operating indirectly through fear of crime. The study makes use of a national public opinion poll conducted during 1982.

103.3 "Stitch and Sew: The Impact of Medical Resources upon Criminally Induced Lethality," WILLIAM G. DOERNER and JOHN C. SPEIR, Florida State University

One theoretical explanation for the consistently high southern homicide rates is that the South constitutes a regional culture of violence. Although this perspective has not garnered much empirical support, sound theoretical
alternatives have not emerged. The present study chides criminologists for a narrow focus restricted to just social interaction between combatants. In other words, researchers assume that homicide victims expire immediately after sustaining a wound. The present study suggests that emergency medical services are an overlooked intervening influence in the production of homicide and aggravated battery rates. Analysis of data from the 67 counties in Florida provides some support for the notion that the differential distribution of medical resources is partially responsible for variation in criminally induced lethality rates.

**PANEL 104 WHITE COLLAR CRIME - III**

104.1 "Exploring Hazardous Waste Crime Characteristics: An Examination of Four Northeastern States," DONALD REBOVICH, New Jersey State Division of Criminal Justice
No abstract available.

104.2 "Causation and the Criminal Liability of Nursing Home Operators," JUDGE CHARLES B. SCHUDSON, Milwaukee and JOHN PRAY, University of Wisconsin Law School
No abstract available.

No abstract available.

**PANEL 105 THE PRIVATIZATION OF MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR INMATES**

105.1 "The Use of Private Clinics for Treating an Offender Population," C.R. JEFFERY, Florida State University
No abstract available.

105.2 "Privatization of Medical Services in Correctional Institutions: The Case of Florida," BRUCE BERG, Florida State University
No abstract available.

105.3 "The Use of Private Medical Facilities for the Treatment of Sex Offenders in Alaska," ALLAN BARNES, University of Alaska
No abstract available.

**PANEL 106 THEORY AND RESEARCH IN CRIME PREVENTION**

106.1 "Patterns of Crime Prevention Behavior among Rural Residents of Florida," LIONEL BEAULIEU, University of Florida
No abstract available.

106.2 "Theories of Crime Prevention," STEVEN DOEREN, Wichita State University
No abstract available.

106.3 "What Motivates the Adoption of Crime Prevention: Evidence from Rural and Urban Studies," JOSEPH F. DONNERMEYER, Ohio State University
There are three types of crime prevention which can be adopted by citizens: (1) behaviors which avoid places and situations where crime is likely to occur, (2) behaviors which seek to reduce the possibility of crime against an individual's person and property, and (3) behaviors which seek to reduce the possibility of crime within the larger context of a neighborhood or community. Factors which explain the adoption of each set of crime prevention practices may or may not be different. The purpose of this paper is to review current research on the adoption of crime prevention and to examine evidence from several studies conducted by the National Rural Crime Prevention Center. The findings will be discussed relative to the development of a unified theory of crime prevention.

**PANEL 107 PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS**

107.1 "Experiences in the Field: The Case of Law Enforcement Undercover Personnel," CHARLES A. WATSON, Troy State University
This paper reports the results of a project investigating the field experiences of law enforcement undercover personnel. It examines the recruitment of persons for such activities and the use law enforcement organizations make of them. Consequently, entry, maintenance, and exit are considered from both the individual and organizational standpoint. Findings from the exploratory phase of this study bear upon current issues of ethics, accountability, and professionalism.

107.2 "A Comparison Analysis of the Critical Core Elements of Police and Correction Officer Occupations," DONNA LOCKWOOD and LINUA L. ZUPAN, Washington State University

There exists a large body of speculation that suggests that individuals working in human service occupations share many common dilemmas. More specifically, it has been suggested that the core situations, circumstances and tasks confronting these occupations are similar. In addition, it has been suggested that successful negotiation of these tasks requires a set of employee traits that are themselves similar. This research is an attempt to provide preliminary empirical evidence for these speculations. Using the critical incident technique, a technique used to design personnel selection and performance appraisal systems, we will investigate the similarities between the core dimensions of correction officer and police officer occupational domains. This technique is designed to identify critical performance dimensions of an occupation as well as critical behaviors that distinguish between effective and ineffective occupational performance.

107.3 "An Investigation into Police Turnover Rates at Small Police Departments," WAYMAN C. MULLINS, Southwest Texas State University and ALAN JOHNSON, Kirby (Texas) Police Department

Turnover rates among police affect the small police department much more than the large police department. Unfortunately, research dealing with turnover has been limited to large police departments (which constitute a minority of departments in this country). This research reports on turnover among small police departments. Data were collected during exit interviews. Content analysis revealed that police left small departments for reasons of salary, lack of manpower, and lack of cooperation from the city. The results from small departments differ somewhat from those obtained from large departments. Results are discussed in terms of helping the small department reduce turnover.

108.1 "Historical Perspectives on the Identification and Treatment of Serious Juvenile Offenders: The View from California and New York in the 1920s," STEVEN L. SCHLOSSMAN, The Rand Corporation and ALEXANDER W. PISCIOTTA, Kutztown University

Research on the historical development of American juvenile corrections has increased in recent years. However, our understanding of the origin, development, operation, and impact of juvenile reformatories remains limited. Historical studies are methodologically limited because they are not systematically comparative; they are temporally restricted to pre-World War I practices. This study addresses this problem by providing an exploratory comparative analysis of juvenile reformatories in California (Whittier School) and in New York (New York House of Refuge) in the 1920s. Quantitative and qualitative assessments of primary and secondary data resources reveal significant differences between the California and New York institutions. Treatment ideologies and programs, inmate demographic characteristics, and judicial processing procedures preceding incarceration were markedly different. Modifications of prior research findings, as well as suggestions for future historical studies, are provided based upon these findings.

108.2 "Cracks in the Cradle: Female Orphans and Middle-Class Formation in Baltimore, 1886-1920," DONNA C. HALE, University of Baltimore and THOMAS M. JACKLIN, University of Baltimore

In "The Hypothesis of Middle-Class Formation in Nineteenth-Century America" (1985), Stuart M. Blumin shows how studies of family life, education, material culture, work, residence, and voluntary associations point toward the implicit, if untested, assumption that a "distinctly new, definable" middle-class "style of life" emerged in the United States from the middle of the nineteenth century onward. He argues that an urge toward "self-definition"
and “exclusivity” seemed to be at work, for example, when Americans from the middle strata of society provided stricter and longer guidance for their children in order to prepare them for careers in the expanding white collar segment of the new industrial labor force. He concludes that the usefulness and precision of this hypothesis will depend upon the extent to which these “class relevant” experiences actually converged and reinforced one another in day-to-day life. Our study of the Samuel Ready Asylum for Female Orphans--based upon extensive records of the institution from 1886 to 1920--provides a compelling example of just such a convergence. The paper focuses upon the character of the student population, the institutional setting, and the functions of said orphanage as a way of testing Blum's hypothesis.

108.3 "A Rediscovery of the Asylum: The Hebrew Orphan Asylum--A Case Study," NURITH ZMORA, Johns Hopkins University

The paper reconstructs the lives of fifty orphans admitted to Baltimore Hebrew Orphan Asylum (HOA) between the years 1873-1876, and attempts to describe their family background, their lives, and their education in the institution and after. It draws upon such sources as city directories, census, cemetery records, and court records. Contrary to some interpretation of asylums, the findings demonstrate that in the context of the 1870s, this particular orphanage gave the children a fairly good education, preserved family ties, and cared for their future. Since most orphanages in 19th century America were, like the HOA, supported and organized by private religious or ethnic groups, the paper suggests further research into the ideology and reality of orphanages and other social-welfare institutions.

PANEL 109 WHITE COLLAR CRIME - IV

109.1 "Violence in the Pharmaceutical Industry," FRANK HENRY, McMaster University
No abstract available.

109.2 "Murder in the Workplace: The Conviction of Film Recovery Systems and Three Executives," NANCY FRANK, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
No abstract available.

109.3 "Coupon Fraud: Who Gets Clipped?" JOHN NEE, Mercyhurst College and WILLIAM FERA, JR., H.J. Heinz Company
No abstract available.

109.4 "Invoking Control of Corporate Crime," MICHAEL SIEGFRIED, Bowling Green State University and HARRY HOFFMAN, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
No abstract available.

PANEL 110 THE ROLE OF POLICE ETHICS IN TRAINING AND EDUCATION


As a result of many years of consulting and teaching contacts with more than 35 police agencies, the authors concluded that many of the rewards and problems associated with law enforcement can be understood in terms of moral stage development. There are a number of moral/ethical problems that result in the day-to-day attempts of officers to carry out their orders and with their intradepartmental relationships to peers and superiors. The amount of stress officers suffer and their longevity in police work, along with their perception of their responsibility, appear related to moral stage development.

110.2 "Professional Licensing of Defensive Tactics Instructors: An Innovative Approach to the Use of Force by Police," VANCE McLAUGHLIN, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

The Justice System Training Association has begun to establish licensing procedures for Defensive Tactics Instructors in law enforcement. Ten core areas have been identified that a professional instructor must be competent in. These core areas are legal aspects of the use of force, principles of control, low-level resistance subject control, high-level resistance subject control, handcuffing, impact weapons/control weapons, weapon control, principles of physical conditioning, care and treatment of athletic injuries, and the use of deadly force (firearms). Applicants for licensing must submit a written syllabus, a VHS tape (of them demonstrating the area and teaching
it), and the method they use to evaluate students. Problems in implementing this program will be discussed.

110.3 "State Mandated Police Training in Ethics," DILIP K. DAS, Western Illinois University

Ethics is included as a course in many state-mandated basic training programs. In the paper it is sought to evaluate the content of these courses against the recommendations in the literature. It will also contain recommendations for policy makers.

110.4 "Should We Tell Police to Say Yes to Gratuities?" RICHARD R.E. KANIA, Guilford College

The police have been guided by a rigid ethical standard prohibiting gratuities since the IACP Law Enforcement Code of Ethics was adopted. That code clearly states that law enforcement officers shall not accept any gratuities. The uncompromising nature of this prohibition makes this the most commonly violated of all police ethical codes. In this paper, the author reconsiders the prohibition and strongly argues for its modification to bring the acceptance of reasonable and appropriate gifts and gratuities back into the sphere of perceived ethical behavior. Recognizing that there are risks associated with the acceptance of gratuities, the author further argues that ethical instruction needs to be given to distinguish the acceptance of ethical gifts and gratuities from those other situations associated with unethical expectations or actions.

PANEL 111 THE ELDERLY AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

111.1 "Fear of Crime and Legal Experience among the Elderly," J.L. AKERS, ANTHONY J. LA GRECA, CHRISTINE SELLERS, and JOHN JRAN, University of Florida

This paper presents findings on victimization, fear of crime, and contact with the criminal and civil justice systems among the elderly (operationalized as 60 years of age or over) in two retirement communities and two age-heterogeneous communities. The elderly are not frequently victims of crime, are not highly fearful of crime, and do not have much experience with the legal system, either as offenders or as litigants, jurors, or witnesses. None of these are related very strongly to socio-demographic, individual, or community variables. However, fear of crime is somewhat related to victimization by crime, type of community in which the elderly person resides, sex, race, and socio-economic status. Contact with the justice system as an offender is related to alcohol problems.

111.2 "The Older Juror: Extent and Implications," ARTHUR H. PATTERSON, Pennsylvania State University

Older jurors are overrepresented in most criminal and civil jury pools. This is primarily due to their stable residence and willingness to serve. They are also overrepresented on juries as trial attorneys tend to stereotype senior citizens as benign or sympathetic (defense) or easily influenced and punitive (prosecution and plaintiff). This paper examines the extent of older citizens' involvement in juries and the implications of that involvement for both the justice system and the elderly.

111.3 "Victimization and Recent Criminal Justice Histories of Public Shelter Users in New York City," GREGORY L. MUHLIN and MARIA DEL PILAR CORDOVA, New York State Psychiatric Institute

This paper will present preliminary findings from a large scale (N=1,400) field study utilizing a detailed clinical interview conducted with homeless men and women in the spring and summer of 1985, in 17 of the 18 public shelters in New York City. Analyses will focus on the subjects' victimization and recent criminal justice system experiences, as well as drug and alcohol usage.

PANEL 112 ETHICS AND ATTITUDES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

112.1 "The Study of Ethics as a Part of Criminal Justice Graduate Curriculum," GEORGE T. FELKENS, Claremont Graduate School

Even considering the pros and cons of teaching ethics in a field like criminal justice, the author is convinced that such a course is worthwhile. The paper reviews how ethics is made relevant to students when their everyday personal and practical experiences are analyzed from the moral perspective. Today, most criminal justice students are would-be administrators in a criminal justice setting. Sharing ethical dilemmas with practitioners in a classroom
setting engenders excitement and fun. Reflection, conceptualization, and experimentation through discussion, prodding, and critical analysis is rewarding to students, practitioners, and professors alike. This paper stresses the fun of teaching a course in criminal justice ethics by utilizing the life experiences of students in a class where the instructor's goal is to foster an understanding of systematic ways of addressing and doing ethics. Ethical concerns can be effectively brought home to students by operationalizing ethical issues. Developing the ethical concerns of students in their actual experiences is a good vehicle for presenting a course in criminal justice ethics. This paper discusses a way in which one instructor went about overcoming student skepticism by bringing ethics into the real world situations.

112.2 "A Comparison of Criminal Justice Students and Inservice Police Officers Engaged in Experiential Ethics Education," LARRY S. MILLER and MICHAEL C. BRASWELL, East Tennessee State University
Attempts have been made in recent years to decrease police misconduct and improve police performance in areas of ethical decisionmaking. One of these attempts involves providing instruction in ethics at police training academies and academic criminal justice programs. Experiential case studies have been shown to increase a criminal justice student's ability to apply theoretical concepts to practical situations. An evaluation of the experiential teaching model was made in a quasi-experimental research design with two groups of criminal justice students enrolled in a criminal justice ethics course and two groups of police officers enrolled in an inservice training school. The results supported the experiential approach over a traditional teaching method.

PANEL 113 ROUNDTABLE—STIMULI OF POLICE EDUCATION:
WICKERSHAM V. LBJ'S COMMISSION

113.1 "Stimuli of Police Education: Wickersham v. LBJ's Commission," VICTOR G. STRECHER, Sam Houston State University
Both the Wickersham Commission (1931) and the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice (1967) recommended higher education for police officers. The consequences of these similar recommendations 36 years apart were markedly different. This paper speculatively analyzes economic (e.g. Great Depression), political (e.g. administrative, political discontinuity), institutional (e.g. higher education, government readiness), and epistemological aspects of these two events. It considers the question of whether the post-1968 educational upsurge among the police was merely an expectable progression of work begun in 1931 and triggered by reiteration or was more an instance of seminal social innovation.

PANEL 114 POLITICAL CRIME: NORTHERN IRELAND

114.1 "The United States' Involvement in the Irish Republican Army," MICHAEL WELCH, North Texas State University
The Irish Republican Army (IRA) has a complex history of receiving support from citizens of the United States. Most of this support has materialized into financial assistance aimed at the unification of Ireland. However, this historical analysis indicates that support for Irish nationalism by American citizens has been strong at times and nearly nonexistent during other recent periods. The purpose of this paper is to introduce the Irish-American relations in terms of their historical foundation, significant events, and political figures. Furthermore, this presentation will include a discussion of the official and provisional IRA, NORAID, Irish National Caucus, and the case of the Fort Worth Five. Finally, this author concludes that the recent trend of support for the IRA has increasing dependence on the international network of terrorists.

114.2 "Political Murder in Northern Ireland, 1969-1984: Characteristics," ROBERT M. POCKRASS, Mankato State University
Terrorism has been characterized as planned acts of violence directed at civilians, which are carried out for the purpose of obtaining a political goal. This paper shows the changing patterns of terrorist murders in Northern Ireland for the period 1969 through 1984. The author proposes a model of motivation which will help to explain terrorist murders. In addition, terrorist violence has changed in its focus with members of the security forces becoming the prime target in the late 1970s and 1980s.
114.3 "An American Perspective on the Royal Ulster Constabulary and Republican and Loyalist Paramilitary Organizations in Northern Ireland," PAUL K. CLARE, SUNY-Plattsburgh

This paper, which is based on interviews and observations made in Belfast during the summer of 1985, will examine the changing role of the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) and how these changes are perceived by Republican and Loyalist sympathizers. The history and current status of the major paramilitary organizations will be briefly examined. Included will be an evaluation of the level and intensity of terrorist activity, a progress report on the RUC's attempt to win the hearts and minds of the people, a discussion of the problems of crime control in the Catholic ghettos, and predictions regarding the political future of Northern Ireland.

PANEL 115 TERRORISM: FORMS AND STRATEGIES


The possibility of international terrorist movements attacking the United States in carefully orchestrated urban assaults poses a monumental problem for American police planning. What kinds of strategies must be utilized? From what policy perspectives must they emerge? How are they to be reconciled with constitutional limitations? How can defense measures or counter-terrorist measures be reconciled with traditional civil rights? For example, can police intelligence operate without military assistance, particularly when sophisticated technology and cryptographic intelligence are required? Lastly, do any patterns of commonality emerge to link global terrorism? Before counter-terrorism can be successfully applied, we must currently realize that the questions may be more important than premature answers.

115.2 "The Use of Psychological Power in Hostage Negotiations," WILLIAM J. LEWINSKI, Mankato State University

This paper concerns the motivation, attitudes, and cognitions of hostage takers, the influence of these on the negotiator's style and tactics, and how the negotiator can use the various kinds of psychological power available to gain control of the direction and style of the negotiation process. The paper refers to the general process of negotiations, and the tactics and techniques presented have application for all types of hostage situations, from the criminal to the politically motivated.

115.3 "Abortion Clinic Violence as Terrorism," MICHELE WILSON, University of Alabama in Birmingham

Violence against abortion clinics and other activities directed toward patients and staff of abortion facilities has been termed terrorism by the pro-choice movement. However, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has denied that these actions are instances of terrorism. All available instances of abortion clinic violence for 1984-1985 were examined (as was the major primer for closing abortion clinics) in order to determine correspondence with definitions or models of terrorism. It appears that these incidents fit the classification of limited political (or sub-revolutionary) terrorism. Reasons why the FBI has made the decision not to include these acts as forms of terrorism are entertained. One is that current international tensions have resulted in a preoccupation with only certain types of events which for administrative, i.e., jurisdictional, reasons have come to essentialize terrorism. Another explanation, posited by pro-choice activists, is that the FBI's decision is a consequence of political influence, i.e., the current administration is openly anti-choice.

PANEL 116 WORKSHOP: DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING INSERVICE TRAINING FOR CORRECTIONAL CIVILIAN PROFESSIONALS—A MUCH NEGLECTED AREA

116.1 "Developing and Implementing Inservice Training for Correctional Civilian Professionals—A Much Neglected Area," JAN DELUCIA, KATHERINE WEBB, and BILL MANGO, New York State Department of Correctional Services

During the past four years, the New York State Department of Correctional Services has started to take a long hard look at what has been offered to the civilian professional working in the correctional system (i.e. counselors, education personnel, etc.) in the way of ongoing inservice training which would not only benefit their work with the inmate population but also offer increased feelings in the area of psychic morale building and...
professionalism. In order to meet this need, Program Services (through the Department of Guidance and Counseling) has developed what we feel is a rather unique program of ongoing training, not only on a local basis but one which covers the entire state providing day-long workshops (both experiential and lecture) in a variety of areas but emphasizing suicide prevention; sex offender counseling; and more recently, group therapy skills. The panel for this workshop will be made up of the actual developers (and implementers) of this project and will discuss the mechanics of putting this large-scale operation together, along with the merits thus far achieved and the roadblocks encountered.

PANEL 117 INTENSIVE PROBATION SUPERVISION: A STATUS REPORT

117.1 "IPS in Massachusetts: Implementation Issues," DON COCHRAN, Commissioner of Probation and RON CORBETT, Director of Training, Massachusetts Department of Probation
No abstract available.

117.2 "Intensive Probation Supervision in Oregon and Georgia: Reflections," TODD R. CLEAR, Rutgers University
No abstract available.

117.3 "The New Jersey Model of Intensive Probation Supervision," DANIEL BIBEL, Director of Research, IPS Project, Administrative Office of the Courts, Trenton, New Jersey
No abstract available.

PANEL 118 URBAN CRIME WITHIN BLACK COMMUNITIES SINCE THE TASK FORCE REPORT

118.1 "Black on Black Crime: Twenty Years Since the Riots of the Sixties," JULIUS DEBRO, Atlanta University
No abstract available.

118.2 "Black Homicide: The Major Cause of Death within the Black Population," DARLENE CONLEY, Spelman College
No abstract available.

118.3 "Black Police Chiefs: A Response to Urban Crime," GWYNNE PIERSON, Howard University
No abstract available.

PANEL 119 WOMEN IN CORRECTIONS

119.1 "Female Correctional Officers: Round Pegs in Square Holes?" JUDITH A. OSBORNE, Simon Fraser University
This paper examines the induction and utilization of female correctional officers in institutions for male offenders. Prevailing beliefs about and expectations of these women are examined alongside the characteristics traditionally demanded of correctional officers. Conclusions are then drawn concerning the suitability of women for correctional careers.

119.2 "Women in Corrections: A Stress Guide," REBECCA DONNA, Murray State University
Women in corrections have historically been overlooked and ostracized. The purpose of this paper is to establish procedures for the female professional in the male correctional institution, provide a guide to combating stress, and indicate difficulties women face. Numerous psychological and physiological effects are stress induced such as: neurotic behavior, fatigue, bruxism, colitis, anxiety, irritability, and depression. It appears females react to intense stress more effectively than their male counterparts. A study of correctional counselors in a male maximum-security institution, completed in 1983, indicates that female counselors suffer fewer physical symptoms of stress than their male counterparts. In order for stress to be combated effectively, a comprehensive stress reduction program must be utilized. The physical, psychological, and spiritual dimensions of stress management are included.

119.3 "Breakin In, Staying In Corrections," SANDRA KANE MARLOW, Massachusetts Department of Corrections
This paper will address several issues faced by professional and non-professional women in corrections, especially women who work directly with
inmates. The state of Massachusetts has implemented training programs for women in corrections. However, there is need for continual communication after the initial course. Women in clerical and nonprofessional fields do not have the expertise or clout to communicate their problems, two of which are orientation in corrections and remaining there. Many women who stay in the department need a change from the coarse prison environment. Present conditions do not address this need or provide mobility for careers in the department. If corrections wishes to recruit and retain qualified women, it must address itself to the needs of women in its organizations, and women must be able to have forums to present their problems and the solutions to staying in the correctional field.

**PANEL 120 POLICE MANAGEMENT AND POLICY ISSUES**

120.1 "The Chief of Police in Georgia: A Task Analysis Review of Role and Function," DAMON D. CAMP, Georgia State University

The chief of police wears a number of different hats and performs a variety of functions. However, little documentation is available on the exact nature of the chief's responsibilities, and this void greatly hinders efforts to design and deliver effective executive-level training. In order to develop a comprehensive training program for chiefs of police in Georgia, a task analysis was conducted. The results of this study are discussed in this paper, and the implications for executive training are reviewed.

120.2 "Realistic Police Planning," JOHN E. WADE and WILLIAM P. MCCAMEY, Western Illinois University

The movement toward accreditation has caused many police departments to reconsider and redevelop both long- and short-range plans. In this paper, we take the position that this overhaul is long overdue. Many departments have been reacting and surviving rather than developing and implementing plans. We contend that prevalent organizational philosophy, designed by Wilson, is not appropriate for many departments and may be a partial cause of the lack of quality planning. In addition, we will explore other possible causes and examine the role of academia in assisting departments with the development of their plans.


This paper will discuss the processes followed by the Illinois State Police to earn accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. Particular problems and needs for organizational, resource, and policy changes will be addressed as influenced by the accreditation standards.

120.4 "Competing Paradigms in Police Administration," GARY W. CORDNER, St. Michaels (Maryland) Police Department

Textbooks and training programs for police administrators tend to follow one or both of two dominant approaches: the classical school, emphasizing organizational structure and formal principles of administration, and the behavioral school, emphasizing individual and group behavior, motivation, and leadership. A third general approach given much less attention in police training and texts is the decisionmaking school, which emphasizes organizational influence over decisions by employees. This paper considers current texts, training, and practice in terms of these approaches, and argues that the neglected decisionmaking school has much to offer police administration.

120.5 "Police and Military Model," DILIP K. DAS, Western Illinois University

In the Anglo-American ideology, the police are considered a civilian force. As a matter of fact, Robert Peel gave a special uniform to the police in order to distinguish them from the army. However, the police have traditionally been militaristic. It appears that with the rise of urban terrorism, protests, and disorders the military model of policing is becoming more popular. In the paper, some important issues in regard to police militarization are discussed. It is intended to adopt a cross-cultural perspective in the paper.
121.1 "Factors Influencing Adolescent Attitudes toward Police in a Predominantly Rural Area," TERRY COX, Eastern Kentucky University
This research focuses on relationships between self-report crime measures, demographic variables, selected variables focusing on contacts with the police and juvenile court systems, and measures on the Fortune Adolescent Attitude toward Police instrument. The sample consists of approximately 750 adolescents from predominantly rural areas in Kentucky. An analysis is being conducted in efforts to determine the significance of the various factors and measurements and adolescent attitudes toward police. Several hypotheses surrounding the above factors are being tested.

121.2 "Policing Rural Alaska: The Village Public Safety Officer," STEVEN M. EDWARDS, University of Alaska-Anchorage
In 1979, the Alaska Department of Public Safety established the Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) program to provide local policing and public safety services to selected isolated rural communities throughout Alaska. The VPSO program was specifically organized to furnish several services (development of locally responsive public safety programs, establishment of local community control of police services, development of public safety information from rural communities, and improving interagency communications concerning rural public safety programs) under one umbrella, at a cost far less than extending the Alaska State Troopers. This paper examines the VPSO program and why this community policing arrangement seems to be working in rural Alaska.

121.3 "Police Community Relations and Minority Groups," AMERICO ROSALES, RICHARD A. STARRETT, FRANKLIN H. FOOTE, and ANGELA M. RODRIGUEZ, Barry University
The interaction between the police department and the community was examined via data obtained from an evaluation of a 40-hour human relations training course for improving police-community relations. The study uses an equivalent control group, quasi-experimental, pre-post design involving two multiethnic populations: police personnel (N=150) and community residents (N=60). Both populations included an experimental and control group. The main analyses consisted of a mixed design MANOVA. Results indicate that there were changes in cognitions and attitudes in both populations. The discussion focuses on conceptualizing the interaction between law enforcement and the special needs of minority groups.

121.4 "A Study of Police Discretion in Six Southern Cities," DENNIS POWELL, Middle Tennessee State University
This paper outlines the findings of a study of police discretion in the arrest/nonarrest decision. Approximately 500 police officers randomly selected from law enforcement agencies in communities of varying size were administered a questionnaire consisting of ten situational vignettes in which crime, race, and offender attitude were variables. Patrol officer responses were compared with supervisor responses to determine conformance with expectations of officer behavior. In addition, the data were analyzed to examine the effect of community size, racial makeup of the community, racial makeup of the law enforcement agency, geographical location, and offender attitudes on discretion in the arrest/nonarrest decisionmaking process. Results are presented in tabular, graphic, and narrative form.

122.1 "Assessing the Quality of Textbooks in Criminology and Criminal Justice," BRYON R. JOHNSON and JAMES A. ADAMITIS, University of Dayton
The decree to publish or perish has probably never been more true than it is today. It may also be true that the need to publish journal articles is causing scholars to neglect the writing of textbooks within their respective areas of expertise. The purpose of the present research is to determine the quality of textbooks published within criminology and criminal justice. The memberships of the American Society of Criminology and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences were surveyed in order to discover how those who teach in criminology and criminal justice feel about the textbooks they use.

The past decade has seen a virtual explosion in the use of information management and computer technologies in criminal justice. One area of expanded use is that of computer-assisted instruction (CAI). CAI and its general applications in criminal justice have been described elsewhere. After a brief overview of CAI in criminal justice, this paper critically examines recently reported research on the effectiveness of CAI. Reported findings and research issues are examined in terms of present and potential applications of CAI in criminal justice education and training.

122.3 "The Effect of Class Scheduling on Academic Achievement in a Nontraditional Masters Degree Program," TOM AUSTIN and RON FENNELL, Shippensburg University

This study examines the relationship between scheduling format and academic achievement in a nontraditional masters degree program. At the beginning of each of three successive semesters, a pre-test was administered to juvenile probation officers enrolled in a research methods course. Each group was exposed to the same course content but under varying conditions: intensive, 9 hours a day for 5 consecutive days; compacted, 9 hours a day for 2 1/2 successive weekends; and extended, 4 hours each day on weekends spread out equally over 5 weekends of a regular 15-week semester. A post-test was administered at the conclusion of each course and results compared to a control group that had experienced the course under a traditional format of 3 hours per evening, 1 day a week for 15 successive weeks. Findings indicate some effect due to scheduling format, but of equal interest is the finding that academic achievement is negatively associated with the elapsed time between receiving a baccalaureate degree and commencing graduate study. Implications from the finding for nontraditional graduate programs in criminal justice are discussed.

122.4 "Multi-Digit Testing in the Teaching of Criminal Justice Sciences," PAUL S. ANDERSON and DIANE M. ALEXANDER, Illinois State University

The multi-digit test (MDT) procedure is a new addition to computer-scored testing and is fully compatible with multiple choice and true-false tests. MDT is especially well-suited for the testing of discreet terms and concepts such as in fill-in-the-blank examinations. The student reads the question and selects the appropriate response from an alphabetically organized, lengthy list on which each term is numbered. With three-digit numbers, there can be up to 999 items on a list, far too many for any student to peruse in an attempt to recognize the correct answer. The student is required to recall the correct answer, locate it on the large list, and then place the code number on the computer-readable answer sheet. Actual lists for major criminal justice terms and concepts are provided in the paper which also explains how to put the multi-digit test into immediate practical use for the teaching of the introduction to criminal justice courses.

123.1 "Intelligence and Terrorism: A Model for Prediction," ROBERT M. POCKRASS, Mankato State University

American and friendly intelligence services have placed a high priority on the gathering of intelligence about transnational and international terrorist organizations. It is necessary for intelligence services to develop new ways of looking at terrorists, with an eye to predicting future actions. This paper proposes a new model for prediction based on five components. Three are already part of conventional intelligence techniques, namely, (1) incident compilation and analysis; (2) conventional tradecraft, including both overt and covert techniques; and (3) analysis of the theoretical, philosophical, and operational writings of terrorists. The two additional constructs to be added are (4) an economic model and (5) a motivational model. The motivational and economic models will be discussed in the article.

123.2 "Extradition of the Political Terrorist," WILLIAM R. NELSON, James Madison University

It is standard practice in extradition treaties to provide an exemption for political offenses. This has been used to bar the extradition of international terrorists, including members of the Irish Republican Army wanted for murder in Northern Ireland. In the United States, almost any magistrate can make a decision on whether a terrorist is extraditable, and there is no appeal from such a decision. However, in recently negotiated treaties, the United States has attempted to limit the scope of the political offense exemption. Congress also has been considering changes in the extradition laws to narrow the exemption for several years, and INTERPOL has
adopted an approach to treating terrorists' acts that are also common crimes as criminal acts.

123.3 "Violence and Terrorism as a Criminal Justice Course," JAMES M. POLAND, California State University-Sacramento

This paper is a discussion of teaching a criminal justice course in terrorism. Documentation has illustrated that terrorism presents scholars and policymakers alike with new challenges. However, terrorism is less widely discussed, studied, and analyzed in criminal justice curriculums. This paper identifies a set of educational objectives for teaching about terrorism, a review of some prominent literature in the field, and the results of a survey showing the educational effects of instruction on the subject. The paper concludes that terrorism is a political phenomenon that is difficult to define and will continue to escalate. Thus, the study of terrorism will provide an important area for teaching a variety of topics relevant to criminal justice.

123.4 "International Terrorism: An Elaboration on the Russian-Arab Link," ARI CHAPLIN, Dominican College

The hijacking of the TWA airplane and the killing of 241 U.S. marines increased interest in the problem of international terrorism. This paper hopes to shed light on these events and enrich our understanding of the issues related to international terrorism. The Soviet Union link and support of international terrorism was established by numerous scholars. The present study attempts further to elaborate and explain the Russian-Arab link to international terrorism. A strong emphasis is given to the understanding of Arab culture and character. Although the Arab world may be divided into several subcultures, the present Islamic revival penetrates the entire Arab world. A main component of the Arab culture is hatred of the West. The Arabs blame the West for their technological inferiority. A main idea of this paper is that the Russians are exploiting this hatred in order to further their own interests. This paper also reviews the literature on terrorism, both its domestic and international aspects. The term guerrilla/terrorist depends on the subjective evaluation of a particular analyst. However, in the last decade, some scholars did not notice many changes in the evolution in the use of the above terms. In the majority of cases, the efforts were directed primarily against democracies. Livingstone's definition of terrorism becomes therefore clear:

Terrorism is a 'clandestine and undeclared warfare' against the West and therefore must be recognized as a clear and present danger both to the individual and collective security of the United States.

One of the important conclusions reached is that the United States should strengthen its broadcasting in the native language to the Arab world.

PANEL 124 MINORITIES AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

124.1 "Domestic Violence in the Far North," ANDREA R. C. HELMS and KENDALL R. STOCKHOLM, University of Alaska, Fairbanks

No abstract available.

124.2 "Lesbians and Domestic Violence," SUE MAHAN, University of Texas-El Paso

Using a case study approach, this paper explores the similarities and differences between violence among lesbians and assaultive victimization of women by men.

124.3 "Meeting the Needs of Minority Women: What Works," ANNA F. KUHL, San Jose State University

A long-standing critique of the domestic violence movement centers around the unique needs of minority women and how to best meet those needs. Minority women have consistently stated that neither the criminal justice system nor battered women's shelters are prepared to provide services for them at the same level provided for white women. This paper compares and contrasts three shelters in a bay area county that provide services and shelter for battered women. One shelter provides services to a population of mostly white women; the second shelter's population is fairly evenly racially mixed; the third shelter provides services for a population of minority women. In addition to comparing the shelter's services, an assessment of services provided by the criminal justice system within the parameters of the shelter service will be presented.
125.1 "Supervising Prerelease Offenders: Clarifying Expectations," PETER J. BENEKOS, Mercyhurst College
A conceptual model of the concerns of prerelease offenders and community supervisors is presented and discussed. The conceptualization suggests that perceptual differences of prerelease status—conditional release, community reintegration, employment, and law-abiding behavior—are some approaches to examining the supervisory relationship. Attempts to identify and address the different perceptions may be useful for improving offender adjustment and supervisory efforts.

125.2 "The Alston Wilkes Society: A South Carolina Community Alternative for the Offender," REID H. MONTGOMERY, JR., University of South Carolina
The Alston Wilkes Society is a nonprofit organization which assists state and federal parolees in their return to society. The society manages eight halfway houses for males and females across the state. This paper examines the programs and organization of this unique society. Approximately 6,000 South Carolina citizens are dues paying members of the Alston Wilkes Society. The society was founded by a minister who believed parolees needed help in order to become productive members of society again.

125.3 "Community Corrections in Japan," L. CRAIG PARKER, University of New Haven
No abstract available.

126.1 "Women In Prison," ANN M. KUREK, New York State Department of Corrections
Data (1982) from the New York State Department of Corrections, Office of Program Planning, Research and Evaluation, report that less than 3% of the New York state prison population is female. Approximately 1,000 women, often referred to as the forgotten offenders generally do not fare as well in comparison to the state's 35,000 male inmates. Addressing the issues of women in prison is a must for correctional personnel; when we are aware of the issues, we can proceed towards solutions of the problems that face us in incarcerating females. Issues include Children. Seventy-one percent of women in New York prisons are mothers with an average of two young children, and over half of these women are single parents. Concerns: feelings, support, getting your children back, bonding, children's centers, visiting programs, etc. Issues include: Programs—program parity, traditional v. nontraditional, skills, education, training, job readiness, employment, decisionmaking, etc.; Privacy—male corrections officers with female inmates; Medical—data from a Rikers Island study report that women come into the system with 25% more physical problems than men. Elaine Lord, Superintendent of Bedford Hills Correctional Facility, a maximum-security prison for women on New York state, says that 60% of the female population at Bedford see mental health officials while 21-22% of the males statewide see mental health officials. We need to address the question—are inmates allowed to support habits in prison, medicine to cope? The women's movement has been charged with the increase of crime and the increase in violent crimes among women. The female population in prison is growing—we are running out of room. Prevention is an issue. We need to encourage strong minority family structures. Strong families make a strong society. We need to address attitudes women inmates will confront in the community, support services, etc.

126.2 "Health Care Issues of Incarcerated Women," GLENDA MCGAHA, Southeast Missouri State University
With growing numbers of women entering the prison systems in the United States, the criminal justice system is faced with the challenge of competently and adequately providing services for these women. This paper addresses, specifically, the health care needs and services needs of these incarcerated women. The paper also examines issues facing health care programs for women in institutions, offering suggestions for program development and incorporation of nursing care into health care programs specifically designed for incarcerated women. Suggestions for improving existing programs are also provided.
"Parenting from Within Prison Walls: Analysis of a Program to Maintain Family Roles and Relationships," GLORIA EYRES, University of Texas-Arlington

The paper outlines the problems of incarcerated mothers and their children and traces the planning and implementation of a program now in place at the Federal Correctional Institution in Forth Worth, Texas, designed to assist mothers and their children in dealing with these problems. The PACT (Parents and Children Together) program is a cooperative effort of community residents, inmates, and prison staff members to provide child-oriented visiting facilities, parenting education, social services, and support groups for children whose parents are in prison. The problems of establishing and administering such a program within the prison setting are examined. The paper analyzes data from the pre-program needs assessment, a follow-up survey of program users, and interviews with selected inmate mothers.

Panel 127 Crime and the Elderly

127.1 "Homicide Among the Elderly: Analysis of Victim/Assailant Relationship," DONALD B. WALKER and PETER C. KRATCOSKI, Kent State University

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the characteristics of elderly homicide offenders and to compare these characteristics with nonelderly homicide offenders in a large midwestern metropolitan community. Utilizing homicide data supplied by the county coroner's office and supplemented by the local police department, the researchers investigated nearly 100 cases of homicide committed by persons 60 years of age or older from the period 1970-1984. As anticipated, elderly offenders differed from the nonelderly homicide offenders in being more frequently involved in intrafamily homicide as opposed to acquaintance or stranger homicide. In other characteristics, elderly and nonelderly homicide offenders had similar profiles with the exception of lower indications of the involvement of alcohol.

127.2 "Elderly Misdemeanant Defendants: An Awakening Adversary," GARY FEINBERG, St. Thomas University

This study seeks to determine whether or not elderly misdemeanor defendants are asserting an increasingly adversarial role in responding to charges against them. Three criteria are used to distinguish more from less adversarial defendants: (1) plea (not guilty versus guilty), (2) attorney (represented versus nonrepresented), and (3) type of trial (jury versus bench). Data are drawn from the official dockets of the Dade County Court (N=4,976 cases), Miami, Florida. Variances by age and sex over a 10-year period (1974-1984) are tested for significance using standard x^2 procedures and related Phi^2 tests of association. With rare exception, elderly misdemeanor defendants assume a non-adversarial role in the courtroom drama. Elderly females are slightly more adversarial than their male counterparts, but the difference is not statistically significant. Elderly black and elderly white misdemeanor defendants are about equally likely—or unlikely—to plead not guilty and to be represented by an attorney. However, elderly blacks are much more likely to request a jury trial. Although no statistically significant differences in their adversarial propensity are observed over the time once sample size is controlled, the weight of the evidence for males and females and blacks and whites suggests an overall shift toward a greater use of due process protections among elderly misdemeanor defendants and a concomitant growth in their adversarial propensity. Practical suggestions for a more rationally conceived and effective meting out of justice for elderly misdemeanor defendants conclude the study.

127.3 "Career Crime Patterns of Elderly Criminals," DONALD J. BACHAND, Saginaw Valley State College

No abstract available.

127.4 "An Elaboration of the Issues Surrounding the Concept of Euthanasia," ROBERT LITTLE, North Carolina Wesleyan

This paper deals with an elaboration of the issues surrounding the concept of euthanasia. The paper will deal with various moral, ethical, and legal ramifications associated with mercy killing and review the policy suggestions of numerous authors writing on the subject.

Panel 128 Juvenile Delinquency: Homicide, Arson, and Sex Offenders

128.1 "Juvenile Homicides: Trends, Patterns, and Implications," KATHLEEN J. BLOCK and A. DERRAL CHEATWOOD, University of Baltimore
Officials and the public share the perception that serious juvenile crime, especially crime of violence, has been steadily increasing. This paper explores data on juvenile homicide patterns and discusses the implications of observed trends for juvenile justice and criminal justice policy. Reported are statistical findings on the relationship between the age of the offender(s) and the age of victim(s) in criminal homicides known to the police in Baltimore city from 1974 through 1984. Special focus is on multiple offender homicides where one or more of the offenders is juvenile. Demographic and event characteristics are included in the discussion.

128.2 “Social Correlates of Juvenile Arson,” JOHN K. COCHRAN and CHRISTINE S. SELLERS, University of Florida

This paper provides some exploratory findings on juvenile arson, a form of delinquency that has vast social costs yet has been largely ignored by social scientists. The data for this study come from the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services' Youth Intake Records. These records contain information on every delinquency event processed by the state of Florida from 1979 through 1984. From these data, information on juvenile arsonists are compared to that for a random sample of other juvenile, felony property offenders taken from the same records. Significant social and legal differences are reported. These data are also compared to UCR data on juvenile arson in the United States.

128.3 “Behavioral Characteristics of Juvenile Firesetters,” WAYNE S. WOODEN and MARTHA LOU BERKEY, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

A comparative study of 69 juvenile firesetters and 78 nonfiresetting youngsters was conducted in San Bernardino County, California. Matched in terms of standard demographics, these two groups, nevertheless, differed in terms of family dynamics, stressful events, and some 33 of 84 possible behavioral problems. The two most distinguishing characteristics were stealing and truancy. With respect to the firesetters, the younger arsonists exhibited behaviors such as stuttering, bedwetting, constant thumb sucking, and cruelty to animals. The preteenage firesetters were poor losers, fought with their peers, had nightmares, and had poor eye contact. The teenagers shared many more of the behavioral problems including strange thought patterns, bizarre speech, and severe depressions. The paper discusses these youngsters by differentiating between four types of juvenile firesetters: playing with matches, crying for help, delinquent, and severely disturbed.

128.4 “The Juvenile Sex Offender, Prosecution vs. Treatment,” DWIGHT M. WELLS, Florida Public Defenders Office

The paper develops a profile of juveniles charged with committing sexual offenses. The profile includes age, socio-economic background, and family structure of the defendant. The issue of treating the offender vs. punishing the offender in terms of long-term impact on society is examined, and the statutory frameworks available to determine if treatment is an option available to the court are reviewed. The paper also analyzes the attitudes of prosecutors and judges regarding juveniles charged with sexual offenses. Responses of the social agencies to the challenge of treating the juvenile sexual offender are explored, and a strategy for treatment is designed.

128.5 “Treating the Adolescent Prostitute,” MAGNUS J. SENG, Loyola University of Chicago

The image of a female prostitute offering her wares on the street corner is familiar to all of us. Less recognized, perhaps, is the fact that an increasing number of these women are, in fact, young girls—adolescents who are 14, 15, and 16 years old, some as young as 10. Convincing these girls to abandon this life and embrace a more productive lifestyle is no simple task. This paper examines the major obstacles to effective treatment of adolescent prostitutes and identifies some factors including appropriate use of sanctions associated with success. The paper is based on an analysis of case data from a Chicago-based program.

PANEL 129 THE HISTORY OF SEXUALITY AND THE LAW

129.1 “The Role of the Medical Profession in Policing Prostitution and Venereal Disease in 19th Century Italy,” MARY GIBSON, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

This paper looks at the relationship between public health doctors and police in the regulation of prostitution and sexually transmitted diseases in 19th century Italy. Doctors had police powers to coerce women to undergo vaginal
examinations and to be admitted to prison-like syphilis if found infected. The paper will evaluate the effects of this type of sanitary regulation on the lives of prostitutes and its efficacy in controlling the spread of venereal diseases. Research is based on archival materials from police and public health bureaucracies.


This paper addresses the development of the law of rape in 18th century England and the pattern of its prosecution in the London courts. The major legal innovation of the period concerned the effective lowering of the age of female consent from 12 to 10—a circumstance which generally made the prosecution of rapists of children more difficult. Prosecution patterns suggest that a high proportion of rape victims were children and that this legal innovation, therefore, had a substantially adverse impact on the outcomes of cases of rape coming before the courts. Based on analysis of contemporary legal treatises and court records.

129.3 "Sodomitical Assaults, Gender Role and Sexual Development in 18th Century London," RANDOLPH TRUMBACH, Baruch College-CUNY

This paper posits that a special kind of male homosexual role appeared in the early 18th century in all the major European cities. Sodomites were men supposed to be exclusively interested in other men and inveterately effeminate. This role replaced an older one of sodomy as the gravest of sins, enacted by men with adolescents, but by men who were bisexual. Effeminacy, as well, was seen as appearing equally in boys and in men who were sexually interested in women. The paper used complaints of sodomitical assaults by adolescents and adults to consider the coexistence of these two patterns and the degree to which the new pattern was transforming male gender identity and sexual development.

PANeL 130 THE VALUE OF INTERNSHIPS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

130.1 "Theory vs. Practice: Criminal Justice Internships," ROSLYN MURASKIN, Long Island University

This paper will deal with the kinds of internships available to students, the responsibilities of the students, how they are supervised, and the expectations of both the students and the criminal justice agencies. The paper will also explore how to establish such internships and the kinds of projects expected from the students.

130.2 "Are Internships a Necessary Component of Law Enforcement Curriculums?" KENNETH WAYNE 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 (classroom experience) to various aspects of the criminal justice system (hands-on experience). In return, the participating agency acquires additional personnel that may be only temporary but still energetic, enthusiastic, and able to provide meaningful service. To achieve an experience which is mutually beneficial, there are a number of concerns and questions which must be addressed. Gordon and McBride (1984) have addressed a number of these concerns in their recent work Criminal Justice Internships: Theory into Practice. Their book focuses upon concerns related to pre-internship considerations, professional concerns (role of intern, use of supervision), the role of criminal justice internship placement, and organizations and academic concerns and assessment of criminal justice organizations and students. While Gordon and McBride's work is noteworthy, it does not cover all of the concerns related to criminal justice internships. The purpose of this paper is to examine these concerns in addition to other concerns pertaining to the value of the field experience and the responsibilities of the parties involved (i.e., required paperwork, student/agency screening, liability).

130.3 "Criminal Justice Internships: Academic and Professional Implications," EDWARD S. RYAN and FLOYD W. LILEY, JR., Mansfield University

Outline of Subject Topics: (1) Academic Freedom—How and when do criminal justice internships enhance or contribute to academic freedom, and under what

A-70
conditions and circumstances do they endanger the free pursuit of academic inquiry and critical analysis? (2) Professionalism—When do criminal justice internships promote professionalism in the administration of criminal justice as contrasted to the inherent tendency towards vocationalization in many agency field settings? (3) University Administration—The experience of subordinating the autonomy and academic independence of criminal justice to internal and external sources of politicization within the university will be examined. In particular, internal forces limiting the range of internship application and external sources attempting to direct and control them will be discussed. (4) Placement—Internships constitute an integral component of the increasing career preparation and placement emphasis of many undergraduate programs. The effects of this emphasis and the role of internships in contributing to it will be discussed in relationship to the effect on graduate school orientation and placement. (5) Accreditation—Considerations of an accreditation prospectus that would enhance the role of internships vis-a-vis academic freedom, professionalism, autonomy within the university, and career independence as compared to career preparation will be discussed.

130.4 “Where Have They Gone? (After Their Criminal Justice Internship),” PATRICK F. PENDERGAST, Auburn University

The author developed an undergraduate criminal justice curriculum with a required internship program at a major state university in 1970 and has directed 600 internships throughout the United States. At the conclusion of each quarter, interns have completed an internship program evaluation form as an anonymous exit interview instrument. A survey instrument will be mailed to the 300 graduates of Auburn University’s Criminal Justice Program since 1980. The questionnaire has two parts, the first relating to internships and the second focusing on graduate/law school and employment choices/experiences since graduation. The purpose of this research is to discover the degree of predictive or explanatory value of criminal justice internships for students in making career choices.

Panel 131 Issues in Effective Justice


It is proposed that the application of evaluation research to criminal justice programs ignores certain variables useful to both formulating hypotheses and generalizing results. The possibility of applying the concepts of organizational theory to criminal justice evaluation is explored. Identifying the relevant structural characteristics of criminal justice agencies and incorporating them into evaluation methodology enables the formulation of more appropriate research hypotheses. In addition, the generalization of evaluation results may include organizational components that identify the most feasible setting in which to replicate program requirements. Thus, the methodology explored strives toward improving both the validity and the reliability of criminal justice evaluation research.

131.2 “Public Judgments of Appropriate Punishment: The Basis for Judgment,” ALEXIS M. DURHAM, III, University of Florida

The last decade has experienced the emergence of the justice model of punishment. The model rejects the primacy of various conventional rationales for punishment, such as rehabilitation, while drawing heavily on the retributive tradition. However, the search for punishments which fit the crime has been slowed by the absence of a universally accepted metric for making the match between crime and punishment. One possible solution to this problem may lie in public judgments of appropriate punishment. The body of research devoted to exploration of the nature of public attitudes toward punishment has steadily grown (e.g., Thomas et al., 1976; Blumstein and Cohen, 1980; Rossi et al., 1985). The research reported in this paper details the findings of an exploratory study designed to examine not only the judgments of respondents regarding what constitutes appropriate punishment but also what rationales respondents rely upon to justify the punishments they select.

131.3 “Criminal Justice: Military v. Civilian—A Comparison,” ROBERT E. SWITZER, Coastal Carolina Community College

Military justice is often viewed as an adjunct to or means of discipline. Rarely is it considered just or in any way comparable to the justice system expected, developed, and accepted in the civilian sector of our democratic society. While generally accepted as suiting its purpose, or as even grudgingly necessary, the military justice system has received little
recognition for improvements in the administration of criminal justice. In reviewing the historical precedents, constitutional basis, and modern development of military justice it is believed that a greater appreciation may be had for the progress made by the military criminal justice profession in balancing the need for discipline with the demands of justice.

131.4 "Questioning Correctional Standards and Accreditation," DALE K. SECHREST, Florida International University
Change can be brought about in correctional systems by the enactment of case law based on court orders or consent decrees, or change can be mandated through legislation. A most important, and perhaps more lasting method for producing change is through action by agency administrators and staff in changing their procedures and practices. A method being used in 32 states, the Federal Prison System, and in Canada is the voluntary accreditation of correctional agencies by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, using nationally accepted standards developed jointly with the American Correctional Association. The integrity of the accreditation process and the validity of the standards have been questioned by persons both in and outside the field who are doubtful of its ultimate value in improving the quality of correctional services. Accreditation has policy implications in areas such as determinate sentencing. The need for adequate space and the provision of humane prison conditions may require that facilities meet minimum standards beyond those set by the courts. Accreditation is fast becoming the accepted method for meeting these goals.

PANEL 132 STUDENT SESSION II

132.1 "Mandatory Treatment: A Cooperative Sentencing Approach," ELLIOT JAGODA, Kean College of New Jersey
Currently, the sentencing of an individual to a drug rehabilitation program as an alternative to incarceration is based on the offender's voluntary acceptance of such a sentence. The author dares to propose a mandatory rehabilitative sentence for certain classifications of property crime offenders with a history of drug abuse.

Although the crime of robbery has decreased over the past five years in this country, there appears to be an increase in convenience store robbery. The purpose of this paper is to examine the effects, if any, that the environment has on a store's vulnerability of robbery. The research examines thirty randomly selected convenience stores in Tallahassee, Florida. Consideration of climatic conditions, road and access ways, landscape, and structural design of the store are among the variables studied. Data were compiled from police reports, field observations, and interviews. Suggestions on how to make a store less vulnerable to robbery will be made based on the findings.

132.3 "Issues and Applications of Forensic Hypnosis," ROBERT S. STACK, Eastern Kentucky University
Forensic hypnosis is a tool used by many law enforcement agencies across the nation to reopen difficult cases and to strengthen the memories of crime victims. After corroboration, the information obtained by this method can be used to develop new clues to a crime. This use of hypnosis is in sharp contrast to that commonly associated with hypnosis. The abuse of the term hypnosis and the connotation of magic spells it carries with it have scarred the reputation of this professional skill. This has in no way served to aid in its acceptance by either courts or defense attorneys. Hypnosis has failed to receive widespread legal support on two grounds: its recent application to law enforcement and the high level of suggestibility existing while a person is under hypnosis. While this may serve to temporarily hamper its growth, the potential uses and further research into the subject have guaranteed hypnotics a certain future in the law enforcement field.

132.4 "Computer Utilization in Criminal Justice: The Missing Link Between College and Careers?" FRANCES FINA, Stockton State College
The technology of today provides the American criminal justice system with an abundant amount of resources that are capable of upgrading the efficiency and availability of already existing systems of data storage. For example, computer utilization within law enforcement agencies has been proven to increase the productivity of these agencies as well as to expedite delivery of information to patrol and investigative personnel. With this in mind, it is
important to realize that the future of such systems is largely dependent upon the proper training and preparation of future criminal justice professionals. Are undergraduate students aware of the current role of computer information systems in criminal justice agencies? What are their perceptions of the need and purpose of such systems in regard to the various agencies? Should the undergraduate curriculum mandate a certain amount of computer-oriented courses in an attempt to prepare students properly and practically to enter their particular field of criminal justice? A change consistent with the needs and expectations of community criminal justice agencies might be welcome and appropriate.

PANEL 133 POLITICAL CRIME

133.1 "Sub Rosa Criminals: Spies as Neglected Criminal Types," FRANK E. HAGEN, Mercyhurst College
Despite public and media interest, seriousness, and cost, spies, espionage, and treason have been neglected subjects in criminology. While extensive literature exists in the intelligence community, industrial security and political science (international relations) little attention has been given in criminology. A review of current criminology textbooks confirms this point. A proposed typology and case illustrations are offered to correct the imbalance of limited coverage which concentrates primarily upon the ideological spy without examination of the mercenary, the alienated, the sport, the professional, the compromised, as well as other miscellaneous types. Recent cases such as Der Hoffnung, The Snowman and Falcon, and the Walker Spy Ring are discussed.

133.2 "Anti-Government Violence by West Bank Jewish Settlers: The Constraints of Social Networks," DAVID WEISBURD, Rutgers University
A survey of 550 West Bank Jewish settlers is used to examine potential anti-government violence in this region. While the majority of settlers are found to define government attempts to disrupt West Bank Jewish settlements as among the most serious of normative violations, only a minority believe that violence is legitimate if the government were to uproot settlements in the West Bank. Results from multivariate regression analyses of settler attitudes show that strong social network ties between settlers and the rest of Israeli society are responsible for restraints on settler violence. These findings are used to challenge the view that the intensity of community sentiments concerning normative issues may be assessed in reference only to societal reaction.

133.3 "Reagan's Nicaraguan Policy: A Case Study of Political Deviance and Crime," DONALD R. PFOST, Western Carolina University
This paper argues that the current policies of the Reagan administration toward Nicaragua are instances of political deviance and crime. That is, these policies include behaviors, such as lying and deceit, which violate widely accepted norms about the appropriate behavior of political officials, as well as behaviors which violate both U.S. and international law. Important elements of the ideology used by the Reagan administration to justify these policies are identified and analyzed. Finally, it is suggested that the acts of deviance and crime perpetrated by the Reagan administration against Nicaragua are not unique but part of a broader historical pattern of U.S. involvement in Central America.

PANEL 134 COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE: THE FAR EAST

134.1 "Cross-Cultural Difficulties: Criminal Justice Research in China," VANCE MCLAUGHLIN, University of North Carolina-Charlotte
I was a delegate to China this summer with the Eisenhower Foundation. This paper will report problem areas encountered in doing research. The three main issues examined will be the language barrier, differing concepts of justice, and the current upheaval occurring in the politics and institutions of China. Examples of each of these issues will be presented based upon the author's encounters in China.

134.2 "Reforming Criminals in China: Implications for Corrections in the West," G. FREDERICK ALLEN, United States Probation Office
Visits to three prisons in China revealed that the Chinese penal system, although conceived within a Marxist context, is humanistic, naturalistic, and practical in emphasis. Considering the cultural differences between Orient and Occident, specifically the Chinese respect for power and authority, and their belief that the state and its officials serve as guardians of socialist
ideology, the paper discusses some implications for the West. It concludes that we may have to perceive rehabilitation in more realistic terms. Instead of abandoning rehabilitation, we can learn from the Chinese and translate the concept into providing assistance to offenders that is compatible with the external environment.

134.3 "The Criminal Justice System of Micronesia," SIMON NEULIC, East Texas State University

The contemporary criminal justice system of Micronesia is based on the U.S. system of justice. As U.S. administered territory, many of the underlying principles of American law and justice have been adopted by Micronesia. The Federated States of Micronesia include the islands of Truk, Ponape, Yap, and Koorai. A supreme court is located in Ponape consisting of a chief justice and five associate justices. This court has two divisions: the trial and the appellate divisions. Justices are appointed by the U.S. president and ratified by a two-thirds vote of the U.S. Congress. The individual state governors appoint state judges subject to the approval of the respective state legislatures. Some other elements of the system which resemble the American model include: separate consideration of juvenile matters, the delineation of police functions and purposes, as well as the system of prosecution. In addition, the various mental elements that constitute criminal intent are also similar. While Micronesia recognizes statutory law as the sole source of criminal law, there are some differences that are present. In particular, the rate of crime is comparatively low and capital punishment does not exist.

134.4 "Strategies of Crime Prevention in Singapore," W. TIMOTHY AUSTIN, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Based on 4 months of fieldwork in Singapore, this study examines the style and extent of law and social control in a densely populated island society. Special attention is given to the way law and government policies regulate daily Singaporean life in view of 20 years of rapid urban development. Various informal features which act to reduce interpersonal conflict and create a sense of orderliness are explored. These include: ecology, security, police image, religion, and economy. The Singapore example as a regimented society is also addressed in respect to several sociological theories.

135.1 "The Efficacy of Group Therapy in a Prison Setting," DAVID A. SAFRAN, ANTHONY DROZ, and THEODORE NIEMIEC, Arthur Kill Correctional Facility

The effectiveness of a group therapy program as applied to incarcerated persons was investigated so as to ascertain its usefulness in enabling the inmates to reduce their anxiety levels and to help them obtain a greater sense of self-control. The purpose of this paper will be to scrutinize the therapeutic components of this modality in order to attempt to ascertain their specific as well as their overall effectiveness. The results of this study will be presented in the paper.

135.2 "Looking for 'Mr. Good-Boy': Do Inmate College Education Programs Really Help?" GERALD R. GARRETT and KATHLEEN BRYANT, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Although college education programs for inmates have vastly increased in number and improved in quality since their beginning in 1932, they remain, nevertheless, something of a stepchild to mainstream programs in institutional corrections. On the one hand, they serve as effective public relations tools when it comes to demonstrating a progressive or modern approach to institutional programming and rehabilitation, and they are often cited as evidence of a correctional system's commitment to improving the chances of successful reintegration into the community after release. At the same time, however, college education programs are almost always during hard financial times among the first to suffer budget cuts, if not elimination altogether, and they continue to be vulnerable to criticisms from embracing a primarily custodial perspective that correctional education programs, college programs, in particular, are marginal, if not irrelevant, to the primary goals of the prison. No question from these critics stands out as more important than, does higher education in prison really reduce the risk of recidivism for its participants? Despite the importance of the issue of higher education's impact on reducing recidivism, a review of published literature reveals only a limited number of serious evaluation studies, which taken together yield only mixed results as to whether or not they help reduce recidivism. This paper, thus, contributes to a small, but important body of research on the effects of...
higher education on the recidivism rate. In particular, it examines: (1) specific criminal- and personal-history characteristics of those who enroll in a typical prison education program; (2) the impact of the program on selected subgroups of program participants; and (3) the historical development of prison education programs as a backdrop for interpreting results from evaluation studies on its effectiveness. The study utilizes data culled from the post-release records of 127 inmates who had been confined in Massachusetts correctional facilities over a ten-year period (1973-1982). Information on these subjects, each of whom had been a long-term participant in the Higher Education in Prisons Program operated by the University of Massachusetts, Boston, was matched with corresponding data in a Department of Corrections database. The results offer a indepth profile of the inmates most influenced by higher education and an overall assessment of the program's impact on recidivism.

135.3 "The Situation Attitude Mood (SAM) Model: An Offender Treatment Specific Cognitive Reframing Intervention," ARTHUR J. EISENBUCH, Weaverville Intensive Treatment Unit
The RCA Weaverville Intensive Treatment Unit is a 22-bed secure program for chronic, serious, and violent male adjudicated juveniles. The SAM model is designed to meet the need for a set of delinquency-specific treatment concepts/methods which could be learned by clients and treatment agencies/agents alike. The structure and treatment functions of the model are explicated in relation to psychosocial theories of delinquency causation and correction; particularly the cognitive-psychological paradigm. The institutional applications of the model and compatibility with existing treatment modalities are presented. Implications for further research and applications are discussed.

135.4 “Self-Esteem and Prisonization as Determinants of Job Readiness Among Prisoners,” ROBERT J. HOMANT, University of Detroit
This paper will look at the relationship between self-esteem, prisonization, and work-related attitudes among prisoners. A previous review paper developed the hypothesis that the relationship between self-esteem and job readiness would depend on the extent to which a prisoner had internalized the inmate code or become prisonized. This research will treat self-esteem and prisoners by dichotomizing each variable. These four groups will then be compared on the dependent variable, job-readiness, as measured by Crites' Career Maturity Inventory and by responses to a simulated work-related problem involving possible discrimination by management toward an ex-offender. Data gathering is well underway, with a goal of approximately 200 incoming prisoners to fill out the relevant questionnaires. Secondary goals of the research are to validate the job-readiness variables against prisoner's self-reported work history and to examine the homogeneity of the prisonization concept.

136.1 "Police as Interviewers in Fear of Crime Surveys," JOAN LUXENBERG and MOHAMMAD SHAFF, Central State University, Oklahoma
In our 1983-1984 survey of an affluent Oklahoma community we used off-duty local police officers as in-person interviewers to ascertain information from home owners/renters on burglary victimization, fear of potential victimization, and home security precautions taken. Due to the sensitive nature of certain questionnaire items, e.g., a combination of household income, number of people in household, and whether specific precautions were used to secure homes, we felt that trust in the interviewer's integrity was essential. However, for other questionnaire items on overall sense of security, e.g., ratings of local police services, the officer as interviewer may have inhibited candid responses. We discuss such trade-offs.

136.2 "Punishment: A Learning Theory Explanation of Why Battered Women Stay," OLA BARNETT and SHELLIE WILLET, Pepperdine University
No abstract available.

136.3 "Victimization of Women: The Value of Victimology," LINDA E. SALTMAN, Violence Epidemiology Branch, Centers for Disease Control
Both victimology and the victimization of women have received increasing amounts of attention in recent years. However, much of the work focusing on women victims has identified victimology as inappropriate for that subject area. This paper suggests that the rejection of victimology in such cases is due to the misapplication of certain victimological concepts. It further suggests that those concepts—when used appropriately—can be quite valuable.
to the study of victimization of women, while simultaneously strengthening the science of victimology through broadening its scope.

136.4 "Victim Assistance Models: A Preliminary Policy Analysis," JOYCELYN M. POLLOCK, University of Houston

In the past several years many cities have responded to increased awareness by implementing programs designed to provide aid and service to the victims of crime. Often concerned with the immediate aftermath of a criminal victimization, some programs attempt to help the victim cope with trauma, especially that associated with violent crime. However, many programs provide longer term support for the victim during the confusing and often frightening exposure to police and the courts. In a relatively short time, several models for victim assistance programs have been developed. While some may be a unit in the district attorney's office, others are placed in the police department. Still other crisis intervention tasks are contracted out to private agencies. The primary functions of these programs are somewhat related to the parent agency. For instance, programs housed in the district attorney's office may be more concerned with witness assistance—helping the witness navigate the intricacies of the court system. When a program hires social workers as staff, the focus may be short-term counseling and referral. This paper will describe several different models and attempt an analysis based on a number of policy questions. Several issues are important: first, funding may provide both a symbolization of the perceived importance of the program to the agency and an indication of its permanence (depending on whether it is soft money or part of the budget). Second, the use of volunteers and staff is an interesting difference in how programs are implemented. In some programs, volunteers are an integral part of the program's operation, while others have hired special staff. Still other programs have utilized existing staff who have been specially trained. Another issue is legislative influence, either in the form of laws necessitating special services for victims or funding packages for local entities who start victim programs. Several cities will be highlighted (including Atlanta, Houston, and Austin) in addition to available descriptions of other programs. This paper is a preliminary presentation of policy issues. In the future, a more in-depth study of programs will be accomplished.

PANEL 137 LEADING THE POLICE ORGANIZATION

137.1 "Explaining Policies and Procedures as a Function of Administrative Control," DAVID L. CARTER, Michigan State University

Police administrators frequently refer to the need or use of policies and procedures for administrative control of the organization. While there is an intuitive understanding of the meaning of these directions, one finds that administrative personnel have difficulty articulating the difference between policies, procedures, and rules. This paper explains the definitions and roles of these directives; discusses methods of developing and evaluating written directives; and provides an overview for the needs of such directives based on (1) organizational control and (2) issues of liability.

137.2 "The Police First-Line Supervisor as a Leader," MICHAELE B. BROWN, Southeast Missouri State University

The first-line supervisor is charged with the responsibility of translating agency policy into action. It is said that the most esoteric of qualities, leadership, is essential for a supervisor to successfully perform the job. It is often difficult for a police sergeant to exercise leadership. The inability to provide leadership stems from more than a lack of training in supervisory skills or a reluctance by supervisors to accept responsibility. It stems, rather, from a deeply rooted ambivalence about the role of law enforcement in a democratic society. Police administrators are pursuing policies which may be impossible to implement, given the realities of street policing. Because of this, supervisors must assume an appearance of adhering to stated policies, when in reality they allow real police work to be performed. This dilemma may have significant consequences for the management of law enforcement agencies.

137.3 "Police Long-Range Planning," ROBERT L. FRAZIER, Lamar University

This paper is the result of a survey of policy departments in the 100 largest cities in the United States. The paper presents the current state-of-the-art in police long-range planning procedures and attempted/completed master plans. Related issues, such as time horizon of plans; budget systems; use of PERT and MBO; organization level of planning; and number, education, and training of police planners, is covered.
137.4 "Police Managers' Perceptions of Organizational Leadership Styles," GIB BRUNS and I. GAYLE SHUMAN, Arizona State University

This paper addresses leadership models and the perceptions that police supervisors and middle managers have for various leadership styles. The Likert Management Systems Scale was given to law enforcement officers in the state of Arizona. An analysis of the results is reported. Highlighted in the discussion are those characteristics that resulted in the greatest differences between the respondents' perceptions of the present characteristics of their organizations and what they would like the characteristics of their organizations to be.

PANEL 138 MODELS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERNSHIP PROGRAMS

138.1 "Internships: Required or Optional Component of a Criminal Justice Education?" STEVEN A. EGGER, University of South Florida and CHARLES FIELDS, Saginaw Valley State College

The literature on criminal justice internships will be reviewed and analyzed for the purpose of ascertaining legitimate arguments for and against the requirement of a criminal justice internship as an integral component of a college degree in criminal justice or criminology. In addition, a comparative analysis will be presented regarding the extent to which different arguments are found to address this issue in a community/junior college and college/university educational environment. Interviews will be conducted of a nonrandom sample of criminal justice educators in the states of Florida and Michigan to compliment this review and analysis.

138.2 "A Tripartite Approach to the Criminal Justice Internship," LANA WACHNIAK, Georgia Southern College

The criminal justice program at Georgia Southern College provides an internship which allows the students to utilize, in a supervised work setting, the knowledge that they have obtained in a classroom setting. The internship follows a tripartite approach that includes input from the student, a host agency, and an academic committee. This input represents the experimental, professional, and theoretical education of the intern. The academic committee is composed of two criminal justice faculty members and an academician from another discipline (selected by the student), which enhances the interdisciplinary nature of the program. A latent function of including an outside member is that fresh ideas are introduced into each internship.

138.3 "Intern Programs for Disadvantaged Criminal Justice Students," ROSE MARY STANFORD, University of South Florida at Fort Myers and LINDA O’DANIEL, Pan American University

Since the late 1960s the number of ethnic group members and women employed in the criminal justice field evinces a gradual growth. Much of this growth is related to outreach of agencies to meet quotas and avoid government intervention. Despite recruitment activity, minority group representation is marginal. Earlier deprivations and culture are contributors to this failure of minorities to reach their potential. This paper addresses these issues and provides strategies for success for the disadvantaged student desiring to become a criminal justice professional.

138.4 "Criminal Justice Internship Models: What Does the Future Hold?" PAUL C. BRULE, Rochester Institute of Technology

Criminal justice undergraduate programs have evolved considerably in colleges and universities in recent years. Criminal justice internships, which have become an integral part of criminal justice programs, have also evolved. This paper will present a number of criminal justice internship models that might be implemented in 2-year and 4-year criminal justice programs. These models will suggest ways in which internships benefit students, programs, academic institutions and criminal justice organizations. This paper will also discuss issues and concerns related to the transfer of internship credit from 2-year criminal justice programs to 4-year criminal justice programs.

PANEL 139 GENDER ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE


Simon's (1975) thesis of structural opportunity linked trends in female arrests into the 1970s to liberation effects on female labor force.
participation. To date, research addressing this thesis has been limited in most cases by (1) aggregation procedures in the compilation of national UCR data that handicap the isolation of female arrests likely to reflect criminal activity by liberated females; (2) the inclusion of arrest statistics for juveniles ineligible for labor force participation; and (3) the absence of systematic study into the 1980s. This empirical study extends and updates the analysis of sex convergence in crime with adult arrest data for New York state from 1970 to 1984. These data allow for a refined longitudinal research design to reassess the findings from past trend studies that failed to control for race, age, and regional differences in over-time ratios of male-to-female arrests for various types of crimes.

139.2 "Beyond Physical Differences: How Female Inmates Differ from Male Inmates in Background and Adjustment to Prison," JEAN HARRIS, SUNY-Binghamton

It has been suggested that the prison experience for women differs from that of men. Prison policy and procedures and program availability have been studied to help explain this difference. This study focuses on the individual characteristics and needs of male and female inmates housed in New York State medium- and maximum-security facilities. The interaction of these individual factors with the environmental conditions of the facilities will be considered in regards to how it influences adjustment. Surveys administered to inmates will allow the researcher to identify the concerns of inmates and the conditions of the facility. Background data, infractions records, and descriptions of physical attributes of each prison have been obtained from the New York State Department of Correctional Services.

139.3 "Discrimination In Capital Punishment Based Upon Sex Of Offender," VICTOR L. STREIB, Cleveland State University

This paper reports the early findings of a research project exploring the factual, political, public policy, and legal factors inherent in capital punishment sentencing procedures which tend to have a discriminatory effect based upon the sex of the offender. In addition to an analysis of these factors in the abstract, they are considered in the context of the 33 women previously executed under state and federal authority and of the 20 women now on death row. If women commit 12% to 15% of the capital crimes, why do they receive only 1% of the capital sentences? Are there factors implicit in the aggregating and mitigating factors considered by sentencing judges and juries which militate against sentencing women to death? Have statutes and case decisions expressly voted sex of the offender as a consideration in capital sentencing? Do women's capital crimes, mainly first degree murders, differ from those committed by men in ways significant to the sentencing decision? Are judges and juries more reluctant to send a woman murderer to her death than they would be for a man? These and related questions are addressed through reviews of the criminological research, historical research in local communities, and traditional legal research.

139.4 "Gender Differentials of the Severity of Crime as Perceived by Parole Officers," MINERVA ARELLANO, Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles

Criminologists are primarily concerned with explaining deviant behavior. In recent years, however, the study of public perceptions of crime has been defined as an important subarea of criminological inquiry. Research indicates that the fear of crime varies across subgroups of populations. Among the more consistent findings are that the fear of crime is higher among females. This paper presents parole officers' perceptions of the severity of a variety of offenses. A differential fear of crime may impact on assignment of offenders and parole success.

140.1 "Bringing It Together: Program Administration and Management of Inmate Outcasts—A Policy Perspective," RAYMOND BROADDUS, New York Department of Correctional Services

No abstract available.

140.2 "Doing It Together: Assorted Outsiders in a Maxi-Maxi Unit—Operational Perspectives," WILLIAM S. BURKE, Clinton Correctional Facility, New York Department of Correctional Services

No abstract available.
"Getting It Together: Characteristics and Program Outcomes of Rejected Inmates--Research Perspectives," CHARLES H. NYGARD, New York Department of Correctional Services

No abstract available.

"Together and Apart: Cross-National Perspectives on Alternatives to Protective Custody," FRANK FORPORINO, Solicitor General, Canada

No abstract available.

**Panel 141 Methods and Models in Sentencing**

141.1 "Sentencing Guidelines: A Solution in Search of a Problem?" S. HENRY MONSEN and DONALD F. ANSPACH, University of Southern Maine
In the area of criminal justice reform, Maine has been bold and controversial. It was the first state to abolish parole. Currently, a sentencing commission is debating whether to implement sentencing guidelines. This debate turns on whether disparity in sentences is a political problem for Maine. Opponents to guidelines recently presented findings from an experiment they conducted among Maine's judiciary on sentencing. They concluded disparity in sentences does not exist. A reanalysis of the data from that experiment indicates the conclusion of no disparity was erroneous. The diverse meanings given disparity in the literature and the types of criminal cases used in the experiment lent credibility to this erroneous conclusion. This paper offers a conceptual refinement of sentencing disparity which allows for a more meaningful empirical assessment of whether this problem exists in Maine.

141.2 "Developing Guidelines for Sentencing: Problems with Priors," DAVID B. GRISWOLD, Florida Atlantic University
Since criminal history is integral to virtually all guidelines for sentencing, it is a topic worthy of discussion. The focus of this paper is on philosophical and methodological issues related to the inclusion of priors in guidelines. Although adult and juvenile history are problematic for a variety of reasons, the latter may represent the most potential problems.

141.3 "Changing the Sentencing Rules: Practitioners' Evaluations of the New Florida Sentencing Guidelines," ROGER HANDBERG and N. GARY HOLTEM, University of Central Florida
In late 1983, Florida implemented new statewide sentencing guidelines. As part of an evaluation of the guidelines, personal interviews were conducted with 74 court officials (criminal court judges, prosecutors, and public defenders) in three state judicial circuits. (Respondents were selected on the basis of their personal experience in both the pre-guidelines and guidelines time periods.) The focus of the interviews was upon changes in criminal court processes, especially prosecutor charging practices, changes in plea bargaining, and changes occurring as a result of the guidelines. Preliminary analysis of the interviews indicates that changes were occurring in charging and plea negotiation practices but the extent of the changes was not as apparent as one might anticipate. Many respondents accepted the premises of the guidelines but wished significant changes in the process as it operates presently.

141.5 "Judicial Sentencing Guidelines in Michigan: The First Year's Experience," MARVIN ZALMAN, Wayne State University
Interviews with judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and probation officers approximately 1 year after implementation of judicial sentencing guidelines in Michigan indicate a high rate of formal compliance and general acceptance of the approach. Structural analysis suggests that the cost of compliance to participants is low because judicially mandated guidelines allow substantial discretion and do not disturb existing sentencing patterns. Prosecutorial unhappiness with guidelines may reflect a capping effect or may reflect the external effect of prison overcrowding and early release. The administration of guidelines differs substantially in two large urban courts, reflecting the importance of local policy decisions as to implementation.

**Panel 142 Criminal Justice Education: Program Directions**

The purpose of the research was to attempt to ascertain the effects of
approach and structure of higher education on law enforcement. The research effort was two-fold. The first emphasis examined the organizational structures of higher education and law enforcement to determine the probable impact of said structures on the members and clientel of the respective organizations. The second emphasis involved a random sampling examination of curriculum designs to determine program design theory advocacy of the curriculums. Demonstration of a theory advocacy by higher education regarding the purpose of higher education toward law enforcement is discussed. Results of research indicate particular impact of organizational structures in both law enforcement and higher education organizations. Curriculum designs indicate application of programs theoretical purposes.

142.2 "Descriptive Analysis of Criminal Justice Degree Programs of the Community Colleges of Massachusetts," GEORGE R. GAUDETTE, Holyoke Community College

Massachusetts began offering criminal justice degree programs in most of its community colleges during the late 1960s and the early 1970s. Because the degree programs are so relatively new, therefore, programs offered by the community colleges for approximately 11 years have never been investigated and compared. Nor have they been evaluated in terms of the minimum accreditation guidelines for criminal justice programs in post-secondary institutions developed by the Accreditation and Standards Committee of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. The study was designed to develop and establish a data base on the criminal justice programs (12) of the community colleges (11) of Massachusetts. This data base was used in determining the extent to which these programs comply with the guidelines suggested by the Academy of Criminal Justice Science.

142.3 "Conversations with John: Student-Faculty Dialogue on the Bizarre Aspects of Criminal Justice Education," KEITH HALLEY, University of Cincinnati

Seldom described are the knowledge and insights gained from students whose education criminal justice faculty direct. This paper conveys some of the questions, contradictions, and confusion associated with criminal justice education as a result of a year's discussions with a perceptive graduate student headed for an academic career. "Conversations with John" engages such issues as sources of knowledge, faculty qualifications, professional education, limitations of the rational-analytical method, faculty behavior, and the value of research in professional education. The final section of the paper examines a number of meanings two decades of extensive criminal justice education has for the community and the discipline.

PANEL 143 STUDENT SESSION III

143.1 "An Introduction to the Emergence of Critical Theory in Criminology and Its Contribution to the Rise (Demise) of Radical Criminology at the University of California at Berkeley," MICHAEL E. NUYES, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

The purpose of this paper is to study briefly the historic roots of radical criminology and the one underlying element that links all of the branches of radical theory together--critical theory. After a brief description of the major divisions of radical criminology (as seen by the author), the paper will look at the development of formal critical thought through Hegel and Marx, its refinement within the Frankfort School, its emergence in America, and the influence of critical thought on the birth of radical criminology at Berkeley in the early 1970s.

143.2 "An Analysis of Public Information Policies in Minnesota Police Agencies," STEPHEN A. MILTICH, Bemidji State University

At the heart of police-community relations is the availability of formal mechanisms which provide the public with information about police policies and priorities, as well as the opportunity for the public to provide meaningful input to that policy formulation. This study examines the extent to which police agencies attempt to make known to the community the general statements of agency policy. Using a survey which stratifies agencies according to size, geographic location, and type of law enforcement agency, the public information policies of police agencies will be analyzed to determine policy presence, degree of comprehensiveness, and differences among agencies.
143.3 "Victimization of the Elderly," MARC FISCHER, Bemidji State University

Analysis of victimization studies examining the relationships between crime and the elderly have been primarily concerned with urbanized areas. Consequently, there is little empirical information dealing with actual victimization of the elderly in rural areas or small towns, their perceptions of crime, and any changes in behavior or life-style resulting from actual or perceived crime. Using survey data stratified by age, sex, health, and other demographic factors, this study examines victimization, perceptions, and behavior of the elderly regarding crime as compared to the general population in a small town setting.

143.4 "The Battle Zone," ROBERT M. CHRI SMAN, Western Carolina University

This paper explores the relationship between the inner city and the Index Crimes of the Uniform Crime Reports. The data are based on historical and current literature reviews on urban conditions and personal experiences and learnings as a result of living, working, and studying in a large metropolitan environment. The theme will be covered from various angles so as to obtain a full perspective on the number of variables that are involved in the correlation between environment and crime. Thus, this paper will explore the interrelationships among the following factors: economic and social conditions, environment, governmental functioning, and political conditions.

PANEL 144 PERSPECTIVES ON THE CORRECTIONAL OFFICER

144.1 "Prison Management Style Related to Definition of Correction Officer Work Roles: A View From the Top of Two DOC's," PETER WICKMAN, SUNY-Potsdam

No abstract available.

144.2 "Anger Arousal and Job Satisfaction in New County Jail Personnel," ROBERT HOMANT, University of Detroit

No abstract available.

144.3 "The Work Integration of Nonuniformed Personnel in Prison Settings," LINCOLN J. FRY and BETTY R. FRY, California State University

No abstract available.

144.4 "The Other Prisoners: Perspectives on Guarding," SLOAN T. LETMAN, HERBERT SCOTT, JR., and HAROLD DAVIS, Chicago State University

No abstract available.

PANEL 145 CRIMINAL LAW FORMATION AND CHANGE


The process of criminal law formation continues to be a little understood phenomenon in the sociology of law. The paucity of contemporary examples of new or unique substantive criminal law generally has forced a retrospective analysis of historical data. However, using the post-1978 example of computer crime legislation, the salient factors contributing to the rapid passage of criminal law at both the federal and state levels are reviewed. After assessing the individual effects of media, moral reformers, and economic special interest groups, we conclude that neither a purely conflict nor consensus model yields the most accurate representation of the lawmaking process. Instead, the creation of a less simplistic, hybrid theoretical model of criminal law formation is suggested.

145.2 "Legal Fictions and Criminology: The Jurisprudence of Drunk Driving," LONN LANZA-KADUCE, University of Florida

Legal fictions are a unique form of legal thought which may affect the behavior of law. One prominent legal scholar, Lon Fuller, advances three arguments about legal fictions that ordinarily pique social science interest: fictions represent pathology in law, fictions serve ideological functions, and fictions provide an escape from rule strictrures. This paper uses Fuller's analysis to examine the role and functions of legal fictions in drunk driving laws.

145.3 "Defining the Rules: A Case Study in the Sociology of Regulatory Law," JOHN LYNXWILER, University of Alabama at Birmingham
The promulgation of regulatory standards, a process by which general legislative statutes are transformed into specific enforcement standards, is constrained by a number of factors in the regulatory agency—the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. Drawing on archival data and interview material, the agency's rule-making process is examined. Analysis of the data suggests that attorneys, rather than technical or managerial personnel, played the central role in creating the agency's regulations and organizing its enforcement policies. Findings are discussed using a neo-marxist framework to highlight the rule-making process as an important state in the creation of regulatory law.

145.4 "Legal Change Over Time: A Research Proposal," GLORIA LESSAN, Tulane University

Ten years after its publication, Donald Black's The Behavior of Law remains a controversial, though unique, approach to the study of the development of law. The conceptualization of law as a quantitative variable, the empirical appeal of its propositional format, and the proposed patterns of distribution of legal resources are some of the characteristics of this work that provoke much criticism. This paper discusses the criticisms regarding The Behavior of Law and proposes a research strategy to test Black's propositions concerning the development of law in the United States.

147 THE ELDERLY AS VICTIMS OF CRIME

147.1 "Designing and Evaluating Four Elder Abuse Demonstration Projects," MELANIE HWALEK, Wayne State University, BETTE S. HILL, University of Akron, and CAROLYN COCHRAN, Illinois Department of Aging

In the past few years, several states have passed legislation concerning the mandatory reporting and investigation of suspected cases of elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation. However, systematic methods for designing and evaluating projects to assist elderly victims of abuse and neglect have not been reported in the professional literature due to many political, ethical, practical, and methodological problems involved in collecting adequate data on the topic. In this paper, a unique program funded by the Illinois state legislature to develop and evaluate four elder abuse demonstration projects will be examined. The practical problems encountered in designing and evaluating these projects which use three intervention strategies in four different settings will be discussed. Then, a management information system for collecting and analyzing appropriate information on these and other elder abuse programs will be introduced as a potential solution to the lack of systematic data collection and analysis procedures.

147.2 "Criminal Victimization of the Elderly," GURDEEP S. KHULLAR and BERT WYATT, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff

It has been found that senior citizens in the United States have been victimized less often than other age categories, but the fear of crime among the elderly is much more than the general public. Among all violent crimes, robbery on the street is the most common against the elderly. The purpose of present research is to compare the degree of criminal victimization of elderly persons with younger persons residing in a small, midwestern metropolitan area. A telephone survey of a random systematic sample was conducted during the spring of 1985 to make such comparisons. Nine major violent crimes were studied: robbery, burglary, auto theft, theft, swindling, purse snatching, assault, rape, and murder.

147.3 "A Study of Criminal Victimization Among the Rural Elderly," FLOYD W. LILEY, JR., Mansfield University

My paper will involve a descriptive study of the extent and types of crime perpetrated against older adults residing in a rural area. Additionally, I will attempt to assess the amount of fear that the elderly have toward being targets of crime. The sample for this study will be taken from persons 60 years of age and older who reside in a rural county. The utility of the data collected is to provide information for development of crime prevention programs specifically addressing the rural elderly.

147.4 "Elder Abuse and the Criminal Justice System," JORDAN I. KOSBERG, University of South Florida

It is reported that between 500,000 and 2.5 million of America's elderly are abused each year by family, friends, and neighbors. Because the problem is generally invisible, undetected, and unreported, the actual prevalence is much
greater. Elder abuse (including neglect, psychological and physical assault, denial of rights, and financial theft) will be discussed in relationship to the criminal justice system. Issues to be discussed include interventions into family affairs, self-determination resulting in an older person wishing to remain in an abusing situation, legality of mandatory reporting of elder abuse, alternatives to family care of the aged, and treatment or incarceration of abusers. Similarities and differences in the criminal justice system between elder abuse, child abuse, spouse abuse, and family violence will be discussed.

**Panel 148: The Acont and the Ecstasy: The Inevitability of and Resistance to Change within the Criminal Justice System**

148.1 "Coordination of Services as a Management Tool Within Police Agencies," William Lee Colwell, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Coordination of services is a goal of all police administrators but rarely achieved in an ideal fashion. This paper looks at factors of resistance to change in the attempt to coordinate services. Resistance seems to be always present and cannot be ignored in planning for coordination. The development of concurrent investigative jurisdiction for the FBI and the DEA is used as a model to analyze resistance factors.

148.2 "The Effect of Change in Corrections," Mary L. Parker, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

This paper presents commentary on change within the correctional setting. Among the elements discussed are the prospect of change, the effect of change, and the possible longevity of change within the public institutional atmosphere prevalent in state correctional institutions. Comments are offered on the contrasting concepts of change and reform, particularly as they apply to the practical implementation of correctional progress. Conclusions are drawn relating to the value of change in public institutions in association with change in public perceptions of the worth of the institution in question.


As every reader knows, villany hath charms that never fade, and, as Shakespeare taught us so well, King Richard the Third, humpbacked prince of darkness and devil incarnate, is one of the greatest villains of them all. Shakespeare's character—which we recognize today as a creature of far more fiction than fact—continues to provide fine drama; he provides, however, something more: a study of the composite villain, a villain composed according to some criminology stereotypes now studied and understood much more fully. This paper attempts to study the literary portrait and correlate criminology studies as well for its conclusions.

148.4 "Social Science and Law," Charles Chastain and Robert M. Berry, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

The legal system often reflects generalizations concerning human behavior established through social science research. In some cases, however, law and the social sciences conflict. The present study explores conflict areas by the examination of differences in viewpoint between the law and the social sciences as they relate to training, philosophical assumptions, background, etc., and to differences in the way in which the law and the social sciences relate to one another. Case histories of jury size and death-qualified juries are used to illustrate significant variables related to the legal utilization, or rejection, of social science data. The present study primarily explores how the legal system has utilized, or rejected, social science data.

**Panel 149: Women in Law Enforcement**

149.1 "Women in Police Work: What's the Attraction?" Pearl Jacobs, New York Institute of Technology

There is a great deal of curiosity surrounding women in police work. Previous research has focused upon the unusual or unique situations of some of these policewomen. This is certainly an important issue. There are, however, others which demand investigation as well. This paper focuses upon the woman's decision to become a police officer. Who or what influenced this decision? Was it a friend, a relative, or previous work experience? Do women enter police work for glory or security? What motivates them to remain police officers despite the hardships imposed on the family? These are some of the
questions this paper explores and attempts to provide insight into. In so doing it draws upon data obtained from interviews with a small sample of female officers from a large metropolitan police department as well as survey data obtained from a large county police department.

149.2 "Defeminization of the Female Police Officer: A New Twist in the Traditional Police Personality," BRUCE BERG and KIMBERLY D. JOYCE, Florida State University

This paper focuses upon the current state of empirical research on the defeminization of female police officers. It has been just over 10 years since women first were allowed to enter sworn law enforcement, chiefly as a result of affirmative action. Women in law enforcement must adapt to conflicting demands made by their families and spouses, the public, and male officers. This paper examines the consequences of these conflicting pressures on women in law enforcement. By examining current literature in the area of female law enforcement officers, this paper assesses the phenomenon of policewomen masking their feminine characteristics with male attitudes and behaviors. These male characteristics compose what is commonly referred to as the traditional police personality.

149.3 "Women in State Policing: A View from the Street," RALPH WEISHEIT and FRANK MORN, Illinois State University

Since the 1970s there has been a gradual movement to utilize women in many traditionally male police roles. Several studies have documented the impact of this trend on male officers in city police departments. However, little has been done with state police systems. In this study a random sample of 300 male and 50 female active officers in the Illinois state police was taken and surveyed. Questions focused on women in policing and male attitudes on female performance. Issues of safety, response of the public, hiring and promotion activities, and the potential for interpersonal problems are analyzed.

PANEL 150 REPORTING AND CLASSIFICATION OF VIOLENT CRIME

150.1 "Drugs and Violent Crime: Improving Conceptual Models and Measures," BERNARD GROPPER, National Institute of Justice

Our knowledge of the nature and extent of drug-related crime is limited by the fact that official data sources typically address only some of the relevant relations between drugs and crime in the data they provide. Research now underway in New York state is exploring the feasibility of enhancing operational measures of drug-related crime by expanding police reporting of drug involvement in homicides, to include: (1) known drug involvement of either the victim or the offender (e.g., homicide by a known drug dealer or user), (2) presence of drugs or drug-related contraband at the scene of the crime, or (3) presence of drugs in the body fluids of either the victim or the offender. A conceptual model is presented in which linkages of drugs to crime or violence may be: (1) economically motivated (e.g., property crime), (2) systemic (e.g., drug distribution), or (3) psychopharmaceutical (e.g., aggression under the influence). This discussion explores some of the problems involved in expanding the details of police crime reporting on drug-related incidents and the potential conceptual and policy gains from availability of improved data.

150.2 "Uniform Crime Reports," PAUL ZOLBE, Federal Bureau of Investigation

No abstract available.

150.3 "National Crime Survey," MICHAEL RAND, Bureau of Justice Statistics

No abstract available.

150.4 "Violence Epidemiology Branch of CDC," MARK ROSENBERG and LINDA SALTZMAN, Centers for Disease Control

No abstract available.

PANEL 151 PROFESSIONALIZING JUSTICE PERSONNEL

151.1 "Professionalism in the Alaska Department of Corrections: Education and Experience," NANCY E. SCHAFER, University of Alaska at Anchorage

A survey of Alaska corrections personnel reveals that employees in all classifications tend to have more than the minimum education or experience required for their positions. More than 75 percent of college-educated corrections personnel earned degrees and more than 40 percent acquired their
experience outside Alaska. The advantages and disadvantages of hiring large numbers of employees whose education and experience were gained elsewhere are discussed in the context of the unique problems of correctional service delivery in so large and diverse a state.

151.2 "Law Enforcement and a College Degree," M. L. DANTZKER, Fort Worth Police Department
As law enforcement progresses towards the desired state of professionalism, many changes have been required. Among these changes has been an advancement in the level of education required at the entry level. For many years the only education required was a high school diploma or its equivalent. Today, there are many departments which require at least 30 college hours as a minimum education level. A few departments are requiring a 4-year degree. As time goes on, a continuing increase in the number of departments requiring a college degree is expected. However, there is some discussion as to whether or not this is a necessary element for police professionalism. This paper is based on the results of a recent survey of police personnel and their attitudes toward police professionalism. Sixty-two agencies were surveyed with 44 responding.

151.3 "Coming to Grips with Professionalism: Mandatory Deputy Sheriffs Training in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," W. FRED WEGENER, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Due to the fact that criminal justice is a labor-intensive enterprise, much emphasis has been placed on the development of professionalism through enhanced education and training. Pennsylvania lagged behind the nation in establishing minimum standards and mandatory training for police personnel. The Municipal Police Officers Education and Training Commission was created in 1974. It took nearly 10 years for the General Assembly to recognize that deputy sheriffs in the commonwealth's 67 counties have the same basic training needs as police personnel. Act 2 of 1984 requires that all sheriff's officers participate in a 160-hour professional training program and obtain certification from the Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Board. Act 2 represents a significant departure from the politicality and patronage that has characterized the sheriff's office for nearly 300 years. This paper will analyze Act 2 for its public policy implications and describe--in structural/functional terms--the new Deputy Sheriff's Training Academy that has been established in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The objective will be to compare promise with performance in carrying out public policy.

151.4 "Professionalizing the Rural Police Officer: The Problems, Realities, and Alternatives," DONALD L. SEBO, Minot State College
The American law enforcement officer has made great strides toward professionalization in the last 20 years and we can probably say that most municipal and county law enforcement agencies are at least approaching the goal set by the Safe Streets Act of 1968. It must however be recognized that the rural police officer has not changed significantly and the future prospects for change are not very encouraging either. A sparse population, low tax base, insignificant crime problem, present period of austerity, and perhaps public indifference, all contribute to keeping the rural law enforcement officer underpaid, undertrained, and professionally disadvantaged. This paper will examine the realities of rural law enforcement and will attempt to explore alternatives that could conceivably result in more professional law enforcement in the rural community.

152.1 "Stepfathers and Absent Fathers as Causes of Delinquency," RICHARD E. JOHNSON, Brigham Young University
In a sample of over 700 juveniles, a five-category measure of family structure is not related to either frequency or seriousness of self-reported illegal behavior, except for unusually high delinquent behavior by boys from mother/stepfather homes. On the other hand, family structure does show an overall association with self-reported trouble with police, school, and juvenile court officials. Specifically, while boys (not girls) with stepfathers admit the most delinquent acts, controlling for the amount of admitted delinquency shows that officials are more likely to respond to the misbehavior of children (especially girls) from mother-only families. None of these findings are accounted for by race, social class, the quality of parent-child relationships, or the quality of school experiences.
152.2 "Crime Prevention Among Children: A Workable Example," VERGIL L. WILLIAMS and VELMA A. WILLIAMS, University of Alabama

This paper draws on the results of a longitudinal study in another discipline (human development) to illustrate how one form of social intervention in the lives of young, disadvantaged children has paid unexpected benefits in reduction of crime as these children have become adults. The Perry Preschool Study set up experimental groups of three- and four-year-old disadvantaged children who received Head Start type of preschool training. Control groups of children who did not receive the training were established. These children continue to be studied as they approach their twentieth birthdays. The experimental groups are committing fewer crimes than the control groups.

152.3 "Self-Worth and Hostility: Reducing the Cause of Delinquency in Youth," RALPH S. BATES, St. John Fisher College

Two traits indicative of youth involved in acts of delinquency and crime are overt hostility and covert low self-worth (inadequacy). The more intense the feeling of inadequacy, the more it is concealed by a manifestation of toughness. Traditional juvenile and correctional treatment programs are oriented toward channeling the visible behavior. We have been working on the wrong end of the problem. The internal feeling of self-worth is the foundation of behavior. Many existing programs in nontraditional correctional settings (armed forces, business, industry, academic institutions) can be applied toward enhancing self-worth. Hostility will decrease as one's self-worth increases.

PANEL 153 INTENSIVE SUPERVISION AND PROBATION

153.1 "An Examination of An Intensive Probation Program for Alcohol Offenders," RICHARD H. ANSON, Albany State College

Judicial treatment programs that surpass traditional forms of probated sentencing in punishment severity have received little attention in the research literature. Innovative diversion programs implemented by the judiciary have relieved bloated numbers of inmates in state prisons, decreased the potential pool of community welfare recipients, and have reintegrated offenders into their neighborhoods. This paper represents the results of a 3-year longitudinal study conducted in Dougherty County, Georgia, on the Criminal Alcoholic Program implemented by Chief Superior Court Judge Asa D. Kelley, Jr. Each of 71 repeat alcohol offenders were given probated sentences. The conditions of probation required mandatory participation in character education counseling and antabuse ingestion. Official police data 2 years later indicate significant reductions in total arrests and alcohol related offenses.

153.2 "A Reassessment of an Experimental Study of Intensive Probation Supervision," LAWRENCE A. BENNETT, National Institute of Justice

Preliminary analysis of data from a study of intensive supervision found that for high-risk offenders intensive supervision was no more effective than normal supervision in terms of recidivism, but was associated with better performance on indicators of social adjustment. The use of the Client Management Classification (CMC) System or the more usual needs/risk assessment systems did not affect outcomes. This preliminary work viewed males and females and misdemeanants and felons as all part of a unidimensional population. Reanalysis is being conducted to determine if the findings reported are equally true for male felon probationers.

153.3 "Taking Quality into Account: Assessing the Benefits and Costs of New Jersey's Intensive Supervision Program," FRANK S. PEARSON, Rutgers University

Benefit-cost analyses of correctional programs are often very sketchy, invalid, or both. Yet, using cost-effectiveness analysis instead is often an adequate solution, and hidden errors lurk in that approach as well. The external evaluation research on New Jersey's Intensive Supervision Program is confronted with the problem of assessing some hard-to-quantify—but real—benefits of the program. Specific problems in benefit-cost analysis, and how the researchers are dealing with the problems, are discussed.

153.4 "The Effects of Intensive Supervision with High-Risk Probationers," EDWARD LATESSA, University of Cincinnati

This paper examines the effectiveness of providing intensive supervision to a group of approximately 200 high-risk probationers. A comparison group of
regular probationers was drawn and matched from the balance of the agencies caseload. Among the treatment variables examined include: type and number of contacts and services. The outcome variables include: recidivism, arrests, convictions, social adjustment, criminal behavior severity, and employment.

**Panel 154 Criminal Justice Education: Methods and Techniques**

154.1 "Improving the Basic Security Course," LEONARD E. DOBRIN, Old Dominion University

Although there are few degree programs in the field of security being offered, many criminal justice and criminology programs include a basic course in the security field. Since the security industry is in a major growth period and will continue to grow, and since this field provides more employment than public criminal justice agencies do, it is important that criminal justice programs acquaint their students with this important field. However, content analyses of basic security textbooks and course outlines indicate that the course is not keeping up with the field. New material, including discussions of the security of intellectual material as well as physical property should be added to introductory courses. This paper examines possible weaknesses of basic security courses and recommends additions for those courses which are part of college degree programs in criminal justice.

154.2 "The Effectiveness of a Community-wide Handgun Safety Education Program," RONALD E. VOGEL and CHARLES DEAN, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

The authors examined the effectiveness of a handgun safety education program sponsored by the Police Executive Research Forum and completed in cooperation with the Charlotte Police Department, Charlotte, North Carolina. The methodology utilized for evaluating this program included the use of both telephone (random digit dialing) and mail survey techniques. Data were collected on a representative sample of over 1,200 individuals before the education program began and after it was completed in 1985. The results of the research are the focus of the paper.


Police departments in America have been moving towards the goal of advanced education for their officers. Although not an entirely new goal, it can best be attributed to the formation of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The majority of programs created with grants from the LEAA were vocational educational programs, rather than the liberal arts education they were proposed to be. Only within the last decade have these programs been restructured to include liberal arts courses, instructors with graduate level degrees, and applied basic learning theories. This paper examines the application of cognitive learning theory to criminal justice education.

154.4 "Criminal Justice Internships: What Effects Do They Have on the Attitudes of Participants," MICHAEL E. FICHTER, Southeast Missouri State University

This research project was designed to measure the attitudes of criminal justice students toward prisoners. These criminal justice students, from a regional midwestern university, participated in a summer internship program. The students who participated were administered the Attitude Toward Prisoners Scale (ATPS) designed by Melvin, Koeblitz, and Gardner (1978) before they began their internships and immediately upon completion. Pre- and post-testing did indicate some significant attitude changes toward prisoners by students participating in the internship. The paper will focus on these changes.

**Panel 155 Correctional Officers: Stress, Cynicism, and Professionalism**

155.1 "Measuring Correctional Officer Professional Orientation: A Replication," JOHN WHITEHEAD and CHARLES LINDQUIST, University of Alabama at Birmingham

The Klofas and Toch (1982) correctional officer orientation instrument (a measure of officer interest in work over and above simple custody and preference for social distance from inmates) was administered to a sample of correctional officers and to all the probation-parole officers in a
southeastern state. Factor analysis results for both samples are reported and compared to the factor analysis conducted by Klofas and Toch (1982). Also reported are reliability scores and regression results obtained in reference to a standardized measure of job burnout. Implications for the use of the professional orientation measure with both correctional officers and probation-parole officers are discussed.

155.2 "Correctional Officer Stress: Looking at the Causes; You May Be the Cure," JEANNE B. STINCHCOMB, Dade County Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
No abstract available.

155.3 "Cynicism and Correctional Officers: A Survey of Three County Jails," GEORGE R. ELLIS, DAVID L. AGRESTI, and WILLIAM R. BLOUNT, University of South Florida
Correctional officers at three county jails (n = 114) with varying levels of custody completed a questionnaire which included a modified version of Nelderhoffer's (1967) cynicism scale. Use of sick leave, educational level, and custody level produced nonsignificant differences while years of service, race, and commendations and reprimands did. Midcareer (4-10 years) officers were more cynical than those just beginning or those closer to retirement. Hispanic and white officers had higher cynicism scores than black officers, and officers who had received more than one commendation were less cynical than those who had received only one or none.

155.4 "A Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Job Satisfaction Among Jail Personnel," MICHAEL WELCH, North Texas State University
An unfortunate element of criminal justice research with local jails is that most of the major understandings of the jailers are erroneously derived from the research on prisons. In an attempt to contribute to the much needed body of knowledge regarding jail staff, this author assessed the personnel of a midwestern county jail to reveal the level and sources of job satisfaction. This investigation was unique in that a qualitative and quantitative analysis provided the balance to comprehensively study the levels and sources of those jailers. The qualitative approach included indepth interviews with each of the individual jailers (N=21). Moreover, Spearman's coefficient of rank order correlation was used to determine the importance of the selected job satisfaction items. This comprehensive assessment led to the conclusion that the tasks of the jailers are not well defined. Therefore, the individuals tend to impose their preferred perceptions to their jobs and to seek satisfaction accordingly.

156 THEORIES OF CRIME CAUSATION

156.1 "The Reciprocal Relationship between Theory and Research: Assessing the Past Twenty Years of Research on the Causes of Criminal Behavior," STEPHEN D. LONDON, Simmons College
Over the past 20 years there has been a significant proliferation of research in criminology that has focused upon causation and explanatory variables; this trend stands in sharp contrast to the field's earlier emphasis on postulating theories to explain crime. Despite this empirical orientation there has been little attempt to systematize and assess the cumulative knowledge that we have gained from this research. This paper responds to this problem by placing and discussing the most significant findings of the past 20 years within the context of major criminological theories, thus demonstrating how some studies confirm, refine, and expand existing theories and how others suggest new theoretical directions for the discipline.

156.2 "Selling Sexual Services—An Economic Analysis of Prostitution," SUE MAHAN, University of Texas—El Paso
The lives of four prostitutes were used in an economic analysis of the oldest profession. While "walking the whore stroll" Coral learned the ways criminal definitions are formulated. Nicki's experiences as a hustler demonstrate the applications of criminal definitions. DeeDee's work in a massage parlor shows behavior patterns related to criminal definitions. A part-time prostitute, Victoria, explained ways prostitutes construct criminal conceptions. Based on Marxist fundamentals, the analysis considers the critical, conflict, and radical theoretical perspectives.
156.3 "The Role of Strain in the Production of Crime: An Empirical Assessment of Theoretical Model," IAN M. GOMME, Memorial University of Newfoundland, ANTHONY MICUCCI and LIVIA A. VISANO, York University

The model employs a self-report crime scale as the dependent variable, scales measuring perceived strain as endogenous variables and age, sex, and socioeconomic status as exogenous variables. The data were collected in 1980 through interviews with adult respondents (N=640) in three Canadian metropolitan centers. A stratified multistage cluster sample was selected based upon Enumeration Areas in each locality. The model is tested using path analysis. Strain is found to be an important mediator in the model. The differential direct and indirect effects are assessed and policy implications are considered in light of current economic and employment conditions in Canada.

PAIRED 157 RACE AND ETHNICITY: THEIR VICTIMLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES


Coercive marginality is a condition brought about by cultural dominance and oppression. It is most frequently sustained by imposing upon minorities the label of deviant as they hold to their culture, values, and primary relationships which sustain their heritage and maintain their dignity. While democratic societies such as ours espouse to an open-class system, these groups are often deprived of the opportunities for upward mobility that others share. In American society, large aggregates of people have been classified as the under class. This label essentially condemns people to a perpetual position of social and economic inferiority. Studies of social change which have been carried out in the past reveal interesting problems associated with networks of relationships that people hold in community life. Innovative acts which produce radical changes in lifestyle are frequently influenced by the nature of the networks which encompass the lives of individuals. Acts of innovation, avoidance, and rebellion become adjustment patterns for those who are unable to achieve objectives in a society which deprives them of the means and opportunities available to others. Much of the literature on the under class assumes an aggregate of anomie individuals who have limited relationships with others. They are often portrayed as living in misery and enforced isolation and deprived of any consistent and meaningful value system. This paper examines such a problem and suggests that minorities, racial and ethnic, are not the isolates they are portrayed as being, but instead are often members of intricate networks of friends and families which, while spread over continents and separated by space, are as meaningful and supportive as networks of friends and families found within the boundaries of neighborhoods or communities. Where coercive marginality is imposed upon people, these networks reinforce and support acts of defiance which are directed towards the dominant society. The justice system frequently deals with both victims and offenders of crime in a spatially limited sense. Judgments are made regarding deviant behavior on the basis of local and immediate situations. Little attention has been paid to the significance of external relationships when making judgments of community importance.

157.2 "Criminal Victimology and the Crime Reporting Behavior of the Hispanic Elderly," RICHARD A. STARRETT, ANGELA M. RODRIGUEZ, JORGE PORTA, and DELORES HAGINS, Barry University

Little is known about the causal relationships among individual characteristics, community, family, criminal victimization, and the crime reporting of the elderly. Moreover, no one has ever tested a causal model of the crime reporting behavior of the Hispanic elderly. The purpose of this study is to analyze a model of crime reporting behavior using a stratified vertical random sample of 1800 Hispanic elderly. The results of the path analysis indicate that 5 of the 18 variables, i.e., criminal victimization, ethnic discrimination, contact with children, recent hospitalization, and gender directly affected the amount of crime reported. Those five variables jointly account for 41 percent of the variance. The discussion focuses on the model's application to criminology and the special policy needs of the elderly and minority populations.

157.3 "Interracial and Intraracial Rape in a Southern City," J. DAVID HIRSCHEL, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, and NICOLA PATE, American University

A-89
While the bulk of opinion and research tends to hold that rape is primarily intraracial, some studies, most notably ones conducted on the West Coast, have indicated this is not so. In this study the authors examine the racial patterns of rapes reported to the police in a large Southern city in the light of victims and offenders characteristics and situational aspects of the crime, such as place of encounter and occurrence and type of force used.

Panel 157.4 "Who Is the Violent Stranger and Whom Does He/She Target for Victimization," WILLIAM WILBANKS, Florida International University

The author examines all violent crime incidents (rape, robbery, and assault) reported in the National Crime Survey from 1973-1982 that involved persons who were strangers to the reporting victims. Focus is on the characteristics of violent strangers and the extent to which violent stranger crime is intraracial v. interracial from four perspectives (i.e., the extent to which whites are victimized by whites or blacks, blacks are victimized by blacks or whites, and the extent to which white offenders choose whites or blacks as victims, and black offenders choose blacks or whites as victims).

Panel 158 Roundtable: Special Education and Criminal Justice: Interdisciplinary Efforts

A review of the Correctional/Special Education Training Project's (C/SET) 3-year effort to expand education and criminal justice professionals' awareness of the needs of the learning handicapped offender. A review of the C/SET survey of post-secondary special education and criminal justice programs will be provided. There will be presentations of examples of special education related to curriculum modules that criminal justice instructors can incorporate in their courses. Model components of interdisciplinary special education/criminal justice programs will be discussed.

Panel 159 Minorities and Cultural Implications for Criminal Justice

159.1 "Cultural Precursors of Rape," FRED O. JONES, Simpson College

Information about cultural influences that create a milieu supportive of rape from a number of key sources is analyzed. A brief discussion about offender types is presented, followed by an examination of cultural factors, such as the double standard, institutional discrimination, and minority status, that enhance the likelihood of the commission of sex crimes in the United States.

159.2 "Domestic Violence on the Navajo Nation Reservation: A Report on an Ongoing Study," CLARICE FEINMAN, Trenton State College

A home for victims of domestic violence opened on the Navajo Nation Reservation in Shiprock, New Mexico, in January 1979. The increase in the reported number of domestic violent crimes is a serious concern on the reservation. This paper will present a report of an ongoing study of domestic violence among the Navajo, focusing on a description of the victims and the possible causes of domestic violence that are specifically related to the Navajo people. Preliminary research indicates that Navajo culture and history must be considered in any interpretation of domestic violence on the reservation.

159.3 "The Mexican-American Juvenile in Detention: Profile and Culture," JANICE W. FISHER, Pan American University, ROSE MARY STANFORD, University of South Florida at Fort Myers

Are Mexican-American juvenile offenders any different than other minority delinquents? Culture has a tremendous impact on values, attitudes, and program success. Culture mediates value and need for the individual, and affects the kind of self the person becomes. While these differences may not affect theoretical explanations of delinquency, culturally influenced family patterns and attitudes produce differences among ethnic groups. Further, studies of South Texas minorities identify differences between the Mexican-American lower-lower class culture and the culture of the Mexican-American upper-lower class. This paper looks at Mexican-American youthful offenders: their culture, values, needs, and deprivation.

Panel 160 Issues in Juvenile Delinquency

160.1 "Changing Female Delinquency in Three Birth Cohorts," STEVEN P. LAB, University of Alabama-Birmingham and WILLIAM G. DOERNER, Florida State University
The present study utilizes three cohorts over a span of 20 years to examine changes in female relative to male delinquency. The results show substantial increases in the percent female contribution to five categories of delinquency. The increase in female contribution suggests possible changes in system response.

160.2 "Delinquency and Youth Criminality in Rural Areas," THOMAS F. COURTLESS and BEVERLY B. SCHULKE, George Washington University

The paper is cast in a rural-urban comparative framework, focusing on theoretical and policy issues with regard to delinquency and youth criminality in rural communities. It includes a review of accumulated knowledge about the rural delinquency and crime problem since the publication of the President's Crime Commission Reports. One factor under consideration is the effect on delinquency and crime of major socioeconomic changes occurring in a geographic area. Another is perception of fear of crime. Finally, responses to rural delinquency and crime will be explored.

160.3 "Social Class and Drug Use Among Adolescents," M. A. BORTNER and NOAH FRITZ, Arizona State University

Through the United States there is widespread concern regarding the use and abuse of drugs among adolescents in general and delinquents in particular. This paper explores the notion that alcohol is the drug of preference for all teenagers, especially the poor, but that there is extensive and increasing use of cocaine among affluent juveniles. The analysis is based on data from a southwestern metropolitan area and includes a survey of self-reported alcohol use habits among 114 incarcerated juvenile males and in-depth interviews with drug treatment personnel, within the juvenile justice system as well as private residential treatment centers. It reviews the available literature on drug usage, focusing on the distribution of drug use according to social class. The original data analysis combines the findings regarding reported alcohol use among incarcerated delinquents, and explores the possibility of differential treatment of juveniles by the juvenile justice system or private treatment centers. The analysis suggests that the response of treatment agencies varies with type of drug used by adolescents and that this differential response is influenced by the intermediate variable of social class.

160.4 "Rehabilitation of Juvenile Drug Abusers: Effective Treatment or Serendipity?" MONROE J. MILLER, University of Pittsburgh

Research concerned with efforts to treat chemically dependent juvenile offenders has produced less than optimistic results regarding the effectiveness of such programs. High recidivism rates add to the concern over this problem. This study reports the results of an in-depth evaluation of the background, treatment mode and progress, and outcomes for 62 youths treated in a group home for chemically dependent juvenile offenders. Particular emphasis was placed on the cases of those who (1) successfully completed the program (50 percent) and (2) continued nondelinquent and drug-free progress for 1-3 years subsequent to release (33 percent). The results suggest that successful outcomes frequently result from the ability to take advantage of fortuitous events which occur in the course of treatment.

PANEL 161 COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

161.1 "The Guardian Angels: Vigilantes or Protectors of the Community?" JOSEPH L. ALBINI, Wayne State University

In 1982, the author conducted a participant observation study of the Guardian Angel chapter in Detroit. During 1983 and 1984, the author was granted a sabbatical leave, to conduct a national study of this group. In order to do this, he became a Guardian Angel and patrolled with every major Guardian Angel chapter in the United States and Canada. In this study he observed the behavior of these angels on the street. Based upon these observations and personal participation, the author will discuss in this paper the issue of whether the Guardian Angels are really vigilantes or protectors of the community.


This presentation will focus on the results of a 2-year nationwide study of the Guardian Angels, funded by the National Institute of Justice. Initially,
in 1979, this small group of unarmed volunteers, wearing distinctive shirts and red berets, began patrolling the New York subways for the purpose of reducing and deterring crime. Since that time, Guardian Angel chapters have spread to over 50 cities throughout the country with strong national leadership exerted by founder Curtis Silwa. This study examined the Guardian Angels within the larger context of collective citizen efforts toward crime prevention. The research objectives focused on the Angels' impact on crime and their effectiveness in increasing citizens' feelings of safety. Corollary objectives compared the Angels to other citizen groups in terms of organizational structure, leadership, and membership characteristics. Survey and interview responses were obtained from 117 Angel members, over 30 police administrators, 500 police line personnel, and 285 citizen transit riders in four Eastern cities.

161.3 “The Block Booster Project: Building Stronger Block Associations,” RICHARD C. RICH, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Efforts to explain street crime have increasingly focused on the concept of informal social control. Informal social control theories assert that the level of burglary, robbery, assault, larceny, and similar crimes in urban residential communities is strongly influenced by the degree of control which residents exercise over selected physical conditions and resident behaviors that facilitate or discourage crime. This control is, in turn, thought to be enhanced by normal voluntary associations that can foster a sense of community, communicate shared norms, and coordinate collective efforts. The research described in this proposal will assess this theory by testing a series of hypotheses about the relationships among informal social control, community organization, crime, and crime-related behaviors through a longitudinal study of 44 low-to-moderate income blocks in three New York City neighborhoods which are typically of working class communities in most U.S. cities. Data will be collected through two telephone surveys of approximately 1,400 respondents, two in-person surveys of approximately 500 members of the block associations on 30 of these blocks, direct observation of block conditions, examination of police records, and in-depth case studies of the structure and operation of the block associations. This research design has the advantage of focusing on relatively small, homogeneous communities (face blocks) and providing an opportunity to trace changes in individuals' attitudes and behaviors over time. This will allow us to identify (1) the behavioral and attitudinal correlates of informal social control, (2) the relationship of informal social control to crime and the fear of crime, (3) the effects of formal community organizations on informal social control, crime and the fear of crime, (4) the behavioral and attitudinal correlates of participation in block associations, (5) the effects of participation in such organizations on crime related attitudes and behaviors, and (6) the effects of block associations on collective and individual responses to crime.

161.4 “An Evaluation of a Citizens' Crime Reporting Project,” EDWARD J. LATESSA and LAWRENCE F. TRAVIS, University of Cincinnati

This paper will examine the impact of a citizen's crime reporting project in a large urban environment. The key outcome measures will include citizen attitudes about the project and their neighborhood and the overall impact on selected crime rates in the experimental area. Before-after comparisons will be made within the area under study as well as the city as a whole.

162.1 “The Impact of Techno-Social Innovation on Future Police,” GENE STEPHENS, University of South Carolina

Twenty-first century police will have an array of new technology and social conditioning weapons to combat crime and maintain order. The probabilities and possibilities—from holographs and satellite surveillance to subliminal and sleep conditioning—are explored in this scenario built around expected innovations. Taken into consideration are future facts—ideas being tested in laboratories and experimental research programs which show promise of impacting, even revolutionizing, standard operating procedures of law enforcement agencies. Also considered are expected changes in social, political, and economic conditions that will affect the crime problem and demands on police.

162.2 “The Future of Law Enforcement,” JAMES R. METTS, Lexington County Sheriff's Department
Tomorrow's professional police officer will need degrees in the social sciences or in law and will be recruited on the campuses of our universities. As better paid professionals, the police officer of the 21st century will be cross-trained in law enforcement, firefighting, and paramedical services. As society becomes more technical, white collar crimes will flourish. Police will deal with crimes ranging from computer fraud to mercy homicides of terminally ill patients. New weapons will include the laser gun, light guns, and electronic constraints as well as newly developed surveillance equipment. Transportation may include space buckets and jet packs placing police in advantageous positions at major incidents.

162.3 "Implementing and Upgrading Computer Systems: Some Practical Problems," MARLIN R. PRICE, Dallas Police Department

The Dallas Police Department has been a frontrunner in computer applications for police agencies in this country. In many cases being first means making mistakes which are not realized at the time. This paper discusses the development of the Dallas police computer systems and the problems which now appear. Problems include the lack of advance planning, the difficulties of dealing with a centralized city data processing department, file systems versus data base systems, and the impact of new technology. Also discussed is the move ahead to intelligent interfaces and the move to data base systems and microcomputers.

162.4 "Innovations in Law Enforcement: Perceptions and Practices," SHARON S. TAFOYA, Prince William County School District

What constitutes innovation in law enforcement? This paper examines a number of successfully implemented, ongoing programs that have been labeled innovative or creative by their individual departments. Whether or not these programs are actually innovative and creative is the focal point of this paper. Also discussed is the importance of these fresh, new ideas and programs to the continuing progress of these police departments.

163.1 "The Unsuccessful Campaign to Modernize American Extradition Law," WILLIAM R. NELSON, James Madison University

There have been no significant changes in the American law on extradition since 1882. The law is badly outdated and sorely in need of reform. Three times in recent years legislation has been introduced in Congress to amend the law on international extradition. The proposed changes would have simplified and expedited the apprehension and return of fugitives from foreign justice. In 1981, 1982, and again in 1984, congressional committees considered important changes in the extradition law. None of the proposals were adopted, and the century-old policies and procedures remain unchanged. Defeat of the modernizing legislation has been the result of strong organized opposition to reform of the extradition laws. The importance of extradition is increasing and the mechanics of apprehending and returning international fugitives present a continuing problem for criminal justice agencies.

163.2 "The Dimensions of Rape Reform Legislation: A Content Analysis of State Statutes," RONALD J. BERGER, PATRICIA SEARLES, and W. LAWRENCE NEUMAN, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater

Through a content analysis of state statutes, we provide a detailed and systematic breakdown of the various dimensions of contemporary rape and sexual assault legislation. Twenty-four dimensions of these laws (the status of spousal exemptions, types of admissible evidence, severity of penalties, etc.) are assessed in terms of a continuum which reflects traditional (or sexist) through progressive (or feminist) assumptions regarding rape. The positions of the states on these 24 dimensions are coded, and factor analytic techniques are used to develop a typology of contemporary statutes. This typology is used to evaluate the status and nature of current legislative reforms.

163.3 "Legal Insanity--Mercy, Myth, or Madness," ROBERT E. SWITZER, Coastal Carolina Community College

Frequently, more so it would appear in modern times, the criminal justice system reacts to the issues presented by the society served in general terms presented emotionally. One such issue is the so-called insanity defense. The concept that an idiot or madman ought not be held responsible for criminal acts has an extensive historical basis. While it may be said to have been founded on notions that were based on an imperfect knowledge of psychical
science the predicate appeared to be sound and unquestioned for many centuries. In more modern times, as our knowledge has increased, perhaps at a faster pace than our ability to assimilate the consequences, this ancient concept is questioned. However, is our query based upon an emotional reaction to a specific undesirable result, when it should be based upon the factors that brought the result about.

163.4 "Contemporary Issues and Trends in Private Security Law," KAREN L. MERRILL, Sam Houston State University
The rapid growth in the private security industry demands focused attention toward the specialization of legal and ethical guidelines for the industry. Current and impending legislation reflect this rapid growth. Civil and criminal liability are at the forefront of these issues with case law continually establishing new precedents. It is apparent that the financial and ethical implications of these security law guidelines are not widely agreed upon. This paper will address the conceptual issue of private security standards and project the applicability of such standards based on current case law.

Panel 165 THE MEANING OF COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS

165.1 "Search for an Alternative to Contest and Condemnation in the Criminal Law," TODD CLEAR, Rutgers University
The traditional paradigm of the criminal law involves images on contest and separation. The state is pitted against the individual, and when the individual loses the contest, the state separates itself from the individual for purposes of making moral disapproval and condemnation. The images of contest and separation as paradigms for social relations are by no means uniform throughout modern Western culture, nor are they integral to all Eastern and Western thought. This paper is a first step in a search for alternative images for a paradigm for law and its consequences. It explores sources of modern support for approaches antithetical to the contest-separation paradigm, and concludes by speculating as to the outlines of such an alternative model.

165.2 "Three Versions of Community: Their Relevance to Correctional Policy," ELMER H. JOHNSON, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
The advocacy of community corrections generally has given insufficient attention to the meaning of community and to the realities for application of such a correctional policy under the conditions wrought by urbanization. As a contribution to counteracting empty rhetoric, this paper presents three conceptions of the community: unit of collective identity, local self-sufficient unit, and minimal unit of social organization analysis of the three versions suggests that the last conception is most promising as a basis for correctional policy.

165.3 "Probation and Justice: Where Are We Going?" RICHARD LAWRENCE, University of Texas at San Antonio
Probation is facing the most serious challenges since its origin approximately 100 years ago. Probation systems have been criticized for being mismanaged, for insufficient supervision of offenders, and for lacking clear goals and objectives. At the same time, probation is being used more than ever before, as increasing jail and prison populations place more pressure on probation as an alternative to incarceration. This paper examines some major problems in probation—professionalism, role conflict, clarification of goals and objectives—and makes a number of proposals which, in light of justice model perspectives, are believed essential for probation in the 1990s.

165.4 "Correctional Dynamics and the Community," OTU A. OBO, New York State Department of Correctional Services
If our aim in corrections is to attempt to effect change in inmate's attitudes and motivate their perspectives in line with societal norms, expectations, and value systems, consideration must be given to the environment where such change is to be initiated. The philosophy of sending inmates from metropolitan areas to rural correctional facilities and vice versa must be closely examined and re-evaluated. Forced relocation generates rebellion and antagonism in individuals. In order for the process of habilitation or rehabilitation to be productive and fulfill its primary goals, community based correctional services must be a priority. Change in attitude must be done in a familiar environment. Change in attitude must occur within the context of the norms of such an environment.
166.1 "Victimization Experience, Fear of Crime, and Criminal Justice Ideology," TIMOTHY S. BYNUM, Michigan State University, FRANCIS T. CULLEN, University of Cincinnati, and GREGORY A. CLARK, Sam Houston State University

Traditional research involving the fear of crime has explored the relationship among personal characteristics, crime victimization, and personal fear. Further, some authors have argued that we must distinguish between the fear for personal safety and the general concern about crime, both of which may precipitate alterations in behavior. However, most of this research has treated the fear or concern about crime as a dependent variable. This paper extends this research by examining the relationship among personal characteristics, criminal victimization experience, knowledge of others' victimization, fear of crime, and opinions regarding criminal justice policy. Responses to the 1982 Texas Crime Poll were analyzed using a path analytic method to determine the interrelationship of these sets of factors.

166.2 "Crime Control Ideology and Policy Preference in a State Legislature," TIMOTHY J. FLANAGAN and EDMUND F. MCGARRELL, SUNY-Albany

While state legislators are recognized as central actors in the crime control policy development process, determinants of legislator's perspectives on elements of crime control policy are not understood. In this study, the relative influence of legislators' crime control ideology and other variables are assessed to determine the correlates of these policy positions. Using data from a survey of New York state legislators, this paper examines determinants of policy preference in relation to several timely and important crime control approaches, including determinate sentences, abolition of parole, elimination of PINS jurisdiction from juvenile courts, and others.

166.3 "The Determinants of Legislative Crime Control Ideology: A Replication," EDMUND F. MCGARRELL and TIMOTHY J. FLANAGAN, SUNY-Albany

Despite the key role of state legislators in the formation of criminal justice policy, little is known about the beliefs and ideologies of legislators on issues of crime causation and control. This research, following the work of Bynum and others in Illinois, is based on a survey of New York state legislators. Using factor analytic techniques, scales representing basic dimensions of legislator ideology are developed and then related to a number of demographic, political, and related background characteristics of respondents. Comparisons with the Illinois study as well as policy and research implications are discussed.

167.1 "A Profile of Youths Whose Waiver of Jurisdiction Culminated in Incarceration," DELILAH G. DOTREMON, JEANNE P. YOUNG, and RODNEY J. HENNINGSEN, Sam Houston State University

This paper discusses a study conducted to provide a comprehensive descriptive profile of the characteristics of youths whose waiver of jurisdiction from the juvenile court culminated in their incarceration at the Texas prison in 1983. Thirty variables organized into the following six categories were analyzed: (1) demographic characteristics; (2) social characteristics; (3) education and intelligence information; (4) prior criminal behavior; (5) current offense information; and (6) institutional information. Information gathered from inmates' files was utilized in the data analysis. From the results of that analysis a descriptive profile of the certified youth was developed.

167.2 "The Negotiation of Justice in the Juvenile System," JOYCE DOUGHERTY, Moravian College

Plea bargaining and its concomitant problems have been of little concern to those who study the juvenile justice system. There is no plea bargaining for juveniles. However, this paper will argue that the juvenile system itself is based on the very same system of negotiated justice that lies at the heart of adult plea bargaining. By placing society's interest in caring for its young (translated into the doctrine of parens patriae) over the individual rights of juveniles, the juvenile justice system has created a situation where the determination of a child's treatability has become more important than the
determination of the child's guilt or innocence. Children are encouraged to admit their guilt so that they then can be helped. If they do not admit their guilt, then they are looked upon as uncooperative—untreatable—and their cases are apt to be handled more harshly with formal processing. Specifically, this paper will examine juvenile intake hearings in an effort to illustrate how, despite all theoretically good intentions, the justice in the juvenile system is no better than the negotiated justice that is the end result of adult plea bargaining.

167.3 "Arbitrary Arbitration: Diverting Juveniles into the Justice System," BRUCE L. BERG, Florida State University
Considerable research has examined the effects of diverting juveniles away from the juvenile justice system. These studies have seldom investigated the possibility that diversion may inadvertently widen the net. This paper assesses the relationship between diversion and net widening by evaluating a leading, Florida-based diversionary program, and this program's capacity to create a clientele in order to justify its very existence. The diversionary program under evaluation herein boasts a 98 percent nonrecidivist rate among its clients, and is touted as a prototype diversionary program for the nation. The current study results, however, indicate that a majority of youths diverted by this program have committed such trivial acts that entrance into any aspect of the juvenile justice system—even under the guise of a diversionary program—seems unwarranted. The results further suggest that among youths who have committed serious juvenile crimes, most are terminated unsuccessfully from this program and are returned to the justice system for prosecution.

167.4 "Juvenile Arbitration as a Diversionary Alternative," MARK EZELL, Florida State University
This study examined the impact of a juvenile arbitration program using the guiding question "What works best for whom?" The findings indicate that relative to probation and informal handling, arbitration decreases the chances of rearrest for certain types of youth and increases the odds for others. Type of arbitration sanction was not related to a youth's chance of rearrest. At the system level, the program widened the net of the justice system by increasing the number of youths subject to court control. It also operated with minimal attention to youths' democratic rights, arbitrating cases which could not go to court for lack of evidence, thereby demonstrating one consequence of America's extensive system of social control.

Panel 168 Perspectives on Organized Crime - I

168.1 "A Case Study of Organized Crime Involvement in Legitimate Business," ELIZABETH REUSS-IANNI, Institute for Social Analysis
No abstract available.

168.2 "Prosecution of Organized Crime by the Arizona Statewide Grand Jury," PETER HAYNES, Arizona State University
No abstract available.

168.3 "Criminal Influences in Casino Industry Unions in Atlantic City," MARTIN GREENBERG, Kean College
No abstract available.

Panel 169 Research on Murder

169.1 "Women Murderers and Their Motives," CORAHAE R. MANN, Florida State University
This study, already approved for file access in Houston, Atlanta, and Chicago, will compare and contrast minority and nonminority female homicide offenders on a number of key variables.

169.2 "Murder and Minorities: The Hispanic Case," MARGARET A. ZAHN and WILLIAM RICKLE, Temple University
This paper will compare patterns of homicide victimization and offending among blacks, whites, and Hispanics in 8 American cities. Data were collected on various aspects of all homicide cases in Philadelphia, Newark, Memphis, Dallas, Chicago, Oakland, St. Louis, and Ashton (code name required by police chief of that city), for the year 1978. These data show that Hispanics do not murder within the family to the extent that blacks and whites do. Cultural
explanations for these differences are explored, including the different evaluation of women found in the three groups.


This paper will examine all murder charges filed in Middletown (Muncie, Indiana) during a 25-year period between 1959 and 1983. Initial analysis describes the significant differences between those individuals who were charged with murder and subsequently convicted of murder and defendants who were charged with murder but were either acquitted, convicted of a reduced charge, or had the case dismissed. Variables examined include age, race, sex, marital and occupational status, prior record, co-defendants, and circumstances of the crime. Additional analysis will focus on the characteristics of the victim(s): sex, age, race, marital status, relationship to offender, etc. Comparisons with findings from other studies covering similar variables and time frames will be made.

**Panel 171 Miranda Revisited**

171.1 "Confessions Obtained by Deception, Fraud, or Trickery," WILLIAM P. MCCAMEY and JOHN E. WADE, Western Illinois University

Law enforcement officers are currently burdened with the question, whether and under what circumstances the admission of a confession of an accused person is affected by the employment of deception, fraud, or trickery. The major tests used by courts in deciding the admissibility of a confession are discussed. The focus of this paper involves a review of the decisions addressing the issue of trickery, deception, and fraud. Recommendations and conclusions discuss two antagonistic views concerning the admission of a confession when acts of subterfuge have been employed by law enforcement officers.

171.2 "The Burger Court and the Miranda Requirement: A Problematic Relationship," DOUGLAS R. DADISMAN and OTIS STEPHENS, University of Tennessee

No abstract available.

171.3 "The Use of Physical Force and Threats as a Tool of Interrogation: An Idea Whose Time Has Come Again?" JOHN A. MCLAREN, Southwest Texas State University

Since the landmark Supreme Court case of Brown v. Mississippi decided in 1936, the criminal justice system has excluded from evidence statements obtained by physical force or threat of physical force. There are, however, still situations, documented in numerous civil rights cases, where law enforcement officers succumb to the temptation to use force to extract statements from parties or even witnesses to offenses. There is recent indication that some courts may be willing to re-examine not only the doctrines established by Miranda v. Arizona and its progeny but also the prohibition on use of force to extract information. The proposed paper will examine these issues and was suggested to the author by Leon v. State, 410 So. 2d 201 (Fla. App. 1982) and Leon v. Wainwright, 734 F. 2d 77U (11th Cir. 1984) in which the court held that the use of police threats and physical violence at the scene of the arrest in order to ascertain the location of a kidnapping victim did not render later confessions invalid. This paper will examine this issue and its possible public policy ramifications in crisis situations such as terrorist or hostage scenarios.

171.4 "Managing Miranda," GERALD R. LADHOFF, Northern Arizona University

Miranda requirements are so fundamental to effective law enforcement that they become indelibly etched into the minds of the field police officers, and, as a result, they are usually performed with clinical exactitude. Academy and in-service training traditionally emphasize the requirements of Miranda to preclude exclusion of a relevant admission or highly probative confession. Recent United States Supreme Court decisions, i.e., Tucker (1974), Quarles (1984), and Eltstad (1985), however, have ruled that a Miranda error does not constitute a Fifth Amendment violation. Therefore, failure to Mirandize, not violative of due process, does not operate to exclude derivative evidence obtained as a result of such failure. Consequently, either the exclusionary rule nor its progeny, the fruit of the poisonous tree doctrine, are automatically applicable because of a Miranda violation.
171.5 "Mapp and Miranda Under Attack: Recent Developments and the Future of the Miranda and Exclusionary Rules," THOMAS R. RADECKI, Siena Heights College

The Mapp and Miranda cases have, in recent years, been the focus of a number of Supreme Court opinions which have reinterpreted or modified the original holdings. Even more recently, U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese has launched a heavy attack upon the reasoning of these cases calling them infamous. This study examines recent developments in the Miranda and Exclusionary Rules, analyzes the shifting Supreme Court interpretations, and discusses the impact of these changes on criminal law in the United States.

**Panel 172 SEX-RELATED POLICE BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES**

172.1 "Choosing A Career in Policing: A Comparison of Male and Female Perceptions," M. STEVEN MEAGHER and NANCY A. YENTES, Ball State University

Employing a survey research format, this research focuses on the reasons male and female officers give for their personal reasons for entering policing, their perceptions as to why male officers enter policing, and their perceptions as to why female officers enter policing. The findings reveal that there are few differences in the personal reasons stated by males and females and few differences in the perceptions as to why females enter policing. Differences do appear between male and female officers when gauging the reasons male officers enter policing. The research concludes that if there is misunderstanding as to the reasons officers enter policing, it is a misunderstanding as to the reasons male officers make career decisions and not the reasons influencing females.

172.2 "The Role of Officer Gender in Violent Encounters with Citizens," SEAN A. GRENNAN, C.W. Post Campus

This study will focus on the involvement of male and female police officers in violent confrontations. The data to be analyzed were collected by the New York City Police Department using a Firearms Discharge/Assault on Officer Form. This research will analyze 3,700 incidents reported in 1983 in order to ascertain the relationship between officer gender and the use of violence by and against officers. This study will include analysis of situations involving assaults without firearms discharge, firearms discharge, and assaults plus firearms discharge. Officer involvement in these situations will be examined by race, sex, height, weight and on/off-duty status. It is anticipated that this study will make a contribution to our understanding of the role of officer gender in violent confrontations with citizens.

172.3 "Confounding Effects of Education, Age, Sex, and Tenure on 'Citizen Oriented' Police Officers' Attitudes," DAVID W. HAYESLIP, University of Baltimore

Preliminary data analysis of an evaluation of the effects of a community oriented police patrol strategy in Baltimore County, Maryland, suggests that officers who participated in the experimental program tended to report significantly more positive attitudes than other officers concerning job satisfaction, the community, and the police role. Our proposed paper will examine in more detail the effects of this program in conjunction with confounding factors such as education, tenure, race, sex, assignment, and the like. It is anticipated that these variables will help to explain the consistent differences in attitudes between these two groups.

**Panel 173 INMATE STUDIES OF INMATE LIFE: INNOVATION IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION**

173.1 "A Program of Graduate Study in a Maximum Security Prison," WILLIAM W. PHILLIBER, SUNY-New Paltz

No abstract available.

173.2 "Teaching Inside," SUSAN PHILLIBER, SUNY-New Paltz

No abstract available.

173.3 "Powerless Plaintiff and Mighty Judges: Pro Se Cases and the Rights of the Institutionalized," EMILIO VIANO, American University

No abstract available.
When Jeopardy Attaches," DENNIS D. MURPHY, Armstrong State College

174.1 Double jeopardy should be termed second jeopardy, but even if it were, the threshold issue would remain: When does jeopardy attach in the first place? First jeopardy, the Supreme Court has ruled, attaches at some point in the very beginning of a trial, with the exact point dependent upon whether the trial is jury or bench. The crucial consideration, and the thesis of this paper, is that the ideal of criminal justice may be better served by adjusting the point when jeopardy attaches. Double jeopardy (second jeopardy) could then become more an instrument of criminal justice policy than an ostensibly unchangeable constitutional mandate.

"The Argument Against Gag Orders: A Case Study of the Trial of Darrel Jeter," ALLEN LICHTENSTEIN, Brooklyn College

174.2 Gag orders have traditionally been used as an attempt to ensure fairness by avoiding having a case tried in the press. This paper argues that such rulings are based upon erroneous assumptions about how news organizations operate in covering trials. Because of this, the imposition of a gag order may actually increase rather than decrease media bias. In the 1985 trial of Darrel Jeter, who was convicted of the murder of a New York City female transit officer, the defendant's lawyers were cited for contempt for violating judge's prohibition against talking to the press. The use of a gag order in this case is analyzed.


174.3 Today, every indigent accused of a crime, where incarceration is a possible sentence, has the right to counsel appointed by the state. From a historical perspective, this right is relatively new, since it has only evolved over the last 50 years and is the culmination of a number of decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States. In essence, the states have developed three mechanisms to comply with these decisions: (1) assigned counsel systems; (2) contract counsel systems; and, (3) public defender systems. This paper (1) reviews the Supreme Court decisions applicable to indigent defendants; (2) reviews existing indigent defense delivery systems; and (3) concludes that the independent State Public Defender Agency is the best system available from the perspectives of both the taxpayer and the defendant.

"The Peremptory Challenge: Valid Trial Tactic or Exclusionary Injustice?" ALBERT J. RODENBERG, JR., University of Cincinnati

174.4 In the landmark case of Swain v. Alabama, 380 U.S. 202 (1965), the U.S. Supreme Court held that the tactical function of the peremptory challenge in criminal cases should not be subject to inquiry. Since that decision, an ever-increasing number of courts have concluded that peremptory challenges have been employed to systematically exclude certain groups (e.g., blacks) from criminal juries, thereby denying certain defendants their right to a fair trial by an impartial jury as guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. These findings have sparked a renewed debate as to the continued viability of the peremptory challenge, and a trend toward its restriction and abolition may be on the horizon. This paper will examine the history and rationale of the peremptory challenge and its place in the scheme of American criminal justice. A discussion of post-Swain trends will be examined with some observations regarding the continued use of the peremptory challenge in criminal cases.

Dissection as a Sentence," GRAEME R. NEWMAN, SUNY-Albany

175.1 A recent report of the bodies of executed murderers being used for medical research at a Florida university raises important questions as to the philosophical justifications for punishing murderers. Dissection has a long history in the punishment of criminals, and the medical profession has been closely involved in the use of executed bodies for research at least since the eighteenth century in England and in New York. This paper reviews some of the relevant historical precedents for this practice and examines arguments for and against its use today.
175.2 "Randomized Experiments in the Correctional Setting: Ethical, Legal, and Practical Concerns," EDNA EREZ, Kent State University

The paper surveys the ethical, legal, and practical concerns which arise in the use of randomized experiments in correctional settings. The compatibility of randomization with equal treatment or protection and with just desserts principles are discussed, and the arguments of presumed and relative deprivations to subjects are examined. The paper suggests ways to overcome the difficulties associated with the use of randomized experiments in correctional settings.

175.3 "Ethical Dilemmas in Pure Versus Applied Criminological Research," MONA J. E. DANNER, University of Missouri-Kansas City

The present study identifies the kinds of, and the frequency with which ethical dilemmas are experienced by criminological researchers. Due to the ongoing debate about whether the discipline of criminology is pure or applied, and the logical expectation that ethical dilemmas are likely to be influenced by one's professional identification, the types and frequencies of ethical dilemmas experienced by each kind of research are also examined. In addition, analysis of data relative to the profession of criminology is reported. This study utilizes data collected from a survey of members of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) regarding the ethical concerns facing criminological researchers. Computer analysis focuses on respondent characteristics and the testing of hypotheses relating to the discipline of criminology and to the members' experiences of various ethical issues. During the final analysis of the data, the respondents' classification of their primary research interests as pure or applied is utilized as the separating variable in the examination of ethical problems they face. Ultimately, the study examines ethical dilemmas in pure versus applied criminological research.

PANEL 176 CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: TRAINING MODELS

176.1 "College Credit for Law Enforcement Training in State Police/Highway Patrol Agencies," James A. Conser, Youngstown State University

The debate has continued for decades, however, regardless of one's opinions on the matter, colleges are awarding college credit for police training. This paper reports the findings of a survey of state police and highway patrol agencies in the United States. The survey asked whether basic training and advanced training programs were granted college credit and if so to what degree. Also included in the paper are the findings of a related survey of institutional members of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences which sought opinions related to the granting of such credit.

176.2 "Practical Training in Report Writing for Military Police," ROBERT C. LEVIE, Southeastern Louisiana University

Those of us responsible for training military police officers and future officers in schools need to evaluate standards for adequate training in report writing. Police officers must perform both as investigators and as report writers if their investigative work is to produce proper results. It is common knowledge among military police that their investigative reports are often rejected because of errors, flaws, omissions, or other inadequacies. Yet, military police reports are of greater consequence today than ever before. The adequate report communicates information necessary for the reviewer to determine what action to take, for the prosecutor to determine whether to prosecute, for the defense attorney to prepare the defense, and for the military judge to hear a case and to determine what action to take. Therefore, an adequate military police report is essential to ensure justice to all persons involved in a case. Recognizing the role of the military police as report writers, we as teachers in criminal justice curricula must accept the responsibility for giving military police practical training in writing accurate reports on police investigations. By accepting this obligation, we can make certain that military police are as well-trained in writing reports as in conducting investigations. By neglecting training in report writing, we fail to prepare military police adequately or effective performance in the criminal justice system.

176.3 "The Nelson Denny Reading Test as a Predictor of Academic Performance in a Preservice Police Academy," M. NICHOLAS MEIER, Tiffin University

The use of the Nelson Denny Reading Test is discussed as a possible selection criteria in a preservice police academy. The sample consists of 114 candidates accepted into a 15-week police academy training program. Scores on
the Nelson Denny Reading Test are correlated to academic achievement in the police academy.

176.4 "A Rape Empathy Training Program for Criminal Justice Workers: A Conceptual Framework," DAVID F. MACHELL, Western Connecticut State University

Criminal justice workers could be helped to sensitize themselves to the anguish of a rape by involving themselves in a training program which could utilize a procedure called systematic sensitization (a concept and procedure to be original to this study). The phenomenon of psychological rape trauma would be segmented and displayed on a disruptive entry spectrum. Whereas, a criminal justice worker may have much difficulty identifying with rape trauma in toto, the worker would be helped to identify with the segments on the disruptive entry spectrum (shame, guilt, unsafety, etc.). Self-awareness procedures would be utilized to help the worker identify with each segment quality: to build up identification in the worker to each segment on the spectrum. This study will create a conceptual framework or rape empathy training. This type of procedure does not exist at this time. This training procedure could be of use in police academies, criminal justice programs, law schools, etc. The significance of this type of program should be obvious to the reader.

PANEL 177 THE IMPACT OF POLICING ON POLICE OFFICERS

177.1 "Demographic and Work-Related Correlates of Police Officer Cynicism," R. RITA DORSEY, Shelby State Community College and DAVID J. GIACOPASSI, Memphis State University

Eighty-nine female and 79 male police officers employed in a large urban police department completed Niederhoffer's 20-item Cynicism Scale. Significant differences were found when cynicism levels were tested along a number of demographic and work-related dimensions. To further specify the relationship of these variables to total cynicism level, zero order correlations and stepwise regression analyses were performed. Rank and sex were found to be the two most important variables influencing cynicism levels.

177.2 "Cynicism and Job Satisfaction in Policing," LAWRENCE F. TRAVIS, Ill, and ROSS J. VUKOVICH, University of Cincinnati

The task force on police of the President's Commission on Crime and Administration of Justice recommended that steps be taken to increase police professionalism. In that same year, Niederhoffer (1967) posited a continuum of professionalism. Later research has investigated cynicism and professionalism in policing. Most of this research has focused on larger police departments. This paper reports on levels of cynicism found in small to middle-sized police departments in Ohio, and factors (job satisfaction, rank, years of service, etc.) associated with cynicism levels.

177.3 "The Relationship Between Police Officer Job Burnout and Job Behavior," WAYMAN C. MULLINS, Southwest Texas State University

A great deal of research has dealt with police job burnout and how burnout relates to job stress, motivation, attitude change, etc. This paper explores an researched area—how police burnout affects actual job behavior. A series of situations police officers would face on the job was developed and given to police officers. The officers were instructed to indicate how they would handle these situations using a Likert-type response format. Scores from this behavioral index were correlated with scores on a well-validated police burnout inventory. Results showed a relationship between job burnout and behavior.

177.4 "The Effect of Layoff on Police Authoritarianism," LOLA J. RAMSEY and TOM AUSTIN, Shippensburg University and DONNA HALE, University of Baltimore

Researchers generally agree with the idea of the police personality; however, there exists disagreement as to whether it is primarily attributable to predispositional traits or on-the-job socialization. As a test of the socialization model, two groups of recalled police officers who were laid off 1 and 2 years respectively were administered the short-form Rokeach Dogmatism Scale. An inverse relationship was hypothesized between length of layoff and levels of dogmatism, depending on whether officers were employed in law enforcement, law enforcement related, non-law enforcement, or remained unemployed during their layoff. Results partially support the hypothesis. Implications from the findings are discussed.
Abusive spouses have one characteristic in common with all violent men. Their violence does not arise out of a superfluity of power but from a felt sense of powerlessness. Rollo May, was the first to suggest what had not been seen by most family violence scholars: a felt state of powerlessness is the general explanation for all human violence. If this is the case, then the fundamental feature of the violent spouses character is a felt inner sense of powerlessness. I define power as a person’s capacity to cause or to prevent change. Powerlessness, conversely, is the felt sense that one cannot change that which one desires to alter, and one cannot prevent changing that which one seeks to avoid. Therefore, when a person experiences a loss of power, it becomes a temptation to substitute violence for power. The reason scholars for the most part have ignored the dialectical relationship between experienced powerlessness and the violence of abusive husbands for so long possibly is due to their inability to see through the riddle of the paradox of this dialectic. Wife beating is, in part, a corollary of a social system of male dominance which Dobash and Dobash refer to as the patriarchy. This system, they say, is oriented to conquest and domination and to proving masculinity. A real man is supposed to get what he wants, when he wants, particularly with his wife. This is why wife beaters, experiencing a profound sense of their own powerlessness, find wife abuse a rare arena to meet their masculine power needs. But although power (and the abusive spouse's inherited dominant position in the patriarchy is certainly a kind of power) can lead to violence, the more power one has the less likely that violence will be necessary. Furthermore, those with the greatest senses of their own power usually are simultaneously those who act with the greatest sense of compassion, mercy, and forgiveness toward all they encounter. Thus, the thesis of my paper is that the violent spouse's greatest problem is not that he has inherited too much power through his masculine position in social patriarchy, but that he has failed to attain a sufficient sense of personal powerfulness in the remaining avenues of his life.

This paper reviews the domestic violence literature on intervention strategies and their effectiveness. It focuses upon the conceptual shortcomings in that literature, and suggests that little is now known about the effectiveness of any of the proposed intervention strategies. A conceptual framework is developed for use in future evaluative domestic violence research. The model's utility is illustrated through examination of some specific samples from the domestic violence literature.

Several analyses have argued that women may not be the primary victims of spousal assault. The most influential book in the field argues that men are hit more often than women, and a recent article in The Justice Quarterly claims that men are more likely to suffer injuries. This paper, using the National Crime Survey, draws a rather different conclusion: there is no difference in injuries to men and women in spousal assaults, no matter which of several different measures of injury are used, or whether the statistical method used is tabular, OLS regression, or any of several curvilinear methods. Previous studies are critiqued for the use of incorrect procedures. Further, since 94 percent of victims are female, the problem can only be conceptualized as one of male violence no matter what these findings would show.
181.2 "Is the Mafia Really on the Run?" WILLIAM HYATT, Western Carolina University
No abstract available.

181.3 "The Causes and Consequences of Organized Crime in the Republic of Ireland," PAUL CLARE, SUNY-Plattsburg
No abstract available.

181.4 "Organized Crime in New York Since the Early 1970s," MICHAEL GREEN, Atlanta University
No abstract available.

PANEL 182 STUDENT SESSION IV

182.1 "Back to Basics, Back to Biology," JOHN D. RYAN
While genetics determine what we are, it is nutrition and body chemistry that determine how we act. The biological theories of criminality can no longer be ignored. New technology is opening doors that have been locked for over a century. The human brain is an extremely complex organ; however, it relies on nutrition to make it healthy and keep it functioning. Malnutrition, excessive eating habits, junk foods, caffeine, alcohol, and chemical additives, all can cause chemical imbalances in humans. It is time for society, as well as the criminal justice system, to recognize these biological factors, and start finding solutions.

182.2 "Adult Probation: An Organizational Analysis," GERALD F. STEPHENS, Western Carolina University
Like all government organizations, adult probation is affected by the political and economic climate of the day. Attitudes toward crime and punishment have changed, and adult probation has not been a beneficiary of these changing beliefs. Economic changes have also adversely affected adult probation's standing in the criminal justice system. These factors, combined with other external as well as internal conditions, will make it increasingly difficult for probation organizations to achieve desired objectives. Furthermore, many factors are challenging the probation office's traditional role and are suggesting that mission and operational reform are needed. This paper attempts to address these conditions, analyze them, and discuss ways to possibly rehabilitate and more efficiently administer adult probation in today's criminal justice system.

182.3 "The Relationship between the Comprehension of Legal Terminology and Juveniles' Perception of Justice," SUSAN K. EWALD, Bemidji State University
This study is a replication and extension of a previous work which examines the relationship between legal terminology used in juvenile courtroom proceedings, juveniles' understandings of those proceedings, and their resulting perceptions of fairness and equity. The study first will determine those legal words and phrases most often used by court personnel and their evaluation as to the relative importance of those terms. It then surveys a sample of adjudicated juveniles to ascertain their comprehension of the terms and phrases and the importance which they attach to them. Finally, it examines the relationship between varying levels of understanding and perceptions of the equity of the proceedings. Policy suggestions will be made.

PANEL 183 PRIVITIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE: SOLUTION OR WHITEWASH?

183.1 "Legal Issues in Private Security," JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Mercy College
The role of private security in challenging crime in a free society has been the subject of several reports and much has been written about particular areas of the field. This paper will focus on current legal issues in the field of private security. Areas to be covered include licensing laws and laws of arrest and detention, including shoplifting laws. The problems of search and seizure and interrogation will also be discussed, including the trend in some jurisdictions to have the exclusionary rules apply. Civil liabilities will be discussed. Topics include torts, false arrest, negligence, invasions of privacy, civil rights, and vicarious liability. Some of the issues raised in the Hallcrest report will also be included, such as moonlighting police officers and false alarm legislation.
183.2 "Privatization of Law Enforcement," ROBERT J. GALLATI

One of the problems in dealing with considerations of privatization is that discussants immediately jump to the conclusion that privatization is an all or none concept. Does privatization mean: Eliminate the public police? Replace all police and enforcement agents with private security personnel? Place the ownership of crime problems into the hands of private entrepreneurs? Properly understood, privatization means none of these things, at least not in the foreseeable future. Privatization in law enforcement is the utilization of nonsworn personnel to perform law enforcement tasks that do not require highly trained generalist police officers or agents. These people can perform highly specialized tasks, such as forensic evidence analysis, or routine jobs, such as guard duty. There are hundreds of assignments now being given to police officers and agents that could be contracted to service agencies or security firms. In the past, we have seen well-paid law enforcement officers ticketing parked cars, performing guard duty, performing routine clerical tasks, and generally engaging in duties that were not cost-effective. One answer to this problem has been to increase the proportion of civilian employees in law enforcement agencies. The trend today is to contract to private security companies, or other nongovernmental service agencies, all those activities which do not require the professional police officer or government agent. It saves tax dollars, and may be more efficient, as well as more cost-effective. It is a solution to the high cost of fighting crime and not a whitewash.

183.3 "Privatization in the U.S. Courts: An Economic Impact Study of the Court Security Officer," CHESTER L. QUARLES, University of Mississippi

The paper examines the cost savings to the federal government through using contractual security officers in the courtroom and justice system offices instead of U.S. deputy marshals. The paper addresses the issue of whether or not privatization will work in this setting. Is it really economical? Has the quality of service suffered? Materials from the U.S. Marshall's Service will be used. Interviews with marshalls, deputy marshalls, judges, and CSO's will be conducted.

**Panel 184 Police Investigation of Exceptional Crimes**

184.1 "Law Enforcement and Serial Murder: A Preliminary Response Taxonomy," STEVEN A. EGGER, University of South Florida

There are currently no prescribed, standardized, or conventional strategies or procedures for law enforcement's identification or apprehension of the serial murderer. Six classifications of responses have been identified from a literature review, case study research of serial murderers, and interviews with criminal investigators across the country. These six response classifications are described and the common problem which each response attempts to address is identified and discussed. Response classifications currently under development are also briefly described.

184.2 "Marilyn Monroe: How She May Have Been Murdered," LYLE L. SHOOK, Auburn University-Montgomery

On August 5, 1962, Marilyn Monroe was found dead. Controversy and charges of cover-up in relationship to the investigation and her associations with John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, and Peter Lawford have increased in intensity as the years pass. A major unresolved issue in the fatal drug overdose is the lack of suicide evidence found at autopsy. The author contends that the overdose may have been by rectal insertion and against her will. If that is the case, then the issue of her death is murder, not suicide.

184.3 "Problems Encountered in the Investigation of Criminal Cases Which Focus on Suspects Manifesting Psychopathic Personalities," ROBERT R. REINERTSEN, Western Illinois University

A significant number of serious crimes are committed by individuals manifesting psychopathic or antisocial personalities. Investigation of criminal cases focusing on psychopathic suspects pose some unique problems. This paper will explore some of these problems, as well as strategies for dealing effectively with them. The discussion will focus on investigative problems related to conducting effective interviews and interrogations, determining motives, and developing accurate crime theories in crimes where psychopathic suspects are involved. Strategies for dealing with these problems, including innovative interview techniques, personality profiling, and a formula for objective crime theory formulation will be explored.

A-104
Panel 187 Violence and Violent Crime

This paper explores the dynamics of regional variation in homicide rates by testing the culturalist v. the structuralist explanations. While prior studies have relied primarily on states, SMSA's, or cities as the units of analysis, this paper utilizes data from the 3,109 counties comprising the entire United States. Religious affiliation is used as a measure of regional culture. This is a measure that has received little attention in the homicide literature but is increasingly recognized by historians and geographers as a highly reliable indicator of regional culture. Structural measures which will be used include percent of families below the official poverty level, income inequality, divorce rate, and population density, among others. Each of these explanations are examined within varying urban contexts. Preliminary findings indicate that, controlling for structural variables, religion independently contributes to the homicide rate, supporting the culturalist position.

187.2 "The Ideology of Television Violence," MICHAEL ISRAEL, Kean College
It is rather well established that television serves as a learning model of acceptable social behavior, and television violence contributes to aggression and acting out by some responsive people, especially children. This voluminous research is incomplete, however, for not enough is known about what social conditions legitimize violence, as seen through the television model. This study finds fewer overt acts of violence in 1985 than earlier research had indicated but possibly with more serious social consequences. Power, in the view of this systematic viewer, is the key ingredient in television modeling and has escaped the attention of our research.

187.3 "On the Relationships between Gun Use, Injury, and Death in Violent Crime," DAVID L. ANDERSON and MICHAEL D. BAKER, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga
The question is whether the effects of weapon choice upon the outcomes of violent crime can be exploited by policymakers. The hypothesis to be tested is that a reduction in gun use during violent crimes results in a reduction in murders but an increase in injuries. UCR homicide data and NCS violent crime victimization data for a number of U.S. cities are used in a cross-sectional analysis. The results support the hypothesis of gun lethality and are mixed regarding injury.

187.4 "The Demographic Correlates of Intermetropolitan Violence: The Southern Violence Hypothesis Retested," JEFFREY D. SENESE, Michigan State University
Many scholars have observed that the violent crime rates in the southern United States are disproportionately high in comparison to nonsouthern areas. The purpose of this study is to determine whether the southern metropolitan regions of the United States are currently more violent than other sections of the country and also to examine possible demographic influences on the violent crime rate. The sample which has been used to study this phenomenon consists of 166 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) in the United States. The specific methodology which has been used addresses first whether there is a regionalization of violence. Second, a factor structure is constructed from selected demographic variables. Third, the independent dimensions extracted from the factor analysis are used in a multiple regression model to examine their possible influence on violent crime in general and murder, rape, robbery, and assault in particular.

Panel 188 Institutional Programs and Adjustment

188.1 "The Junior Achievement Company as Treatment with Institutionalized Delinquents: Report on a Two Year Pilot Program," SHELA VAN NESS, Indiana State University
No abstract available.

188.2 "Understanding Juvenile Adaptation to Incarceration: Implications for the Development of Rational Public Policy," RON D. WRIGHT, Cornell University
No abstract available.
188.3 "The Influence of Inmate Background Characteristics on Prison Adjustment," DORIS MACKENZIE, Louisiana State University and LYNN GOODSTEIN, Pennsylvania State University
No abstract available.

PANEL 189 POLICE AND THE COURTS: COSTS AND CONTROLS

189.1 "Civil Liability of Police Officers under Domestic Violence Statutes," LINDA B. LENGYEL, Trenton State College
Forty-seven of the 50 states have now enacted domestic violence legislation. Among other things, this very specific legislation is designed to correct the unevenness in the treatment of abusers by law enforcement officers. In essence, the statutes require official police action in domestic disturbances, such as disputes, to be treated as any other criminal matter. Many of the statutes provide for warrantless arrests and immediate restraining orders, and authorize arrests on the sole word of the abused, actions that appear to exceed acceptable constitutional standards. Many of the statutes provide insulation for the police officer from civil liability. This paper will examine this area in terms of the nature and extent of this statutory protection and the potential pitfalls in the implementation of this protective provision.

189.2 "The Practicality of a Victim's Officer or Office in Local Police and Sheriff's Departments: Implications for the Police Administrator," ROBERT A. JERIN, Sam Houston State University
This paper will examine the practicality of establishing an office or officer responsible for assisting victims of crime within law enforcement agencies. I will examine the administrative and theoretical implications of establishing an office or officer responsible for assisting victims through the dissemination of information to them as to their rights, responsibilities, and availability of programs to which they are entitled.

189.3 "Constitutional Choices and Social Costs: Tennessee v. Garner Revisited," KAM C. WONG, Mankato State University
The paper examines the relationship between U.S. Supreme Court decisions and their social costs. The investigation will be conducted in the context of the court's decision in Tennessee v. Garner. It is argued that the court, in its role as constitutional arbiter of value choices in our society is functioning as a de facto policymaker. Such policymakings, notwithstanding the trappings of legal formalism, have intended as well as unintended social costs and benefits. Our investigation contributes to the understanding of such a process.

PANEL 192 STUDENT SESSION V

192.1 "Organizational Influences on Dispositional Outcomes in Rural Courts," LARRY STEINMETZ, Washington State University
The literature that is available on the urban court system suggests an organizational network characterized by an informal framework. Further, it has been suggested that personnel working within the urban court structure interact informally to satisfy both individual and commonplace goals to dispose of a criminal case in negotiable process rather than an adversarial method. The research for this paper is an attempt to apply this knowledge base to the rural court system in a preliminary empirical investigation. Such organizational influences as the different court actor's relationships to one another and the effects of sponsoring agencies on the dispositional outcome are analyzed within the different rural court settings.

192.2 "South African Newspapers' Views of Police under Apartheid," MARY R. MACPHERSON, University of Cincinnati
Within the past year, increasing attention has been focused upon the socio-political upheaval in South Africa and the policies of the South African government under apartheid. During this time, South African newspapers have focused upon the role of police as guardians of the laws and ideologies of apartheid. Placed within the general context of the structure and governmental view of policing in South Africa, the present research will examine recent coverage of police activities by South African newspapers. The data are drawn from newspaper reports and editorials in South African newspapers over a 6-month period, from April 1985 to September 1985.
In recent years, police corruption has emerged as an increasingly salient concern. Notably it appears that police officers seem to be more willing to discuss corruption and administrators more willing to implement departmental controls. In this context, a case study was undertaken of a midwestern, conservative, law and order community. This investigation demonstrates the progression, results, and widespread repercussions of corruption in the police force/community. Some of the more plausible methods of combating and controlling police corruption are discussed.

**Panel 193 Victims and the Juvenile Justice System**

193.1 "The Victim-Offender Overlap among Juveniles: A Preliminary Assessment," LESLIE SIEGEL, SUNY-Albany

The extent to which juvenile victims of crime may also tend to commit delinquent offenses and to which offenders tend to be victimized is an issue which has received little systematic attention by delinquency or victimization researchers. The existence of a victim-offender overlap holds important implications for delinquency and victimization theory and policymaking. Similar processes may work to influence delinquent behavior and victimization risk simultaneously. Based on findings from prior research and my own exploratory analyses of a data set which includes both victimization and self-report delinquency, directions for future research on the overlap issue will be suggested and implications discussed.

193.2 "Victim-Offender Negotiation in an Urban Setting," BURT GALAWAY, University of Minnesota

Christie, McDonald, Sebba, Galaway, Hofrichter, and others have been developing theoretical material regarding victim participation in the criminal justice system. Beginning in the mid-1970s, some of the concepts have been applied in Canadian and American victim offender reconciliation programs (VORP). VORP involve direct victim offender negotiation to arrive at an agreement as to steps the offender will take to provide redress to the victim; the process occurs within the context of the juvenile or criminal justice system. Most victim offender reconciliation programs have been established in smaller cities or rural communities. This paper will present data describing the experiences implementing a VORP with juvenile offenders and their victims in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minnesota, metropolitan area. The paper will describe the procedures used and present data from the first year of operation concerning the extent to which victims agree to participate in the process, extent to which agreements are reached, nature of the agreements, and extent to which the agreements are completed.

193.3 "Juvenile Court Judges' Commission," RONALD E. SHARP, Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission

The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission contracted with Gettysburg College in 1982 to assess the attitudes, problems, and needs of the victims of juvenile crime. This assessment was undertaken so that the commission could develop standards, policies, and programs that would improve victim services provided by the juvenile courts in Pennsylvania. The findings will be discussed.

**Panel 194 Explaining and Predicting Crime**

194.1 "Criminal Behavior and r-v. K-Selection: An Extension of Gene-Based Evolutionary Theory," LEE ELLIS, Minot State College

An r-selected approach to reproduction is one which emphasizes producing large numbers of offspring with minimal care being given to any one of them by their parents. K-selection, on the other hand, is an approach in which few offspring are produced but maximum care is given to each one. The present article contends that the concept of r-v. K-selection could explain a number of heretofore seemingly unrelated correlates of criminal behavior. In particular, tendencies for criminals to come from families in which the parents no longer cohabit, to have unusually large numbers of siblings, to be of lower than average social status, and to be male rather than female are all seen as predictable if criminal behavior (especially serious, victimful criminal behavior) is considered part of an r-selected approach to reproduction. Growing evidence that genetic and neurohormonal factors contribute to human variations in criminality also is seen as predictable from this extension of modern evolutionary theory.
194.2 "Character Defects as Causes of Crime," A. J. STUART, JR., National Character Laboratory, Inc.
The National Character Laboratory's revised character discipline will be discussed. Attention will be devoted to character defects as causes of crime. The use of character theory in corrections will be presented. A recent trend in psychiatry to begin promoting good moral values will be explained. Plans for exploiting this breakthrough will be discussed.

194.3 "Identifying the Potential Offender: The High-Risk Theory," THOMAS M. EASTEP, Harford Community College
The causation of crime and the subsequent problem of prevention is a very serious concern in our society. This paper presents a theoretical perspective which is radically different from previous ideas of crime causation and its prevention. It is called the high-risk area model of criminality. The underlying assumption in the high-risk area model is that all individuals have the potential for committing a crime. In other words, each individual has a measurable risk factor in becoming an offender. The higher the risk factor, the greater is the likelihood one's involvement with crime will occur. The absence of criminality in one's behavior is predicted on one's possession of a low-risk factor for criminality. The specific risk factors in the model are explained as well as emphasizing that individual knowledge of these factors may further explain one's personal involvement/noninvolvement in crime and how it may be prevented.

194.4 "Prediction of Recidivism in the Young Adult Offender" HENRY WEINBERG, JUDITH NATKINS, RALPH L. PIEDMONT, and JOHN J. HOULIHAN, Boston University
This report identifies factors predictive of recidivism in young adult offenders (ages 17-25). Three groups (total N = 142) of offenders were identified by district court records gathered through an LEAA-supported program: (1) those who continued to offend, (2) those who gradually reduced their offenses, and (3) a small group who suddenly stopped offending in their early twenties. Various personal background and coping variables discriminated among the three groups. Discriminant function analysis was performed to ascertain the relative contribution of the identified variables; these results were then cross-validated in a second, larger sample.

Public policy regarding the reaction to deviant behavior is in part shaped by currently fashionable social theory. Social theories, including social deviance theories, are always based (implicitly or explicitly) upon assumptions about human nature. This paper explores the nature of human nature and the interconnections between human nature, social theories, and shifting public policy reactions to deviant behavior. The appreciation that human beings are firstly biological animals and secondly social animals informs this discussion of the need for a more adequate model of human nature to guide social theory construction which in part influences the success of public policies.

195.1 "A Longitudinal Study of Deterrence of Violent Crimes against Persons in a City," JOSEPHUS DANIEL PERRY, University of Maryland, and MILES E. SIMPSON, North Carolina Central University
A central proposition of the deterrence theory is that people's perceptions of the certainty of arrest is inversely related to the volume of criminal behavior of their communities. In this paper, we examine the relationships between monthly arrests over crimes (A/C) ratios and the monthly crime rates of violent crimes against persons—murder, rape, and aggravated assault—that occurred in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, for the years 1970 through 1981. The A/C ratios are lagged from 1 to 12 months to determine if their effects on crime rates are associated with a time lag. The analysis reveals deterrent effects for murder and aggravated assault A/C ratios and a positive effect for rape A/C ratio. Implications are discussed.

195.2 "Protecting the Public from Gun Crime: The Deterrent Impact of the New York State 1980 Gun Law," MONA MARGARITA, Stockton State College
During the past decade, several American legislatures have enacted measures seeking to get tough on guns. As a supplement to seemingly ineffective
federal, state, and local laws restricting sales, transport, and imports of firearms, the currently popular policies target criminal abuse of guns based on the premise that few law-abiding citizens (gun owners and nonowners alike) would be offended, while such measures might contribute to the safety of the community through the deterrent threat of certain and severe punishment. New York was among those states providing for mandatory, minimum jail sentences and enhanced prison sentences for persons convicted of illegal possession and/or criminal use of firearms. The present research analyzes trends (from 1978 to 1982) in Uniform Crime Report criminal complaints for dangerous weapons, robbery, assault, rape, burglary, and larceny. Field interviews revealing frontline observations of the firearm crime situation were conducted with 781 police officers working throughout New York state as a complement to the search for a statistically significant change in weapon use. The incidence of firearm offenses and the effectiveness of gun control legislation should be evaluated closely when crime control strategies are designed both to punish the offender and to protect the public.

195.3 "Dimensions of Deterrence," ROBERT M. BERRY, University of Arkansas–Little Rock
Theories of deterrence assume that the severity, certainty, and celerity of punishment describe the relevant dimensions of punishment for both specific and general deterrence. The experimental literature, however, describes punishment in terms of intensity, duration, delay, and schedule. Parallels between the criminal justice concept of deterrence and the experimental technology of punishment are strained. In fact, the technical definition of punishment in the experimental literature does not correspond with the concept of punishment as used by criminal justice professionals. Even so, results of criminal justice research tend to converge with results from child psychology and animal learning. Directions of relevant research are outlined.

197 POLICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION: EVALUATION ISSUES

197.1 "The Bivariate Relationship Between Police Education and Size of Agency," VIC SIMS, Lamar University
The paper presents the findings of research conducted in a rural southern state concerning a possible relationship between police officers' years of formal education and the number of officers employed by a police department. A review of the literature is included.

197.2 "The Needs of Police Entry-Level Training Programs in the United States as Perceived by Criminal Justice Educators and Law Enforcement Administrators," ROBERT J. MEADOWS, Appalachian State University
This study compared the beliefs of criminal justice educators and law enforcement administrators regarding the training needs of police recruits. The study sampled educators and administrators from many states representing various types of agencies and schools. The study revealed that educators and administrators perceive the training needs of recruits differently. The respondents also perceive each other's beliefs differently in terms of needed skills for entry-level police officers. The study suggests, however, that both groups feel strongly about the need for training in communications. Yet, the basic findings are that there is no shared understanding between the two groups pertaining to entry-level police training needs. Many policy issues are raised regarding the study findings, as well as the general focus of police training.

197.3 "Evaluating the Relevancy of Police Academy Training: A Task Inventory Follow-up Methodology," RICHARD ALAN TALLEY, University of South Dakota
Basic police academy curricula are vulnerable to becoming outdated, unrealistic, and ineffective. The purpose of the study was to comprehensively evaluate the Oakland Police Academy (OPA) in order to identify and prioritize curriculum deficiencies to facilitate program improvement. The evaluation was a curriculum product assessment. A task inventory follow-up curriculum evaluation methodology was employed. The methodology was designed to collect task training ratings from patrol officers regarding how effective the recruit training was in preparing new officers to adequately perform important entry-level police tasks. OPA graduates who had between 1–2 years of patrol officer experience were surveyed. The sample (27) rated 304 entry-level patrol officer tasks. Range and consensus of agreement among officer judgments were analyzed to make reasonable determinations about the adequate effectiveness of the OPA training program. Graduates also provided comments and recommendations about the training they received.
The move to accredit police departments began several years ago but did not result in actual accreditations until May 1984. Since that time, the number of departments preparing for accreditation has grown rapidly. This paper reviews the experience of one of the first four departments to be accredited, North Providence, Rhode Island. It summarizes the costs and benefits of the accreditation process and ends with recommendations for other departments, including alternatives to formal accreditation.

PANEL 198 SPECIAL POPULATIONS IN COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS

198.1 "Psychiatric Histories of Jail Inmates: Implications for Jail Programs in the Deinstitutionalization Era," JUDY F. COX and BRUCE WAY, New York State Office of Mental Health

Census rosters in eight county jails in New York state were reviewed for prevalence of prior psychiatric hospitalization histories, and the characteristics of inmates with histories are profiled. Comparisons are made with other studies in terms of prevalence and inmate characteristics. Furthermore, the profiles of inmates with histories are compared with other psychiatric populations. Chronicity, with eligibility for participation in the New York State Community Support Program as one objective standard, and resemblance to the young chronic profile will be among the dimensions examined. Finally, the programmatic and resource implications of this study for jail and mental health administrators and program planners will be discussed. Among these implications reviewed are the use of special priority funding programs to help defray the costs of jail mental health services and the importance of pre-trial case management services for chronically mentally ill patients.

198.2 "Pre-trial Diversion and Rates of Recidivism," HARVEY KUSHNER, Long Island University

This research note investigates whether a pre-trial diversion program involved with individuals in trouble with the law because of drug and/or alcohol use is effective in reducing recidivism. The program in question, Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime, is a private agency located in the Northeast. Statistical tests of 300 of the program's clients reveal that pre-trial diversion is effective in breaking the hypothesized cycle of drug/alcohol use and crime. The research note concludes with some caveats concerning how pre-trial diversion can widen the net and represent coercion in disguise.

198.3 "Drinking Patterns and Parole Performance: Preliminary Findings," BARBARA A. OWEN, Alcohol Research Group

This paper discusses the relationship between drinking patterns and parole performance. While many studies posit the direction of the alcohol/crime link, this paper explores the subjective experience of the parolees' drinking behaviors in terms of recent parole revocations. In an attempt to combine perspectives from criminology and alcohol studies, the data describe the role of alcohol, the drinking context, and overall consumption patterns among a small group who recently violated parole. Information on the impact of drinking behaviors on parole violation, the commission of new crimes, and the decisionmaking process of the parole agent is presented toward the development of new theoretical models on the alcohol/crime link. Preliminary findings on the significance of the drinking context and implications for parole policy are suggested.

198.4 "Problems of Implementing and Managing Alternative Sentencing Programs for Special Populations," ELLEN C. WERTLIEB and MARTIN A. GREENBERG, SUNY-Cortland

Several state and local alternatives to incarceration programs for special populations (e.g., offenders who qualify as disabled persons) are examined. The problems associated with program implementation and management are emphasized. When nonhandicapped individuals confront the agencies of the criminal justice system, the consequences can be overwhelming for officials as well as offenders; for people whose freedom of physical or psychological movement is hampered by disability, the system can be even more traumatizing. The challenge of the criminal justice system and community based social services is to provide fairness, responsiveness, and justice for everyone. This paper looks at the adequacy with which the challenge is undertaken by alternative sentencing programs for special populations.
199.1 "Security Officers: The Need for an Evaluation Instrument," NOLA ALLEN, University of South Florida

Contrary to general usage, the criteria established by the San Jose evaluation instrument are not necessarily applicable to security officers. Security officers have responsibilities that differ from municipal peace officers; therefore, their evaluation instruments should be different. In developing an evaluation instrument, it will be helpful to obtain a consensus as to the duties of security officers and identify similar agencies, so their experiences can be analyzed and adapted. The study examines the requisite skills that should be considered essential to be a protective service officer as perceived by the officers and their supervisors.

199.2 "Regulation and Licensing of the Private Security Industry in the United States," RICHTER H. MOORE JR., Appalachian State University

The number of persons in private security in the United States is, by some estimates, double that of the public police. States have been slow to provide comprehensive regulation of the industry. This study examines the regulations and licensing requirements for private security personnel in each of the 50 states. From this examination, a comprehensive picture emerges of a private police force with many of the same powers as the public police but with few of the control requirements. In fact, some states have virtually no regulatory requirements. There is a need for concern for the public welfare and safety as greater and greater numbers of private police, with the capacity for the use of force, including deadly force, become a part of American criminal justice. This study points to a major criminal justice problem—the lack of adequate regulatory requirements for private security personnel and the private security industry.

199.3 "Inquiry into the Development of a Private Security Course," ROBERT L. BINING, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

This paper examines private security as an emerging discipline. Emphasis is on the development of an academic course in the area of private security and loss prevention. Specifically, the paper attempts to review the existing curricula of several criminal justice or criminology programs. The extent to which there are similarities in course description and structure is also evaluated. Emphasis is on the problems frequently encountered while attempting to teach security and loss prevention courses. The latter part of this paper discusses the strengths and weaknesses of course development and also proposes alternative ideas for curriculum development in the area of private security and loss prevention.

199.4 "Security Education: Twenty-Five Years of Progress—Are We Any Better off Today?" ROBERT J. FISCHER, Western Illinois University

Twenty-five years ago, security education was only available at the two major universities, and course work in security was limited to only a few more schools. Today, there are over 30 baccalaureate programs, many more associate degree/certification programs, and many schools offering at least some courses in security. However, recently several recognized persons in the security field have questioned the direction of security education and its place in the criminal justice network. This paper explores the progress made in security education in light of these recent criticisms and suggests plans of action for future work in this area.

200.1 "A Historical Materialist Analysis of the Past Twenty Years of Crime Control in the United States," DAVID E. BARLOW and MELISSA H. BARLOW, Florida State University

This paper attempts to place the past 20 years of challenging crime in a free society in historical perspective. The period under investigation is only one episode in the formation and development of criminal justice institutions and policies in the United States. Political and economic factors are considered in order to achieve a better understanding of what is generalizable and what is unique about this period of crisis in the criminal justice system. The authors believe that the intensification of interest in criminal justice, the increase in innovations, and the radical policy changes in crime control since 1966 are reflections of an exceptional form of the capitalist state. The
state is reacting to, as well as contributing to, a global economic crisis, the effects of which are witnessed throughout social and political institutions.

200.2 "Megatrends in Criminal Justice Theory," DEAN J. SPADER, University of Texas-San Antonio

Values propel megatrends. In criminal law as in society, megatrends often are attempts to find the golden zigzag moreso than the golden mean between conflicting fundamental values. This article isolates the fundamental values underlying numerous megatrends in criminal justice and suggests various megatrends in legal theory. Finally, this article applies the sociological concept of constructive conflict to the value conflicts in criminal justice and suggests that because polar values exist at the heart of criminal justice values, criminal justice practitioners ought to forego consensus theories for theories which recognize the inherent dualism. Philosophers synthesize, judges balance and politicians compromise these conflicting values continuously. In the words of F. Scott Fitzgerald, "The test of a first rate intelligence is the ability to hold two opposed ideas in mind at the same time and still retain the ability to decide."

200.3 "Fighting the Good Fight: Crime Prevention, Deterrence, and Social Policy Directions," LLOYD KLEIN, CUNY Graduate Center, JOAN LUXENBURG, Central State University, and JANET MCCLELLAN, Park College

Citizen demand for crime prevention is deeply rooted in American society. Crime Stoppers, Neighborhood Watch, and citizen patrols are proposed as deterrents in the fight against violent crime. This paper explores the institutionalization and ideological premises of crime prevention programs since the late 1960s. Secondary analysis of surveys assessing the fear of crime and the impact of various organized citizen groups are utilized in this analysis. We examine violent crime rates since 1967 and the corresponding development of the Guardian Angels and other vigilante groups. The principle themes of the paper center around (1) law enforcement implementation and subsequent impact of crime prevention measures, (2) public perception of deterrence and the current appeal of vigilantism, and (3) effectiveness of various NIJ programs in the development of social policy designed for the deterrence of violent crime.


Contemporary efforts at narcotic control laws in the United States are virtually total failures in terms of their apparent inability to severely restrict or reduce the use, abuse, and importation of narcotics in our society. Not only are these laws and statutes fundamentally flawed in theory and in practice, but the existing laws are ignorant of major new findings in the fields of neuropharmacology and psychopharmacology bearing upon the body's internal system of narcotic substances as neurotransmitters and neurohormones. This paper, abstracted from the author's doctoral dissertation, seeks to explicate the dismal failure of existing narcotic control laws and structures and to reveal the germane new evidence all designed to formulate a new model of laws dealing with narcotic substances that has as its principal characteristics rationality, ethical responsibility, medical reality, economic neutrality, and pragmatic virtue.

PANEL 201 ISSUES, PROBLEMS, AND MODELS FOR CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

201.1 "Social Organization as a Model for New Generation Prisons," NICHOLAS ASTONE, Alabama State University

The applications of economic, social, legal, and behavioral engineering are discussed in relation to the new generation prisons/prison of the future. If behavioral change is to become a realistic byproduct of incarceration, then we may be required to reformulate the correctional ideology upon which penal policies rest.

201.2 "New Generation Jails: Potential and Limitations," WILLIAM E. OSTERHoff, Auburn University-Montgomery

New generation jails are discussed from management, program, and architectural perspectives. A historical sketch and current status of the new generation
jails are provided. Direct supervision of inmates, staff-inmate interactions, and inmate adjustment in such facilities are described. An analysis of the potential and limitations of the new generation jails is outlined.

201.3 "The Past as Prologue: Reward and Punishment Systems in Contemporary Corrections," DARRELL L. SCHLOTTERBACK, Auburn University at Montgomery

This presentation reviews past theories and philosophies related to prisoner reform and the search for a panacea. It is noted that there must be a break from the tradition of isolation and stigmatization. Correctional institutions and programs must approximate the free world if any positive transfer and application of the institutional experience is to take place. The application of operant conditioning and social engineering in an institution physically tailored to the program is discussed. Constitutional guidelines are provided. Finally, a modern day plan for implementation is proposed as a prototype.

201.4 "Supervised Intensive Restitution (SIR): An Overview," FRED V. SMITH, Alabama Department of Corrections

Supervised Intensive Restitution (SIR), developed originally as an answer to Alabama's chronic prison overcrowding problem, instead has become a valuable tool in a systematic approach to the problem of re-integrating inmates gradually into society and reducing the high recidivism rate that has plagued the United States. Alabama's approach involves a progression from institutional custody to community custody. SIR is the last vital link in this chain. SIR has saved a tremendous amount of money since its inception, in reduced maintenance costs and lower new construction requirements. A final benefit has been increased job satisfaction for the correctional officers that work on the SIR program. The professionalism and excellence required in this challenging position have enriched these jobs so that SIR officers have an extremely high level of job satisfaction.

201.5 "Litigation Administration and the Problem of Institutional Control: An American Dilemma," VERNON FOX, Florida State University

The paper examines litigation stemming from the Thirteenth Amendment case of Ruffin v. Commonwealth of Virginia which held the prisoner as a slave of the state (1879), and the 1954 holding in Banning v. Looney that prison administration is beyond judicial review, to the contemporary cases of Trop v. Dulles (1958) which introduced the Eighth Amendment's cruel and unusual punishment clause to apply to correctional administration. In addition, selected cases which introduced the 1871 and 1964 Civil Rights Acts are also discussed in relation to dramatic shifts in administrative styles which may have led to the emergence of prison gangs.

PANEL 202 DRUGS AND VIOLENCE

202.1 "Drug Use and Interpersonal Violence," CHERYL TIEMAN and WILLIAM TOLONE, Illinois State University

No abstract available.

202.2 "Drugs and Violence: A Community Response to the Issues," ALTEE WAMPLER, Miami Citizens Against Crime

This paper describes how the Miami Citizens Against Crime organization defines the problems of drugs and violence and how it has organized and is responding to the multifaceted dilemma of drugs and violence.

202.3 "Impact of Demographic Change upon Drug Related Homicides," CINDI BERGMAN HABERMahl, University of Miami

This paper compares drug related homicides that occurred between 1978 and 1979 to those that occurred from 1980 to 1982 in Dade County, Florida. Victims' age, sex, ethnicity, criminal record, mode of death, and drug/alcohol content in the body are examined. Drug related homicides also are compared to all other homicides recorded during these time periods. Implications of the data for classification and epidemiologic issues in homicide research and theory are discussed.

202.4 "A State Perspective on Violence and Drugs," FRANK D. NELSON, Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services

Drugs and violence are often synonymous in the eyes of the public, but what is the true significance of this relationship to the many state agencies which
are charged with reducing the destructive effects of illicit drugs upon Florida citizens? This presentation discusses sociological, psychological, and pharmacological factors in today's drug involved society which greatly enhance the probability of violent acts. The paper will address the efforts that Florida agencies are making to deal with the phenomena of drugs and violence.

**Panel 204 Police and Their Publics: Problems and Perceptions**

204.1 "Law Enforcement and the Hearing Impaired: Seen but not Heard," CHRISTINE THOMSON

Law enforcement agencies must begin to educate themselves about their legal obligations to provide interpreters for deaf people. The Justice Department regulations specify that qualified interpreters are to be provided to ensure effective communication between police officers and deaf citizens. However, at the state level, laws vary widely on when an interpreter is to be used. Should an interpreter be provided at arrest or interrogation? Do deaf victims and witnesses to crime have a right to an interpreter? What options exist when an interpreter is not available? Failure to comply with existing laws exposes law enforcement agencies to unneeded risks.

204.2 "Small Town Police and Large Universities: A Study of Police-Student Relations in the College Town," DIANE ALEXANDER, Illinois State University

During the fall semester of 1984, students at two midwestern universities rioted over alcohol restrictions and made national news. The media attention prompted several police departments to voice unique problems connected with student parties and small town police forces. Officers who police small town which host large universities share with big cities, problems in three areas: peacekeeping, law enforcement, and public relations. This study was conducted in three parts: (1) participant observation with the police force during a typical party season at a midwestern university, (2) a random survey of the student population, and (3) questioning of city residents about police service. The conclusion includes policy and enforcement recommendations.

204.3 "The Relationship of Race and Police Use of Deadly Force: A Study of a Large Midwestern Police Department," MICHAEL E. DONAHUE, Armstrong State College and FRANK HORVATH, Michigan State University

This paper describes and analyzes the relationship of officer and suspect race to the police use of deadly force. The major findings follow: (1) black officers, like black suspects, were disproportionately overrepresented in police shootings; (2) black officers were proportionately more likely to fire upon black suspect than their white colleagues; (3) black overrepresentation was evident in both on- and off-duty shootings regardless of shooting outcome (fatal, injury-only, missed); and (4) black officers were more likely to claim the justification of self-defense than were white officers. Reasons for these findings are offered in the paper's discussion section.

**Panel 205 Justice and Minorities**

205.1 "Vietnam Veteran Contacts with the Criminal Justice System," ERICH A. VIERTHALER, University of Pittsburgh

This paper examines Vietnam veterans and the criminal justice system. It reviews: (1) military policy class-bias resulting in Vietnam veteran minority status, (2) Vietnam veteran surveys that included self-reported offenses, (3) estimates and surveys of correctional facilities to assess the number of incarcerated Vietnam era veterans--ranging from 5 percent to 40 percent of local inmate populations at different times, (4) interview data from eight Vietnam combat veteran inmates at Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary about offense circumstances and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, and (5) research proposed to study criminal court case records needed to evaluate central questions comparing veteran and civilian defendants processed in the criminal justice system.

205.2 "The Just Dessert Philosophy and Its Impact on Child Saving: From the Perspective of Minority Children," LARRY LEFLORE, University of Southern Mississippi

This paper is an evaluation of the impact of the just dessert philosophy on the juvenile justice system—a system originally organized to save children.
There is specific focus on the effects that this philosophy will have on the system as it processes minority children. An analysis of juvenile court statutes and codes suggests that the criminal juvenile will be at greater risk of not being saved, especially when the desert tenets have influenced the reform procedure. In addition, it seems that the minority youths may be disproportionately represented in the group that will experience the punitive measures of the reformed court statutes.

205.3 "Stigmatization and the Prisoner's Wife," LAURA T. FISHMAN, University of Vermont

This paper examines the extent to which incarcerated husbands' stigma extends to their wives. A combination of sources of data were used to construct an ethnographic account of the experiences of 30 women married to men incarcerated in two prisons. Findings show that wives are more likely to worry about the likelihood of experiencing stigma from significant others within their communities than to actually experience it. Findings also indicate that stigmatization in its direct form is more likely encountered whenever wives visit their husbands at various prisons. It is concluded that prison policies believed functional for the prison treatment and security programs can lead to dysfunctional consequences for prisoners' wives.

PANEL 206 ISSUES IN CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT

No abstract available.

206.2 "Democracy, Pluralism, and Prison Management," STAN STOJKOVIC, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
No abstract available.

206.3 "Experiences and Issues in Private Sector Management Contracting in Corrections," AMANDA CANNON, Florida Senate Committee on Corrections, Probation and Parole
No abstract available.

206.4 "An Evaluation of the Texas Department of Corrections Through the Sunset Process," BARBARA LANE HART, Texas Department of Corrections
No abstract available.
Ind x of Participants

The numbers after the names refer to panel numbers.

Adamitis, J., 44, 122
Agresti, D., 61, 94, 155
Akers, R., 55, 111
Albanese, J., 98, 168
Albini, J., 161
Albrecht, L., 79
Albrecht, W., 79
Alexander, D., 122, 204
Alfini, J., 31
Allen, G., 134
Allen, N., 163, 199
Allen, R., 37
Alpert, w., 59
Anderson, D., 187, 194
Anderson, P., 122
Angel, J., 29, 170
Anson, R., 153
Anspach, D., 71, 141
Anusskiewicz, T., 48
Archambault, B., 122
Archambault, W., 98, 122, 203
Arellano, M., 71, 141
Atlas, W., 134
Bade, T., 76, 196
Barlow, D., 200
Barlow, M., 200
Barnes, A., 105
Barnett, D., 136
Barrile, L. J.
Barrineau, H.
Barron, D., 75
Bart, D., 74
Barkan, S., 14
Barker, T., 76, 196
Bartholomew, D.
Bartos 3, W.
Barth, D., 127
Bauers, W.
Baker, M., 187
Baker, R., 1, 174
Barak, G., 55, 156
Barbat, D., 74
Barron, L., 7
Barrineau III, H., 7, 29
Barrow, R., 46
Bates, R., 27, 152
Beaulieu, L., 106
Becker, D., 74
Bendix, L.
Bennett, D.
Benson, J., 91
Benton, A., 84
Berg, B., 105, 149, 167
Berger, R., 163
Bergman-Habermahl, C., 202
Berkey, M., 128
Berman, J., 43
Berry, R., 148, 195
Bess, W., 40
Besta, R., 97
Beto, G., PS V
Bibel, D., 69, 117
Bing, R., 70, 199
Block, K., 108, 128
Blumberg, T., 69, 152
Blount, W., 2, 72, 94, 155
Blumberg, L., 82, 99
Blumberg, M., 72, 89, 176
Blumstein, A., PS IV
Bollinger, W., 28
Bonn, R., 39
Bortner, M., 160
Bottom, N., 183
Bowe, J., 41, 92
Bowie, S., 96
Bowker, L., 164
Bowman, D., 87
Bracey, D., 162, 170, 196
Bradley, R., 13
Bragle, G., 68
Brannon, J., 79
Braswell, M., 102, 112
Brecker, J., 1, 110, 185
Bright, T., 7
Broaddus, R., 140
Broderick, J., 34, 177, 197
Brod, S., 36
Brooks, S., 68
Brookowski, A., 79
Brown, K., 75
Brown, M., 70, 137
Brown, S., 67
Brule, P., 138
Bruner, J., 57, 154
Bruns, G., 137
Bryant, K., 135
Burge, J., 57, 142
Burke, W., 140
Burnham, J., 53
Bynum, T., 24, 166
Byrne, J., 117
Calder, J., 53, 183
Call, J., 81
Camp, D., 70, 120
Cannon, A., 139, 206
Carlisle, M., 129
Carr, V., 179
Carter, D., 137
Castellano, T., 20
Caulfield, S., 71
Champion, D., 34
Chaplin, G., 203
Chaplin, A., 123
Chastain, C., 148
Cheatwood, D., 39, 128
Chiklin, H., 64
Chilton, B., 11, 13, 52
Chilton, R., PS IV
Chiricos, T., 36
Chitwood, D., 202
Chrisman, R., 143
Clare, P., 114, 181
Clark, G., 166
Clark, R., 71
Clayton Jr., G., 37
Clear, T., 23, 117, 165
Clements, W., 85
Cochran, G., 167
Cochran, D., 117
Cochran, J., 111, 128
Coffee, M., 44
Cohen, F., PS V
Colby, P., 83
Colgan, F., 87, 120, 131
Colley, L., 85
Colwell, W., 148
Conley, D., 118
Conrad, J., PS V
Conner, J., 80, 176
Cook, T., 18
Corbett, R., 117
Corder, J., 31
Corder, G., 120
Cordova, M., 111
Cortese, J., 44
Costin, C., 192
Court, T., 160
Cowles, E., 54
Cox, J., 198
Cox, S., 72
Cox, T., 47, 121, 143
Crabb, R., 46
Cranberry, A., 132
Crane, G., 37, 128
Croft, E., 62
Culbertson, R., 37, 85
Cullen, F., 166, 173
Curran Jr., D., 86
Curtis, C., 161
Czajkowski, E., 161, 187
D'Allesio, S., 132
D'Allesio, D., 171
Dahl, E., 86
Dallam, A., 57, 133
Dandurand, Y., 77
Danner, M., 175
Danner, T., 2
Dantisch, A., 51
Dantzer, M., 120, 151
Darlington-Hope, M., 176
Darrough, W., 62
Das, D., 77, 110, 120, 134
Davis, E., 46
Davis, H., 144
Davis, P., 78
Dawkins, R., 54
Dean, C., 154
Dearth, D., 137, 151, 205
Debro, J., 118
Decker, S., 24
Del Buono, V., 66, 196
Del Carmen, R., 1, 174
Delorto, T., 20
Delucia, J., 116
Dembo, R., 61, 79
Devine, F., 46
Johnston, B., 122, 152
Johnson, E., 165
Johnson, M., 51, 75
Johnson, R., 152
Johnson, V., 27
Jones, D., 57
Jones, F., 159
Joyce, K., 149
Jurik, N., 91
Kalinich, D., 206
Kane, J., 44
Kania, R., 110
Kamte, E., 36
Kaplowitz, C., 39
Kappeiler, W., 62
Kazakaya, A., 16
Kelling, G., 196
Kennedy, D., 36
Khan, Z., 10
Khullar, G., 147
Kidd, K., 17, 145
Kikut, K., 48
Kimbell, L., 20
Kowalski, G., 187
Kratcoski, P., 127
Krug, Jr., C., 68, 88
Kuh, A., 124
Kuhn, L., 93
Kurek, A., 16, 28, 119, 126
Kushner, H., 198
Kynell, K., 115
La Greca, A., 111
Lab, S., 160
Lackey, G., 39
Ladhoff, G., 171
Lambert, C., 8, 82
Lance, L., 17
Langworthy, R., 103
Lanza-Kaduce, L., 145
Larson, R., 25
Latessa, E., 1, 49, 85, 153, 161
Lavizzo-Mourey, R., 194
Lawrence, R., 165
LeClair, D., 49
LeFlore, L., 66, 79, 159, 205
Lengyel, L., 189
Lessan, G., 145
Letman, S., 90, 144
Levie, R., 176
Levine, E., 36
Lewinski, W., 115, 123
Lichtenstein, A., 174
Liley Jr., F., 130, 147
Lindquist, C., 155, 201
Little, R., 81, 127
Lockwood, D., 107
Lofgreen, V., 38, 79
Lombardo, L., 81
London, S., 156
Long, S., 65
Longmire, D., 33, 36, 175
Lovrich, N., 91
Lowes, T., 78
Lumb, R., 5
Lunden, R., 49
Lurigio, A., 83
Luxenberg, J., 136, 200
Lynch, G., 88
Lynch, M., 65
Lynxwiler, J., 145
Mabli, J., 54
MacKenna, D., 53
MacKenzie, D., 188
Machamara, D., 146
Maceri, J., 60
Machell, D., 176
MacPherson, M., 192
Maddex, J., 63
Maghan, J., 30
Mahan, S., 124, 156
Maello, L., 69
Mallows, C., 97
Mandra, S., 42
Maney, M., 35
Mango, B., 116
Mann, C., 2, 169
Mann, K., 35
Margarita, M., 195
Marlow, S., 119
Marshall, F., 104
Marshall, I., 46
Martin, R., 107
Martinez, P., 82
Mast, M., 190
Mathews, M., 65, 166
Mathias, W., PS I
Mays, G., 99, 206
McCormick Jr., A., 109
McBride, D., 202
McCauley, W., 120, 171
McCarthy, B., J., 13, 125
McCarthy, B., R., 38, PS III, 153
McCauley, R., 164, PS IV
McClellan, J., 142, 200
McClurg, V., 94
McConnel, E., PS III
McCormack, R., 6
McCormick, K., 40
McCormick II, G., 154
McCoy, C., 32
McCoy, J., 78
McDermott, M., 139
McElreath, D., 83
McGaha, G., 126
McGaha, J., 60, 67, 85
McGarrell, E., 145, 166
McGough, M., 75
McKean, J., 36
McKenna Jr., J., 18
McLaren, J., 171
McLaren, R., PS II
McLaughlin, V., 62, 110, 134
McMahon, M., 42
McMillan, K., 181
McNally, R., 20
McNamara, R., 45
Meadows, R. J., 177, 197
Meadows, R., 40
Meagher, M., 88, 122, 172
Meier, M., 176
Menard, S., 37, 59
Mendoza, R., 84
Menke, B., 91
Mercy, J., 178
Merlo, A., 14
Merrill, K., 163
Metts, J., 162
Michalowski, R., 41, 169
Muccio, C., 66, 89, 156
Miller, K., 65
Miller, L., 102, 112
Miller, M., 89, 160
Mills, D., 83
Miloivanovic, D., 26, 41
Miltich, S., 143
Misner, G., PS I, PS II
Moerby, M., 53, 74
Monchick, K., 11, 81, 135
Monsen, S., 141
Montgomery Jr., R., 125
Moore, J., 64
Moore, M., 15
Moore Jr., R., PS I, 199, 203
Morgan, B., 30
Morn, P., 11, 149
Motivans, J., 36
Moyer, I., 20, 38
Muhlin, G., 19, 70, 111
Mullins, W., 107, 177
Mulvey, K., 97
Munro, J., 66, 196
Munson, A., 148
Muraskin, R., 130
Murphy, D., 41, 174
Murphy, E., 93
Murphy, P., 9
Musgrave, C., 110
Mutchnick, R., 3, 207
Nafia, M., 65
Nakanishi, M., 96
Natchos, V., 194
Nedlic, S., 134
Nee, J., 109, 121, 199
Nelson, C., 158
Nelson, F., 202
Nelson, W., 123, 163
Ness, J., 68, 88
Neuberger, A., 131
Neuman, W., 163
Newman, G., 175
Niemiec, T., 135
Nimbark, A., 10
Noonan, S., 192
Noyes, M., 143
Nygard, A., 140
O'Brien, R., 106
O'Brien, J., 18
O'Daniel, L., 138
O'Kane, J., 26
Obot, O., 165
Orrick, D., 63
Ortiz, M., 50, 149
Osborne, C., 20
Osborne, J., 119
Tritt, H., 40, 80
Trojanowicz, R., 42
Trook-White, E., 2
Trumbach, R., 129
Uchida, C., 24
Ursuliskis, V., 78
Van Gelderen, J., 93
Van Ness, S., 60, 188
Van Voorhis, P., 54, 64
Vardalis, J., 53
Vaughn, J., 1, 62
Vega, M., 2, 126, 159
Veneziano, C., 92
Veneziano, L., 92
Verner, T., 7
Vetter, H., 74
Viano, E., 173
Viegas, K., 23
Vierthaler, E., 205
Visano, L., 66, 89, 156
Vito, G., 13, 39, 175
Vogel, R., 154
Voight, L., 67
Vollmann, J., 16, 204
Volpe, M., 31
Vukovich, R., 177
Wachniak, L., 138
Wachtel, D., 104
Wachtel, E., 132, 158
Wade, J., 120, 171
Wagner, A., 33
Wakefield, B., 44
Waldo, G., 8
Waldron, J., 45
Walker, D., 127
Walsh, R., 33
Walsh, W., 25
Wampler, A., 202
Ward, P., 92
Ward, R., 30
Warmsenhoven, H., 34, 114
Washburn, M., 79
Waters, A., 182
Waters, K., 14
Watkins, J., 22
Watkins, S., 22
Watson, C., 107
Watson, G., 32
Wawrzykiewicz, D., 44
Way, B., 198
Webb, D., 30
Webb, K., 116
Webb, V., 24
Wegener, W., 137, 151
Weinberg, H., 194
Weisburd, D., 133
Weisheft, R., 149
Welch, M., 114, 155
Wellford, C., 55
Wells, D. K., 93
Wells, D. M., 128, 179
Wertlieb, E., 198
White, B., 39
White, J., 58, 95
Whitehead, J., 103, 155, 165
Whitton, W., 70
Wickman, P., 65, 144
Wichman, D., 8
Wiggins, M., 58, 95
Wilbanks, W., 157
Wildermuth, J., 79
Willet, S., 136
Williams, D., 79
Williams, H., 90
Williams, V. A., 152
Williams, V. L., 152
Williamson, H. 60, 85
Wilmoth, C., 37
Wilson, D., 39, 81, 182
Wilson, G., 22, 54
Wilson, M., 115
Windle, J., 27
Winfrey, L., 99, 160
Winn, R., 91
Witt, R., 87
Wolf, J., 27
Wolfe, N., 46, 146
Wolford, B., 158
Wong, K., 62, 189
Wooden, W., 128
Wright, K., 49
Wright, R., 188
Wyatt, B., 57, 147
Wycoff, M., 42
Yentes, N., 88, 172
Yepko, M., 97
Young, J., 167
Zahn, M., 169
Zalman, M., 43, 83, 141
Zevitz, R., 68
Zimmerman, S., 139
Zimmermann, R., 51
Zmora, N., 108
Zolbe, P., 150, PS IV
Zupan, L., 91, 107
MEET US IN
ST. LOUIS

MARCH 16 - 19, 1987
ACJS ANNUAL MEETING
ST. LOUIS CLARION HOTEL

Persons interested in participating in the 1987 Annual Meeting should contact Lawrence F. Travis, 1987 ACJS Program Chair, Criminal Justice ML 108, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221.