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# An Inventory of Surveys of the Public on Crime, Justice and Related Topics

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ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

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# An Inventory of Surveys of the Public on Crime, Justice and Related Topics

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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ACQUISITIONS



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Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

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## INTRODUCTION

## INTRODUCTION

This document is one product of a study devoted to the inventory and critical review of applications of the sample interview survey method to studies of crime, delinquency, criminal justice, law enforcement, and closely related areas. The study's objective is to take stock of the rapid accumulation of experience since 1965 in interviewing members of the general public for knowledge relevant to criminology. We are interested in surveys dealing with civic order, delinquency, crime, law enforcement, administration of justice, and closely related topics. To be included in our review, a survey had to involve interviews or questionnaires administered to a study population that was not preselected on the basis of roles vis-a-vis criminal justice institutions. That is, studies of policemen, or judges, or offenders, or prison inmates, etc., fell outside its boundaries.

We have attempted to identify as exhaustively as possible published or unpublished work in this area, current as well as completed; to secure available data and reports; to devise a comprehensively useful scheme for classifying studies and their products; and to identify the possibilities for comparative and longitudinal analyses of data which have been collected. In addition, in conjunction with scientific association meetings, we have arranged discussions of methodological and substantive aspects of the topic among persons working in the area.

This is the second reproduction of the Inventory. It includes all documents processed by the project through April 1972. The ability of our project to locate relevant documents and the speed with which the research community has recently been generating pertinent data and reports have outpaced the resources of our project for abstracting and processing. At the close of the period of our current grant, when we had hoped to have brought this Inventory up-to-date, a backlog of 175 studies remained unprocessed. Appendix D is a bibliography of reports remaining to be processed as of the date of this report.

### The Inventory Procedure

#### Search Methods

The search for studies falling within the scope of our review has had to go beyond the scanning of indexes to periodicals and repositories. This is because, first, many of the studies in which we are interested are not identifiable as "crime" studies, and, secondly, much of the material we wish to review in these rapidly growing areas of inquiry is of such recent origin as to have yet to appear in indexes.

One of the observations leading to the present review is the frequency with which questions about crime, law and justice are now items of attention in citizen surveys that are addressed to a great variety of social, political, and economic topics. Questions about experiences or attitudes toward some aspect of these topics figure frequently in studies dealing with political attitudes, youth behavior, housing, business practices, race relations, etc. In the case of studies filed with repositories of "poll" data, each question is indexed and it was possible for our search to be quite exhaustive. Holdings of the Roper Center of Public Opinion Research, the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research, and several individual survey organizations were reviewed. We also checked indexes of relevant periodicals and abstract journals.

To identify more elusive material, we relied heavily upon extensive correspondence with organizations known to be, or likely to be engaged in relevant research. Personal letters were sent to over 300 such addressees asking them if they were engaged in studies falling within the boundaries of our review or if they were planning such work. We solicited from originators copies of reports and study instruments and asked them about the availability of their data for secondary analysis by other scholars.

Although our review has centered on work in the United States and Canada, we have made a beginning toward extending our coverage to foreign sources. Particularly helpful has been cooperation with the Working Group on Knowledge and Opinion of Law of the International Sociological Association's Research Group on the Sociology of Law. In addition to the value foreign studies present for comparison with domestic studies of parallel topics, foreign scholars have pursued a number of lines of investigation yet to be attempted in the United States. Particularly notable are studies testing fundamental theoretical propositions about the bases of attitudes toward the legal order and self-report studies of adult delicts.

Our search has revealed that questioning members of the general public on crime, law and justice has been far more extensive than we expected. The salience of crime-related issues, first of all, has put these topics toward the top of the most frequent responses to the standard questions about personal, community and national concerns which are uniformly asked in opinion polls. This is true both where the survey gives respondents the opportunity to rate the relative importance of a preselected list of specific issues or where respondents

are free to volunteer issues in response to an open-ended question. Crime issues have also become among the major ones in political contests, with the result that those survey organizations which have candidates as clients are also incorporating many specific question on these topics into their surveys. One such organization, for example, provided us with a list of 76 state, local and national polls it conducted during the previous two years in which relevant items figured. (We have not included these studies in our inventory because of uncertainties about their availability for scholarly perusal.) This organization usually asks the respondent to rate the importance to him of from 20 to 30 national, state or local problems. In the last two years, it has included 19 distinct crime, law and justice topics in such lists. In addition, 50-odd special questions on crime topics have figured in surveys just this one organization has conducted during this period. Another national organization producing published polls has had about 100 crime-related items in its various surveys during the past several years.

Given the heterogeneous sources of relevant surveys, the scope of the results of our search of necessity owes more to assiduousness than to system. Much depended upon finding relevant items during the course of our surveillance of the periodical literature in the social sciences and in scanning the programs of scholarly meetings. Selective self-exposure to such literature on our part doubtless makes it more likely that some types of study would come to our notice than would others. A more extensive discussion of decisions made regarding the scope of our search and the boundaries of the Inventory is provided in Appendix C.

#### The Unit of Analysis

Since one purpose of our study was to assess the possibilities of using existing survey data for comparative and longitudinal secondary

analyses, our interest encompassed all data collected by a given survey, not merely those which had figured in reports and publications. Accordingly, we adopted the survey itself, rather than publications or documents emanating from it, as the basic unit of analysis for our inventory procedure. Since surveys are usually organizational efforts, and a number of different individuals may author reports based on data from the same survey, wherever possible we identified surveys for our records with the organization (or individual) who collected the data (the "originator") rather than with the individual authors of reports on that study. Each originator was assigned a three-digit number for our key-punch system, and a subsidiary four-digit number was punched for each study conducted by that originator that entered our file. The system employed in the assignment of ID numbers is further described in the section entitled "Studies Listed in Order of Inventory ID Numbers" (page 1.9).

#### The Coding System

A coding instrument was developed for systematically abstracting and recording pertinent information about how, when and where a study had been conducted and its contents.<sup>1</sup> In keeping with our needs for compression, such information was coded in terms of broad categories. So, for example, instead of coding the actual size of the sample, the "N" was coded into one of five intervals, ranging from "less than 100" to "over 1,000." Other methodological information about the survey that was categorically coded included: how the data are reported; the extent of criminological focus; the type of survey; sample scope, size and type; and special populations included in the sample.

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<sup>1</sup>The Bureau of Social Science Research will provide upon request a copy of the original coding instrument.

The major effort of coding went into classifying the topics relevant to crime and justice on which the survey's questions touched. While these categories unavoidably reflect our idiosyncratic preference, we tried to reflect insofar as possible both the ways in which categories of topics have figured in the attention of many researchers, and a "naturalistic" division under six broad general headings:

- . . . Agencies and Agents of the Criminal Justice System;
- . . . Attitudes and Perceptions Regarding the Crime Problem;
- . . . Specific Forms of Crime and Violators;
- . . . Experiences with Crime and Criminals;
- . . . Current Issues;
- . . . Other Attitudes.

Our coding procedure did not seek exclusivity in applying categories--as many categories as had any relevance were checked for any item in any study.

One drawback of our procedure for some prospective uses of this Inventory stems from our taking the survey as the unit of analysis. Since it is common practice for surveys to collect far more information than ever is analysed and reported, this Inventory may often send users interested only in analysed information on a wild-goose chase. A given work cited here as emanating from a survey may contain no information whatsoever on some of the topics our code shows were included in that survey. Indeed, data from some of the survey's questions may not be found in any of the reports referenced under that survey in our STUDY DESCRIPTIONS. The guidance the Inventory gives on what has or has not been reported is limited to a general statement within the STUDY DESCRIPTIONS abstract about the extent to which the data from the survey

have been analysed and reported in the documents available, and to a brief textual description of the contents of reports and documents in the CONVENTIONAL ABSTRACTS section.

### The Retrieval System

The present document is a by-product of an effort whose main objective was to provide a ready search and retrieval tool for use by the project itself in reviewing the field. For our in-house use, we desired a system that would allow us to use IBM-machine card-sort to locate all studies in our file with given characteristics. One unfortunate consequence of this original objective for the present document results from the desirability of compressing onto one IBM card for each study all of the information our coding procedure abstracted from it. This made for the use of broader, more abstract categories than would be ideal in a printed inventory for other users, as well as various sources of cumbersomeness in programming our data cards for the computer-printed portions of this Inventory.

Probably the major disadvantage stemming from our compression of data affects the computer-printed STUDY DESCRIPTIONS in this Inventory. A geometric additive code was used in handling those topical categories that fell into the lowest order of generality of our coding system. In the STUDY DESCRIPTIONS, only the code number is printed for these lowest order topical code categories. Therefore, the user must not only consult the code (Reference Tool 1) to interpret the number, but often must also perform the mental arithmetic necessary to sort out the category combinations the code number may signify.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> The Bureau of Social Science Research will provide at cost a full set of the data cards used in this inventory to anyone requesting them.

## Components of the Inventory

### Basic Sections

The inventory is comprised of four basic sections:

1. TOPICAL INVENTORY: a computer-generated index for locating all studies in the Inventory which contain information on a selected topic. Topics are arranged in order of their number in the coding system employed (see Reference Tool 1, below).

2. STUDY DESCRIPTIONS: computer-generated, standardized abstracts of studies, including information on the topics covered, the sample, methods and reports. Studies are arranged in order of identification numbers arbitrarily assigned to their originators and, under each originator, by a study number.

3. CONVENTIONAL ABSTRACTS: textual summaries of each document produced by a survey which came to our attention.

4. POLL QUESTIONS: texts of questions of criminological interest which have been used in periodic public opinion polls.

### Reference Tools

In addition, there are four Reference Tools which provide indexes to the Inventory and which clarify certain arbitrary features of its basic sections.

1. Numerical Codes for Topical Categories: The first such tool is the set of categories which was employed in classifying the topics covered by the surveys we have inventoried. This list of the "Numerical Codes for Topical Categories" precedes the TOPICAL INVENTORY for which it is essentially a table of contents.

Its arrangement in accordance with the code numbers assigned each category also makes it a tool for use with the STUDY DESCRIPTIONS in which topical categories of the lowest order of generality are given only in numerical code.

2. Studies Listed in Order of Inventory ID Number: This reference tool precedes the STUDY DESCRIPTIONS for which it is essentially a table of contents. Rather than listing studies alphabetically by the name of their originator, the STUDY DESCRIPTIONS as well as this condensed listing of originators and titles, employs an arbitrary system of ID numbers. The reason for this (apart from the convenience it has for our computer operations with an open file of information) is to emphasize that the survey study has been our basic unit of analysis, rather than a bibliographic item.

Each originator was assigned a three-digit number; each different survey by the same organization was assigned a four-digit number. The Inventory ID number is simply a combination of these two elements. Where a serial number used by the issuing organization was available for a study, this follows the originator number as the last four digits of our ID; otherwise we assigned three-digit numbers serially by originator, preceeded by "X." Surveys appear in the STUDY DESCRIPTIONS in the order of these arbitrary originator and study numbers and thus the order has no special meaning.<sup>3</sup> We have

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<sup>3</sup>The sponsoring organization received priority in the case of studies performed under the auspices of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, and the National Commission on Causes and Prevention of Violence, since these are commonly referred to in this manner.

prepared a complete alphabetic index covering all originators and report authors (Reference Tool 3), as well as this Study ID Number list as a compact means of identifying for any ID Number, the study title and its originator.

Two other reference tools are included as appendices:

3. Alphabetical Index of Originators and Authors: This index keys to an alphabetical list of all study originators and individual or institutional report authors, the ID Numbers of all studies in the inventory with which they are associated. The notation "not coded" appears when a document by that author was included in the CONVENTIONAL ABSTRACTS on the basis of its topical relevance, but was not coded for the inventory either because it contained no original survey data or did not contain sufficient information for our coding purposes.

4. Topical Index Employing Conventional Key Words and Phrases: This index has been prepared on the assumption that few users will care to commit to memory the particular set of code categories and numbers that we employed in classifying topics. It allows a user to identify by number the particular code categories of our topical classification that are related to a common work or phrase denoting his interest. The code number identifies the place in the sequence of the TOPICAL INVENTORY where these related studies are referenced. Index entries in capital letters are actual categories of the "Numerical Codes for Topical Categories."

#### Uses of the Inventory

The Inventory was designed primarily for locating information regarding the nature and extent of survey research on specific criminological topics.

For users who share our general interest in the applications of the interview and questionnaire survey to problems of crime and justice, the major sections of this Inventory may be perused for a broad overview of work that has been done in the field.

A concise presentation of the studies included in the Inventory can be found in the Reference Tool entitled "Studies Listed in Order of Inventory ID Number" (page 3.6). An outline of the topics included in the Inventory appears in the Reference Tool entitled "Numerical Codes for Topical Categories" (page 2.1).

#### Obtaining Information on a Specific Topic

The Inventory enables those interested in a specific criminological topic to identify relevant studies, methodological and topical information on each of the studies, and textual summaries of publications and reports on the study's data.

By consulting the alphabetic listing of topics in the "Topical Index Employing Conventional Key Words and Phrases" (Appendix B), the user can identify by code number the particular categories of our topical classification that are related to his interests. This number identifies the place in the sequence of the TOPICAL INVENTORY where studies bearing on those topics are cited.

In the TOPICAL INVENTORY, study citations are arranged under each topic by scope of the survey, ranging from national samples down to neighborhood and special population studies. Within each sample-scope grouping, studies are listed chronologically. The ID Number which appears after the date entry identifies the place in the sequence of STUDY DESCRIPTIONS where the computer-abstract for that study appears.

The STUDY DESCRIPTION provides information on the survey's sample, method, the categories of criminological topics on which its questions touched, the types of noncriminological variables it included, as well as references to documents emanating from the survey which are included in the CONVENTIONAL ABSTRACTS section of the Inventory. CONVENTIONAL ABSTRACTS are arranged alphabetically by author.

#### Originator and Author Index

Through use of the "Alphabetical Index of Originators and Authors" (Appendix A) the Inventory may also be entered with the name of an individual or organization. This index identifies the ID Numbers of all studies in the Inventory with which the name is associated. The ID Number permits locating the place in the STUDY DESCRIPTIONS where the computer-generated abstract of the study appears.

#### Statistical Profile

In a final appendix (Appendix E), a statistical profile is presented of the studies that are described in the Inventory. The profile for 298 "polls" (i.e., surveys by the major organizations conducting periodic polls of "public opinion") is shown separately from that for the 231 other survey studies which were inventoried.

TOPICAL INVENTORY

REFERENCE TOOL 1  
NUMERICAL CODES FOR TOPICAL CATEGORIES

Agencies and Agents of the Criminal Justice System

1. CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
  - 1.1 Treatment of persons, penalties
  - 1.2 Efficacy
  - 1.4 Equity, honesty, other evaluations
  - 1.8 Other
  - 1.9 Other
2. CRIMINAL LAW
  - 2.1 General attitudes toward
  - 2.2 Seriousness of acts
  - 2.4 Knowledge of laws
  - 2.8 Other
  - 2.9 Other
3. POLICE: APPRAISALS OF
  - 3.1 Quality of service
  - 3.2 Suggested improvements
  - 3.4 Respect for, cooperation with
  - 3.8 Other
  - 3.9 Other
4. POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES
  - 4.1 Civil liberties, fairness, legality
  - 4.2 Race relations
  - 4.4 Corruption, honesty
  - 4.8 Other
  - 4.9 Other
5. POLICE: PERSONNEL
  - 5.1 Recruitment, training, pay
  - 5.2 Attractiveness as career
  - 5.4 Review boards
  - 5.8 Other
  - 5.9 Other
6. POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS
  - 6.1 Formal, official
  - 6.2 Informal, social
  - 6.4 Undifferentiated
  - 6.8 Other
  - 6.9 Other
7. COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF
  - 7.1 U.S. Supreme Court
  - 7.2 Leniency, severity
  - 7.4 Fairness, equity
  - 7.8 Other
  - 7.9 Other

8. COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES

- 8.1 Witness
- 8.2 Defendant
- 8.4 Other

9. JURIES

- 9.1 Respondent served on
- 9.2 Opinions of system
- 9.8 Other
- 9.9 Other

10. LAWYERS

- 10.1 Respondent's contact with
- 10.2 Attitudes toward
- 10.8 Other
- 10.9 Other

11. CORRECTIONS

- 11.1 Prisons
- 11.2 Probation, parole, rehabilitation
- 11.4 Employment of released offenders
- 11.8 Other
- 11.9 Other

Attitudes and Perceptions Regarding the Crime Problem

12. CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF

- 12.1 Personal fear
- 12.2 Perceived rate
- 12.4 Severity of specific aspects
- 12.8 Other
- 12.9 Other

13. RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- 13.1 National
- 13.2 Local
- 13.4 Personal

14. CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF

- 14.1 Perceived causes of
- 14.2 How to control
- 14.4 How to protect self
- 14.8 Other
- 14.9 Other

Specific Forms of Crime and Violators

15. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
  - 15.1 Attitudes toward
  - 15.2 Self-reports
  - 15.4 Vandalism
  - 15.8 Other
  - 15.9 Other
16. RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS
  - 16.1 Attitudes toward
  - 16.2 Participation in
  - 16.4 Causes, consequences of
  - 16.8 Other
  - 16.9 Other
17. CAMPUS DISORDERS
  - 17.1 Attitudes toward
  - 17.2 Participation in
  - 17.4 Causes, consequences of
  - 17.8 Other
  - 17.9 Other
18. SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES
  - 18.1 Drugs
  - 18.2 Alcohol
  - 18.4 Sex, pornography
  - 18.8 Other
  - 18.9 Other
19. ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME
  - 19.1 Gambling
  - 19.2 Organized crime
  - 19.4 White collar crime, consumer fraud
  - 19.8 Other
  - 19.9 Other
20. SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES
  - 20.1 Political
  - 20.2 Insanity
  - 20.4 Women
  - 20.8 Other
  - 20.9 Other

Experiences with Crime and Criminals

- 21. VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS
  - 21.1 General question
  - 21.2 Manner, consequences of
  - 21.4 Reporting of crime
  - 21.8 Other
  - 21.9 Other
- 22. VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES
  - 22.1 Manner of
  - 22.2 Insurance costs
  - 22.4 Consequences, precautions against
  - 22.8 Other
  - 22.9 Other
- 23. VICTIM REIMBURSEMENT
  - 23.1 State
  - 23.2 Insurance company
  - 23.8 Other
  - 23.9 Other
- 24. SECURITY MEASURES
  - 24.1 Behavioral adaptations
  - 24.2 Physical measures
  - 24.4 Insurance
  - 24.8 Other
  - 24.9 Other
- 25. SELF-REPORTED DELICTS
  - 25.1 Commission of, punishment for crimes
  - 25.2 Sex norms
  - 25.4 School, work norms
  - 25.8 Other
  - 25.9 Other
- 26. ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME
  - 26.1 Relation to criminal
  - 26.2 Behavior of associates
  - 26.4 Knowledge of illegal practices
  - 26.8 Other
  - 26.9 Other
- 27. OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME
  - 27.1 Witness of
  - 27.2 Friend, relative victimized
  - 27.4 Anti-crime association member
  - 27.8 Other
  - 27.9 Other

Current Issues

- 28. MASS MEDIA
  - 28.1 As source of crime information
  - 28.2 Evaluations of role
  - 28.4 Trial publicity
  - 28.8 Other
  - 28.9 Other
- 29. CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES
  - 29.1 Preference for party's approach
  - 29.2 Campaign issues
  - 29.8 Other
  - 29.9 Other
- 30. RIGHTS ISSUES
  - 30.1 Right to counsel
  - 30.2 Search, wire tapping
  - 30.4 Self-incrimination
  - 30.8 Other
  - 30.9 Other
- 31. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT
  - 31.1 General attitude toward
  - 31.2 For specific offense
  - 31.8 Other
  - 31.9 Other
- 32. WEAPONS
  - 32.1 Ownership
  - 32.2 Gun control issues
  - 32.4 Uses of
  - 32.8 Other
  - 32.9 Other

Other Attitudes

- 33. PERSONAL DUTIES
  - 33.1 Aiding victims
  - 33.2 As witness
  - 33.4 Permissible law breaking
  - 33.8 Other
  - 33.9 Other
- 34. SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES
  - 34.1 Basic attitudinal measures
  - 34.2 Specific attitudes, grievances

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## 1 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

### 1.1 TREATMENT OF PERSONS, PENALTIES

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP  
 1970 066-X001 PLAYBOY  
 1969 071-0030 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
 1968 002-0773 GALLUP  
 1968 093-X001 LEVY, SHELDON  
 1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1956 014-7214 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS

#### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1950 173-X001 ADORNO, THEODORE

#### STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0295 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1969 005-0284 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1969 005-0292 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1968 005-0274 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1967 007-X009 TEXAS POLL  
 1966 005-0257 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1964 062-X001 PARKER, HOWARD  
 1960 005-0192 MINNESOTA POLL

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1969 010-X006 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL  
 1966 011-0007 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1966 067-8167 POCK, JOHN  
 1965 179-X001 COMREY, ANDREW

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON  
 1968 035-X001 DC COMM ON ADMIN JUST UNDER EMERGENCY COND  
 19XX 081-X001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1969 051-X001 INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1970 107-X001 BERRIEN, F. K.  
 1961 191-X001 GOLD, MARTIN  
 1955 176-X001 WEBSTER, H.  
 19XX 034-X001 DOM, THOMAS

#### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 042-X001 GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 075-X001 BLOM, RAIMO  
 1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG  
 1969 030-X002 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
 1969 157-X001 NEISES, G.  
 1968 075-X003 BLOM, RAIMO  
 1968 144-X001 MIDDENDORF, W.  
 1968 159-X001 HAUGE, R.  
 1967 160-X001 PODGORECKI, ADAM  
 1967 917-X001 NETHERLANDS BUREAU OF STATISTICS

1970 002-X021 GALLUP  
 1969 001-X002 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1969 072-X002 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES  
 1968 064-X001 NATL COMM ON CAUSES, PREVENT OF VIOLENCE  
 1968 188-X001 OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION  
 1966 002-X017 GALLUP

1935 169-X001 LENTZ, THEODORE

1970 005-0297 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1969 005-0285 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1969 063-X001 POLITICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
 1967 005-0269 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1967 007-X010 TEXAS POLL  
 1965 005-0249 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1962 005-0213 MINNESOTA POLL  
 19XX 058-X001 LENTZ, WILLIAM

1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB  
 1966 011-0010 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1965 011-0004 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.  
 1966 086-X002 GIBBONS, DON

1967 033-X001 DETROIT FREE PRESS

1969 023-X001 BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH AND SERVICE  
 1959 118-X002 RETTIG, SALOMON  
 1953 073-X001 ROSE, ARNOLD  
 19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY

19XX 047-X001 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
 1970 151-X001 VAN HOUTTE, JEAN  
 1969 030-X003 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
 1969 165-X001 GOFFIN, PIERRE  
 1968 141-X001 FRIS, T.  
 1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID  
 1967 143-X001 HOEKEMA, J.  
 1967 916-X002 NATIONAL OPINION POLL - BRITAIN  
 1967 921-X014 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY  
 1966 902-X005 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS  
 1966 902-X007 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS  
 1966 907-X007 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION  
 1965 902-X004 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS  
 1964 074-X001 MAKELA, KLAUS  
 1947 167-X001 EYSENCK, H.

1966 155-X001 ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M.  
 1966 902-X006 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS  
 1966 905-X002 EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY  
 1966 921-X009 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
 1965 916-X001 NATIONAL OPINION POLL - BRITAIN  
 1963 908-X001 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK

## 1.2 EFFICACY

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP  
 1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1964 001-X010 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1970 015-X001 UNIDEX CORPORATION

### STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0295 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1968 005-0283 MINNESOTA POLL

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1969 053-X001 INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES  
 1959 013-X001 PINELLAS POLL

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1969 051-X001 INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1955 176-X001 WEBSTER, H.

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 032-X001 MARX, GARY

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1969 030-X003 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
 1966 155-X001 ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M.

1969 001-X002 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1956 170-X001 MCCLOSKEY, HERBERT

1970 005-0297 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1967 005-0269 MINNESOTA POLL

1969 069-0003 REGIONAL & URB DEVELOP STUDIES, SERVICES

19XX 042-X001 GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU

1967 114-X002 TAPP, JUNE

## 1.4 EQUITY, HONESTY, OTHER EVALUATIONS

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP  
 1956 170-X001 MCCLOSKEY, HERBERT

### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1961 175-X001 MATTHEWS, D. R.

### STATE SAMPLE

1967 007-X009 TEXAS POLL

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1965 179-X001 COMREY, ANDREW

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1970 184-X001 STOVER, ROBERT

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 181-X001 BALES, R.  
 1963 025-0508 GOLLIN, ALBERT

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 075-X001 BLOM, RAIMO  
 1966 155-X001 ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M.

1969 072-X002 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

1935 169-X001 LENTZ, THEODORE

1967 007-X010 TEXAS POLL

1967 128-X001 HAHN, HARLAN

1965 180-X001 SCOTT, WILLIAM  
 19XX 027-X001 CENTER FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID

## 1.8 OTHER

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1970 002-X022 GALLUP

1968 014-0523 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

1965 002-0718 GALLUP  
 STATE SAMPLE  
 1962 007-1532 TEXAS POLL  
 METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
 1967 011-0011 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
 1970 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO  
 SPEC POPLN SAMPLE  
 1969 178-X001 CHRISTIE, R.  
 1965 122-X001 JENSEN, GARY  
 SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN  
 19XX 084-X001 URBAN AFFAIRS CENTER  
 FOREIGN SAMPLE  
 1969 044-0473 RAND CORPORATION

1960 007-1327 TEXAS POLL

1968 001-X004 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1966 091-X002 INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE

## 2 CRIMINAL LAW

### 2.1 GENERAL ATTITUDES TOWARD

NATIONAL SAMPLE  
 1968 002-0773 GALLUP  
 1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1965 002-0718 GALLUP  
 REGIONAL SAMPLE  
 1970 015-X001 UNIDEX CORPORATION  
 STATE SAMPLE  
 1970 005-0298 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1969 063-X001 POLITICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
 1967 006-0188 IOWA POLL  
 1965 005-0248 MINNESOTA POLL  
 METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
 1965 179-X001 COMREY, ANDREW  
 CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
 1968 096-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH  
 NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE  
 1971 166-X003 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
 1969 051-X001 INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES  
 1969 166-X001 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
 1967 128-X001 HAHN, HARLAN  
 SPEC POPLN SAMPLE  
 1971 166-X002 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
 1969 178-X001 CHRISTIE, R.  
 1968 123-X001 SOULE, JOHN  
 1965 122-X001 JENSEN, GARY  
 1964 087-X001 LANDIS, JUDSON  
 1964 124-X001 HIRSCHI, TRAVIS  
 1961 090-X001 EASTON, DAVID  
 1956 108-X004 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY  
 SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN  
 1968 054-0011 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER  
 19XX 047-X001 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT

1968 014-0523 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS  
 1965 001-X019 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1956 170-X001 MCCLOSKEY, HERBERT

1969 005-0292 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1968 005-0277 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1967 008-X005 CALIFORNIA POLL  
 1962 005-0213 MINNESOTA POLL

1970 184-X001 STOVER, ROBERT  
 1969 080-X002 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
 1967 080-X001 RAMIREZ, ALBERT

1971 166-X004 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
 1969 192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD  
 1965 114-X001 TAPP, JUNE  
 1964 002-0695 GALLUP  
 1964 108-X001 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 1963 025-0508 GOLLIN, ALBERT  
 1959 118-X002 RETTIG, SALOMON  
 1953 073-X001 ROSE, ARNOLD

19XX 042-X001 GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU  
 19XX 082-X002 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG  
 1970 902-X008 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS  
 1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID  
 1967 114-X002 TAPP, JUNE  
 1967 916-X002 NATIONAL OPINION POLL - BRITAIN  
 1966 091-X002 INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE  
 1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY  
 1965 916-X001 NATIONAL OPINION POLL - BRITAIN

1970 151-X001 VAN HOUTTE, JEAN  
 1969 165-X001 GOFFIN, PIERRE  
 1967 108-X003 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 1967 160-X001 PODGORECKI, ADAM  
 1967 919-X001 NORWEGIAN GALLUP INSTITUTE  
 1966 108-X002 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 1966 907-X005 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

## 2.2 SERIOUSNESS OF ACTS

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 014-0523 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS  
 1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1970 015-X001 UNIDEX CORPORATION

### STATE SAMPLE

1969 005-0285 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1965 005-0250 MINNESOTA POLL

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1964 029-X001 CLARK, JOHN  
 19XX 081-X001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1971 166-X003 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
 1967 082-0207 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1971 166-X002 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
 1969 129-X001 HINDELANG, MICHAEL  
 1966 031-X001 COOMBS, CLYDE  
 1961 191-X001 GOLD, MARTIN  
 1959 118-X002 RETTIG, SALOMON  
 1939 113-X001 CRISSMAN, PAUL  
 19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 056-X001 JOINT URBAN SCIENCES INFORMATION INSTITUTE

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1971 091-X003 INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE  
 1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG  
 1969 165-X001 GOFFIN, PIERRE  
 1968 144-X001 MIDDENDORF, W.  
 1967 061-X001 AKMAN, DOGAN  
 1967 114-X002 TAPP, JUNE  
 1967 917-X001 NETHERLANDS BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
 1967 921-X015 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
 1966 108-X002 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 1965 916-X001 NATIONAL OPINION POLL - BRITAIN  
 1964 074-X001 MAKELA, KLAUS

1968 041-X001 GAMSON, WILLIAM  
 1956 170-X001 MCCLOSKEY, HERBERT

1950 173-X002 ADORNO, THEODORE

1968 005-0274 MINNESOTA POLL

1966 011-0007 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1959 013-X001 PINELLAS POLL

1969 166-X001 GOODWIN, LEONARD

1971 166-X004 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
 1969 192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD  
 1964 108-X001 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 1960 094-X001 SELLIN, THORSTEN  
 1953 073-X001 ROSE, ARNOLD  
 1933 057-X001 DUREA, MERVIN

19XX 091-X001 INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE

1970 075-X001 BLOM, RAIMO  
 1969 026-X001 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTRE - LONDON  
 1968 102-X001 SHOHAM, SHLOMO  
 1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID  
 1967 108-X003 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 1967 915-X001 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY - IRAN  
 1967 921-X014 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
 1966 091-X002 INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE  
 1965 908-X002 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK  
 1965 921-X004 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
 1963 118-X001 RETTIG, SALOMON

## 2.4 KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS

### STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0295 MINNESOTA POLL

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY

## SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 032-X001 MARX, GARY

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG

1969 030-X002 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE

1967 143-X001 HOEKEMA, J.

19XX 084-X001 URBAN AFFAIRS CENTER

1970 151-X001 VAN HOUTTE, JEAN

1969 165-X001 GOFFIN, PIERRE

1966 155-X001 ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M.

## 2.8 OTHER

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1970 183-X001 COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY

### STATE SAMPLE

1970 183-X002 COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1966 011-0006 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1970 183-X003 COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1965 921-X005 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

1964 163-X001 KOHN, MELVIN

1967 005-0266 MINNESOTA POLL

1947 167-X001 EYSENCK, H.

## 3 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF

### 3.1 QUALITY OF SERVICE

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X024 GALLUP

1970 002-X020 GALLUP

1968 060-X001 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS

1968 188-X001 OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION

1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

#### STATE SAMPLE

1968 103-X001 BOGGS, SARAH

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1971 186-X001 UNIV OF MICHIGAN--DETROIT AREA STUDY

1970 077-7010 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER - UCLA

1969 010-X005 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL

1968 011-0019 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1968 011-X003 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1966 081-0004 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO

1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.

1969 053-X001 INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES

1969 079-0390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1968 132-X001 BAYLEY, DAVID

1967 028-X002 CENTER FOR URBAN EDUCATION

1967 189-X001 LUBY, ELLIOT

1966 059-1896 MCCAGHY, CHARLES

1959 013-X001 PINELLAS POLL

1970 001-X001 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1969 071-0026 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

1968 076-9114 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1971 186-X002 UNIV OF MICHIGAN--DETROIT AREA STUDY

1969 009-X003 DETROIT NEWS POLL

1969 055-X001 JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES

1968 011-0020 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1970 099-X001 CENTER FOR STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQ, CORRECT

1970 182-X001 MACNAUGHTON-SMITH, PETER

1969 069-0003 REGIONAL & URB DEVELOP STUDIES, SERVICES

1969 079-1390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1968 149-X001 FIELDS, J. M.

1967 082-0052 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

1966 049-0251 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

1964 029-X001 CLARK, JOHN

19XX 081-X001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1970 139-X001 OSTROM, ELINOR  
1968 022-X001 BUREAU OF APPLIED SOCIAL RESEARCH  
1967 033-X001 DETROIT FREE PRESS  
1967 128-X001 HAHN, HARLAN  
1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
19XX 139-X002 OSTROM, ELINOR

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 045-X001 INST FOR BUSINESS & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
19XX 027-X001 CENTER FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
19XX 136-X003 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

## SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

1968 054-0011 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER  
19XX 084-X001 URBAN AFFAIRS CENTER

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 075-X001 BLOM, RAIMO  
1969 026-X001 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTRE - LONDON  
1968 030-X001 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
1966 119-X001 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
1966 907-X005 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION  
1966 918-X004 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION  
1965 921-X004 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1959 092-X001 ALMOND, GABRIEL

1969 080-X002 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
1968 033-X002 DETROIT FREE PRESS  
1967 082-0207 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
1966 081-0013 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1969 192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD  
19XX 136-X002 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

19XX 047-X001 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT  
19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
1969 142-X001 TUBINGER WICKERT INSTITUT  
1967 119-X003 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
1966 906-X002 ENCUESTAS GALLUP OF ARGENTINA  
1966 908-X005 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK  
1965 921-X001 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1964 909-X001 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

## 3.2 SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP  
1969 071-0030 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
1966 081-0005 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1969 010-X008 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL  
1968 011-0020 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB  
1966 081-0004 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO  
1969 069-0003 REGIONAL & URB DEVELOP STUDIES, SERVICES  
1966 059-1896 MCCAGHY, CHARLES

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1967 121-X002 BUTLER, EDGAR  
1966 081-0013 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 047-X001 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1969 142-X001 TUBINGER WICKERT INSTITUT  
1967 918-X007 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION

1970 002-X022 GALLUP  
1968 076-9114 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

1968 011-0019 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1968 011-X003 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1966 011-0010 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1965 011-0004 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1970 099-X001 CENTER FOR STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQ; CORRECT  
1969 089-X001 BOUMA, DONALD  
1960 013-X003 PINELLAS POLL

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
19XX 139-X002 OSTROM, ELINOR

1968 030-X001 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
1964 909-X001 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

## 3.4 RESPECT FOR, COOPERATION WITH

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1970 001-X001 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1968 060-X001 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
1967 002-0745 GALLUP  
1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1968 041-X001 GAMSON, WILLIAM  
1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1967 002-0749 GALLUP  
1966 081-0005 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

1965 002-0709 GALLUP  
 STATE SAMPLE  
 1966 005-0253 MINNESOTA POLL  
 METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
 1969 009-X003 DETROIT NEWS POLL  
 1968 011-0020 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
 1970 099-X001 CENTER FOR STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQ, CORRECT  
 1969 048-X001 INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES  
 1969 079-1390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB  
 1968 036-X001 GREENBERG, EDWARD  
 1968 132-X001 BAYLEY, DAVID  
 1966 049-0251 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS  
 1958 097-X001 GREENSTEIN, FRED  
 NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE  
 1970 139-X001 OSTROM, ELINOR  
 1968 121-X001 BUTLER, EDGAR  
 1967 121-X002 BUTLER, EDGAR  
 1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 SPEC POPLN SAMPLE  
 1969 192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD  
 1967 133-X001 MCCORD, WILLIAM  
 1964 108-X001 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 1961 090-X001 EASTON, DAVID  
 SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN  
 19XX 042-X001 GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU  
 19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE  
 FOREIGN SAMPLE  
 1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
 1969 142-X001 TUBINGER WICKERT INSTITUT  
 1968 916-X003 NATIONAL OPINION POLL - BRITAIN  
 1967 114-X002 TAPP, JUNE  
 1967 905-X004 EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY  
 1966 119-X001 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
 1964 909-X001 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

## 3.8 OTHER

METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
 1970 024-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH & SERVICE  
 1966 011-0006 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 SPEC POPLN SAMPLE  
 1969 003-X001 YANKELOVICH  
 SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN  
 19XX 032-X001 MARX, GARY  
 FOREIGN SAMPLE  
 1970 075-X002 BLOM, RAIMO  
 1967 147-X001 RACKHAM, NEIL

1969 052-5379 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
 1968 011-0019 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1966 081-0004 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.  
 1969 079-0390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB  
 1969 089-X001 BOUMA, DONALD  
 1968 068-X001 LAURENCE, JOAN  
 1967 082-0052 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
 1966 059-1896 MCCAGHY, CHARLES  
 1954 174-X001 BOSWORTH, C.  
 1969 051-X001 INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES  
 1967 082-0207 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
 1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 19XX 139-X002 OSTROM, ELINOR  
 1967 083-X001 BEARDWOOD, R.  
 1965 122-X001 JENSEN, GARY  
 1964 124-X001 HIRSCHI, TRAVIS  
 19XX 027-X001 CENTER FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
 19XX 056-X001 JOINT URBAN SCIENCES INFORMATION INSTITUTE  
 1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG  
 1968 030-X001 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
 1967 108-X003 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 1967 119-X003 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
 1966 108-X002 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 1966 918-X004 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION  
 1962 106-X001 GREAT BRITAIN ROYAL COMMISSION ON POLICE

1967 011-0011 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 19XX 082-X002 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
 1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## 4 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES

### 4.1 CIVIL LIBERTIES, FAIRNESS, LEGALITY

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP  
1970 066-X001 PLAYBOY  
1968 002-0767 GALLUP  
1968 041-X001 GAMSON, WILLIAM  
1968 093-X001 LEVY, SHELDON  
1968 188-X001 OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION  
1967 002-0749 GALLUP  
1966 014-0504 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS  
1966 081-0005 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
1965 002-0709 GALLUP

#### STATE SAMPLE

1969 005-0284 MINNESOTA POLL  
1968 005-0277 MINNESOTA POLL  
1967 006-0188 IOWA POLL  
1962 005-0213 MINNESOTA POLL

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1969 072-X001 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES  
1968 011-X003 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1966 011-0010 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1966 081-0004 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO  
1970 099-X001 CENTER FOR STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQ, CORRECT  
1969 053-X001 INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES  
1969 089-X001 BOUMA, DONALD  
1968 060-X002 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
1968 096-X001 BUREAU OF VITAL RESEARCH  
1967 082-0052 LAW ENFORCEMENT DISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
1966 059-1896 MCCAGHY, CHARLES

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1968 033-X002 DETROIT FREE PRESS  
1967 082-0207 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
1967 128-X001 HAHN, HARLAN  
1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1970 107-X001 BERRIEN, F. K.  
1968 127-X001 ALDRICH, HOWARD  
1965 120-X002 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
1964 108-X001 RECKLESS, WALTER  
1964 124-X001 HIRSCHI, TRAVIS  
19XX 027-X001 CENTER FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

#### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 032-X001 MARX, GARY  
19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 075-X001 BLOM, RAIMO  
1967 108-X003 RECKLESS, WALTER  
1967 119-X003 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
1967 916-X002 NATIONAL OPINION POLL - BRITAIN

1970 001-X001 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1968 002-0761 GALLUP  
1968 014-0523 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS  
1968 060-X001 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
1968 135-X001 ROBINSON, JOHN  
1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
1966 117-X002 BRINK, WILLIAM  
1969 052-5379 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

1969 063-X001 POLITICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
1967 006-0187 IOWA POLL  
1966 005-0257 MINNESOTA POLL  
1960 005-0192 MINNESOTA POLL

1968 011-0019 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB  
1966 067-8167 POCK, JOHN

1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON  
1969 040-X001 FURSTENBERG, FRANK  
1969 079-0390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB  
1968 035-X001 DC COMM ON ADMIN JUST UNDER EMERGENCY COND  
1968 068-X001 LAURENCE, JOAN  
1968 132-X001 BAYLEY, DAVID  
1966 049-0251 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

1967 033-X001 DETROIT FREE PRESS  
1967 121-X002 BUTLER, EDGAR  
1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1969 178-X001 CHRISTIE, R.  
1965 120-X001 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
1965 120-X003 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
1964 110-X001 FERDINAND, THEODORE  
1961 090-X001 EASTON, DAVID  
19XX 136-X005 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

19XX 082-X002 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
1967 114-X002 TAPP, JUNE  
1967 908-X006 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK  
1967 921-X015 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

1966 108-X002 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 1966 905-X003 EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY  
 1966 918-X004 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION  
 1965 902-X002 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS  
 1964 909-X001 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION  
 1959 092-X001 ALMOND, GABRIEL

## 4.2 RACE RELATIONS

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 060-X001 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
 1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1966 117-X001 BRINK, WILLIAM  
 1964 032-X002 MARX, GARY

### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1961 175-X001 MATTHEWS, D. R.

### STATE SAMPLE

1967 006-0187 IOWA POLL

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1969 072-X001 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES  
 1968 011-0019 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1966 081-0004 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO  
 1968 036-X001 GREENBERG, EDWARD  
 1968 132-X001 BAYLEY, DAVID  
 1966 059-1896 MCCAGHY, CHARLES

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1968 033-X002 DETROIT FREE PRESS  
 1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1968 127-X001 ALDRICH, HOWARD

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 032-X001 MARX, GARY

## 4.4 CORRUPTION, HONESTY

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP  
 1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1969 072-X001 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES  
 1966 011-0010 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1966 081-0004 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON  
 1969 079-1390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB  
 1968 068-X001 LAURENCE, JOAN  
 1966 059-1896 MCCAGHY, CHARLES

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1970 139-X001 OSTROM, ELINOR  
 1967 080-X001 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
 1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 19XX 139-X002 OSTROM, ELINOR

1966 119-X001 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
 1966 907-X007 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION  
 1966 918-X005 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION  
 1965 918-X003 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION  
 1962 106-X001 GREAT BRITAIN ROYAL COMMISSION ON POLICE

1968 188-X001 OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION  
 1966 081-0005 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 1966 117-X002 BRINK, WILLIAM

1965 008-0503 CALIFORNIA POLL

1968 011-0017 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1969 089-X001 BOUMA, DONALD  
 1968 060-X002 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
 1967 189-X001 LUBY, ELLIOT

1967 082-0207 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
 1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

19XX 027-X001 CENTER FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1970 001-X001 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1968 011-0019 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1966 067-8167 POCK, JOHN

1970 099-X001 CENTER FOR STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQ, CORRECT  
 1969 089-X001 BOUMA, DONALD  
 1966 049-0251 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

1969 080-X002 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
 1967 128-X001 HAHN, HARLAN  
 1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD  
1964 108-X001 RECKLESS, WALTER  
1961 090-X001 EASTON, DAVID

## SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 042-X001 GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU  
19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1969 044-0473 RAND CORPORATION  
1967 108-X003 RECKLESS, WALTER  
1966 108-X002 RECKLESS, WALTER  
1965 921-X001 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1964 909-X001 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

1964 087-X001 LANDIS, JUDSON  
1964 110-X001 FERDINAND, THEODORE

19XX 082-X002 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

1968 030-X001 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
1967 119-X003 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
1966 119-X001 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
1965 921-X004 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1962 106-X001 GREAT BRITAIN ROYAL COMMISSION ON POLICE

## 4.8 OTHER

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1964 001-1357 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

### STATE SAMPLE

1969 005-0285 MINNESOTA POLL

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1964 918-X002 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION

## 5 POLICE: PERSONNEL

### 5.1 RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, PAY

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP  
1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### STATE SAMPLE

1969 005-0284 MINNESOTA POLL

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1970 024-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH & SERVICE  
1968 011-0020 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1967 011-0011 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1966 081-0004 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO  
1966 059-1896 MCCAGHY, CHARLES

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1964 108-X001 RECKLESS, WALTER

#### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 042-X001 GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU  
19XX 082-X002 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1968 030-X001 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
1967 108-X003 RECKLESS, WALTER

1967 001-X021 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1966 081-0005 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1969 009-X003 DETROIT NEWS POLL  
1968 011-X003 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1967 011-0012 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1966 049-0251 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

19XX 047-X001 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT

1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID  
1966 108-X002 RECKLESS, WALTER

### 5.2 ATTRACTIVENESS AS CAREER

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1966 081-0005 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

1965 002-X013 GALLUP  
 METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
 1970 024-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH & SERVICE  
 1967 011-0011 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
 1970 099-X001 CENTER FOR STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQ, CORRECT  
 1966 049-0251 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS  
 NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE  
 1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN  
 19XX 082-X002 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
 FOREIGN SAMPLE  
 1969 142-X001 TUBINGER WICKERT INSTITUT

## 5.4 REVIEW BOARDS

NATIONAL SAMPLE  
 1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
 1970 024-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH & SERVICE  
 CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
 1968 132-X001 BAYLEY, DAVID  
 SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN  
 19XX 082-X002 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
 FOREIGN SAMPLE  
 1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

## 5.8 OTHER

NATIONAL SAMPLE  
 1968 002-0772 GALLUP

1969 072-X001 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

1969 079-1390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB  
 1958 097-X001 GREENSTEIN, FRED

1964 909-X001 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

1966 081-0005 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1966 081-0004 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1965 002-0718 GALLUP

## 6 POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS

### 6.1 FORMAL, OFFICIAL

NATIONAL SAMPLE  
 1969 071-0026 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
 1968 060-X001 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
 1966 052-X001 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
 1966 081-0005 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 STATE SAMPLE  
 1968 103-X001 BOGGS, SARAH  
 METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
 1970 024-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH & SERVICE  
 1969 055-X001 JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES  
 1966 081-0004 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
 1970 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO  
 1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.  
 1969 050-X001 INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT  
 1968 132-X001 BAYLEY, DAVID  
 1967 126-X001 CAHALAN, DON  
 1967 189-X001 LUBY, ELLIOT

1968 002-0757 GALLUP  
 1967 052-0136 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
 1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1966 005-0255 MINNESOTA POLL

1970 055-X002 JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES  
 1969 072-X001 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

1970 099-X001 CENTER FOR STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQ, CORRECT  
 1970 182-X001 MACNAUGHTON-SMITH, PETER  
 1969 079-0390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB  
 1967 082-0052 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
 1967 187-X001 ABERBACH, JOEL D.  
 1966 049-0251 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1970 139-X001 OSTROM, ELINOR  
1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
1966 081-0013 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD  
1964 110-X001 FERDINAND, THEODORE  
1961 191-X001 GOLD, MARTIN  
19XX 027-X001 CENTER FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

## SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 047-X001 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT  
19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1969 026-X001 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTRE - LONDON  
1967 119-X003 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
1966 119-X001 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
1962 106-X001 GREAT BRITAIN ROYAL COMMISSION ON POLICE  
19XX 119-X004 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

1967 121-X002 BUTLER, EDGAR  
1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
19XX 139-X002 OSTROM, ELINOR

1965 120-X001 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
1964 124-X001 HIRSCHI, TRAVIS  
1956 108-X004 RECKLESS, WALTER  
19XX 136-X005 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

19XX 082-X002 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

1969 142-X001 TUBINGER WICKERT INSTITUT  
1967 147-X001 RACKHAM, NEIL  
1964 909-X001 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION  
1959 092-X001 ALMOND, GABRIEL

## 6.2 INFORMAL, SOCIAL

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1969 079-0390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB  
1966 049-0251 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1970 139-X001 OSTROM, ELINOR  
1966 081-0013 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

19XX 027-X001 CENTER FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 082-X002 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

1966 081-0005 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1968 132-X001 BAYLEY, DAVID

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
19XX 139-X002 OSTROM, ELINOR

19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE

## 6.4 UNDIFFERENTIATED

### STATE SAMPLE

1964 062-X001 PARKER, HOWARD

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1969 089-X001 BOUMA, DONALD

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1968 022-X001 BUREAU OF APPLIED SOCIAL RESEARCH

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG

1968 030-X001 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE

## 6.8 OTHER

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 178-X001 CHRISTIE, R.

1957 088-X001 DONALD, ERNEST

## 7 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF

### 7.1 U.S. SUPREME COURT

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1970 002-X008 GALLUP

1969 002-X005 GALLUP

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

1968 002-0764 GALLUP  
 1967 002-0747 GALLUP  
 1966 002-0731 GALLUP  
 1966 002-X018 GALLUP  
 1966 117-X001 BRINK, WILLIAM  
 1964 014-0473 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS  
 1963 002-0675 GALLUP

## REGIONAL SAMPLE

1961 175-X001 MATTHEWS, D. R.

## STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0298 MINNESOTA POLL

1967 006-0188 IOWA POLL

## METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1968 011-0019 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1966 081-0004 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

## CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1968 096-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH

## NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1970 184-X001 STOVER, ROBERT

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1961 090-X001 EASTON, DAVID

## SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

1964 100-X001 HIRSCH, HERBERT

## 7.2 LENIENCY, SEVERITY

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP

1968 002-0773 GALLUP

1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1965 002-X014 GALLUP

### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1970 015-X001 UNIDEX CORPORATION

### STATE SAMPLE

1969 005-0284 MINNESOTA POLL

1968 010-X003 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL

1964 062-X001 PARKER, HOWARD

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1965 179-X001 COMREY, ANDREW

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO

1956 020-X001 BARTON, ALLEN

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1961 090-X001 EASTON, DAVID

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 042-X001 GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

1970 151-X001 VAN HOUTTE, JEAN

1968 075-X003 BLOM, RAIMO

1967 114-X002 TAPP, JUNE

1963 908-X001 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK

1967 002-0745 GALLUP  
 1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1966 002-X017 GALLUP  
 1966 014-0504 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS  
 1966 117-X002 BRINK, WILLIAM  
 1964 105-X001 MURPHY, WALTER  
 1969 052-5379 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

1968 005-X002 MINNESOTA POLL

1965 005-0251 MINNESOTA POLL

1966 067-8167 POCK, JOHN

19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY

19XX 082-X002 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

1968 002-0757 GALLUP

1968 093-X001 LEVY, SHELDON

1965 002-0709 GALLUP

1950 173-X001 ADORNO, THEODORE

1968 005-0281 MINNESOTA POLL

1968 010-X004 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL

19XX 058-X001 LENTZ, WILLIAM

1968 035-X001 DC COMM ON ADMIN JUST UNDER EMERGENCY COND

19XX 081-X001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1959 118-X002 RETTIG, SALOMON

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG

1969 165-X001 GOFFIN, PIERRE

1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID

1963 902-X001 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS

1947 167-X001 EYSENCK, H.

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## 7.4 FAIRNESS, EQUITY

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP  
1968 060-X001 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
1967 002-0747 GALLUP  
1965 001-X019 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1963 002-0675 GALLUP  
1956 170-X001 MCCLOSKEY, HERBERT

### STATE SAMPLE

1968 010-X003 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL  
1966 005-0257 MINNESOTA POLL

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1966 011-0010 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO  
1969 079-0390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB  
1968 132-X001 BAYLEY, DAVID

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1970 184-X001 STOVER, ROBERT  
1967 080-X001 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRCHMT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1965 120-X002 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
1964 108-X001 RECKLESS, WALTER  
19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 042-X001 GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 075-X001 BLOM, RAIMO  
1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG  
1968 075-X003 BLOM, RAIMO  
1967 108-X003 RECKLESS, WALTER  
1966 108-X002 RECKLESS, WALTER  
1966 902-X007 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS

1968 002-0764 GALLUP  
1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1965 002-0718 GALLUP  
1960 002-0634 GALLUP

1968 010-X004 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL  
1965 005-0251 MINNESOTA POLL

1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.  
1969 079-1390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB  
1956 020-X001 BARTON, ALLEN

1969 080-X002 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRCHMT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1965 120-X003 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
1961 090-X001 EASTON, DAVID

19XX 082-X002 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
1969 044-0473 RAND CORPORATION  
1968 144-X001 MIDDENDORF, W.  
1967 917-X001 NETHERLANDS BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
1966 901-X001 ATTWOOD STATISTICS - NETHERLANDS  
1965 921-X001 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

## 7.8 OTHER

### STATE SAMPLE

1967 005-0265 MINNESOTA POLL

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1971 186-X001 UNIV OF MICHIGAN--DETROIT AREA STUDY  
1967 011-0011 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1969 051-X001 INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 178-X001 CHRISTIE, R.  
1954 171-X001 NOBLE, LOUIS

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

1968 054-0011 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 075-X002 BLOM, RAIMO  
1965 902-X003 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS

1965 005-0243 MINNESOTA POLL

1971 186-X002 UNIV OF MICHIGAN--DETROIT AREA STUDY

1970 099-X001 CENTER FOR STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQ, CORRECT

19XX 139-X002 OSTROM, ELINOR

1964 124-X001 HIRSCHI, TRAVIS

1967 905-X004 EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## 8 COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES

### 8.1 WITNESS

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1969 079-0390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG

1964 909-X001 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

1969 044-0473 RAND CORPORATION

### 8.2 DEFENDENT

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1969 079-0390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1964 108-X001 RECKLESS, WALTER

19XX 136-X005 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG

1967 108-X003 RECKLESS, WALTER

19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY

1969 044-0473 RAND CORPORATION

1966 108-X002 RECKLESS, WALTER

### 8.4 OTHER EXPERIENCE

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### STATE SAMPLE

1967 005-0265 MINNESOTA POLL

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.

1957 070-X001 REISS, ALBERT

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG

1969 079-1390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### 8.8 OTHER

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1956 020-X001 BARTON, ALLEN

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1959 118-X002 RETTIG, SALOMON

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY

1957 088-X001 DONALD, ERNEST

## 9 JURIES

### 9.1 RESPONDENT SERVED ON

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1965 002-X014 GALLUP

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.

## NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

1969 079-0390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

## 9.2 OPINIONS OF SYSTEM

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP

### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1935 169-X001 LENTZ, THEODORE

### STATE SAMPLE

1965 005-0251 MINNESOTA POLL

1960 005-0192 MINNESOTA POLL

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1966 011-0010 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON

1969 079-0390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1964 108-X001 RECKLESS, WALTER

19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 042-X001 GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

1967 114-X002 TAPP, JUNE

1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY

1965 001-X019 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1962 005-0213 MINNESOTA POLL

1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.

1959 118-X002 RETTIG, SALOMON

1967 108-X003 RECKLESS, WALTER

1966 108-X002 RECKLESS, WALTER

1966 921-X009 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

## 9.8 OTHER

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1956 020-X001 BARTON, ALLEN

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1969 030-X002 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE

## 10 LAWYERS

### 10.1 RESPONDENT'S CONTACT WITH

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1969 048-X001 INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES

1969 079-0390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG

1969 069-0003 REGIONAL & URB DEVELOP STUDIES, SERVICES

1956 020-X001 BARTON, ALLEN

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## 10.2 ATTITUDES TOWARD

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON

1969 079-0390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1966 049-0251 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1964 108-X001 RECKLESS, WALTER

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 042-X001 GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG

1969 044-0473 RAND CORPORATION

1967 108-X003 RECKLESS, WALTER

1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1969 048-X001 INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES

1969 079-1390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1956 020-X001 BARTON, ALLEN

1955 176-X001 WEBSTER, H.

1969 030-X002 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE

1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID

1966 108-X002 RECKLESS, WALTER

## 10.8 OTHER

### STATE SAMPLE

1966 005-0257 MINNESOTA POLL

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1970 184-X001 STOVER, ROBERT

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 084-X001 URBAN AFFAIRS CENTER

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1969 165-X001 GOFFIN, PIERRE

1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY

## 11 CORRECTIONS

### 11.1 PRISONS

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP

1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

#### STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0297 MINNESOTA POLL

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON

#### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 042-X001 GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

1969 030-X003 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE

1968 159-X001 HAUGE, R.

1967 156-X001 HINK, U.

1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY

1966 902-X007 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS

1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1967 005-0263 MINNESOTA POLL

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG

1968 141-X001 FRIS, T.

1967 143-X001 HOEKEMA, J.

1967 917-X001 NETHERLANDS BUREAU OF STATISTICS

1966 155-X001 ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M.

1965 921-X003 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

### 11.2 PROBATION, PAROLE, REHABILITATION

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP

1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1968 002-0773 GALLUP

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0297 MINNESOTA POLL  
1967 007-X010 TEXAS POLL  
19XX 058-X001 LENTZ, WILLIAM

## METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1965 011-0003 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON  
1969 079-0390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1957 134-X001 LYKKE, ARTHUR

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
1970 151-X001 VAN HOUTTE, JEAN  
1969 030-X003 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID  
1967 917-X001 NETHERLANDS BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
1966 155-X001 ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M.

1967 005-0263 MINNESOTA POLL  
1964 062-X001 PARKER, HOWARD

1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.  
1963 086-X003 GIBBONS, DON

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG  
1969 030-X002 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
1968 141-X001 FRIS, T.  
1967 156-X001 HINK, U.  
1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY

## 11.4 EMPLOYMENT OF RELEASED OFFENDERS

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1957 134-X001 LYKKE, ARTHUR

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG  
1968 141-X001 FRIS, T.  
1966 155-X001 ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M.

1969 030-X003 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY

## 11.8 OTHER

### STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0298 MINNESOTA POLL

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1967 011-0011 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1967 160-X001 PODGORECKI, ADAM  
1966 921-X009 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

19XX 136-X005 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

1966 091-X002 INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE  
1963 908-X001 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK

## 12 CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF

### 12.1 PERSONAL FEAR

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 001-X006 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1967 002-0749 GALLUP  
1966 001-X020 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1966 117-X002 BRINK, WILLIAM  
1964 001-1357 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1964 001-X013 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1970 011-0027 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1962 002-0768 GALLUP  
1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
1965 002-0709 GALLUP  
1964 001-X012 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1969 052-5379 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
1970 055-X002 JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

1968 011-0020 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1965 011-0004 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
 1970 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO  
 1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON  
 1969 053-X001 INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES  
 NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE  
 1971 136-X004 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK  
 1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 19XX 139-X002 OSTROM, ELINOR  
 SPEC POPLN SAMPLE  
 1965 120-X003 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
 SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN  
 19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE  
 FOREIGN SAMPLE  
 1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
 1969 165-X001 GOFFIN, PIERRE  
 1964 909-X001 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

## 12.2 PERCEIVED RATE

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1970 002-X021 GALLUP  
 1969 071-0026 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
 1967 001-X007 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1967 052-0136 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
 1966 117-X002 BRINK, WILLIAM  
 1965 002-0717 GALLUP  
 1964 001-X010 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1964 001-X013 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1970 015-X001 UNIDEX CORPORATION

### STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0295 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1969 005-0284 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1968 103-X001 BOGGS, SARAH

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1970 011-0027 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1969 072-X001 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES  
 1968 011-0019 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1966 011-0007 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON  
 1960 013-X002 PINELLAS POLL

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1971 136-X004 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK  
 1968 115-X001 CONKLIN, JOHN  
 1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1968 037-X001 ELLIOTT, DELBERT  
 19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY  
 19XX 136-X003 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 032-X001 MARX, GARY

1967 011-0012 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1970 048-X002 INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES  
 1969 040-X001 FURSTENBERG, FRANK  
 1967 028-X002 CENTER FOR URBAN EDUCATION  
 1968 115-X001 CONKLIN, JOHN  
 1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 19XX 140-X001 HAROLD LEWIS MALT ASSOCIATES

1969 044-0473 RAND CORPORATION  
 1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY

1969 001-X002 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1968 001-X006 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1965 002-0709 GALLUP  
 1964 001-1357 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1964 001-X012 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1950 173-X002 ADORNO, THEODORE

1970 005-0297 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1968 005-0283 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1967 005-0265 MINNESOTA POLL

1969 010-X005 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL  
 1968 011-0018 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1969 048-X001 INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES

1970 139-X001 OSTROM, ELINOR  
 1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 19XX 139-X002 OSTROM, ELINOR

1968 127-X001 ALDRICH, HOWARD  
 19XX 136-X002 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

19XX 056-X001 JOINT URBAN SCIENCES INFORMATION INSTITUTE

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

19XX 082-X002 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
FOREIGN SAMPLE  
1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
1969 165-X001 GOFFIN, PIERRE  
1966 091-X002 INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE  
1966 146-X001 THE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE  
1969 030-X003 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID  
1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY  
1966 155-X001 ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M.

## 12.4 SEVERITY OF SPECIFIC ASPECTS

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP  
1968 076-9114 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
1966 001-X020 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1970 015-X001 UNIDEX CORPORATION

### STATE SAMPLE

1968 103-X001 BOGGS, SARAH

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1969 011-0024 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1969 072-X001 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES  
1966 011-0006 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO  
1968 060-X002 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1971 136-X004 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK  
1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
19XX 140-X001 HAROLD LEWIS MALT ASSOCIATES

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY  
19XX 136-X003 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

1968 054-0011 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
1969 044-0473 RAND CORPORATION  
1967 921-X014 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1966 155-X001 ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M.

1970 002-X023 GALLUP  
1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1969 011-0026 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1968 011-0018 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1969 053-X001 INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES

1968 115-X001 CONKLIN, JOHN  
1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

19XX 136-X002 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

1969 026-X001 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTRE - LONDON  
1967 921-X012 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY  
1965 921-X002 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

## 12.8 OTHER

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X024 GALLUP

### STATE SAMPLE

1968 005-0277 MINNESOTA POLL  
1966 005-0253 MINNESOTA POLL

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1965 179-X001 COMREY, ANDREW

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1969 069-0003 REGIONAL & URB DEVELOP STUDIES, SERVICES

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1967 147-X001 RACKHAM, NEIL

1971 162-X001 CANTRIL, A.

1968 005-0278 MINNESOTA POLL  
1966 005-0257 MINNESOTA POLL

1968 149-X001 FIELDS, J. M.

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## 13 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS

### 13.1 NATIONAL

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X025 GALLUP  
 1971 002-X027 GALLUP  
 1970 066-X001 PLAYBOY  
 1969 002-0775 GALLUP  
 1968 002-0765 GALLUP  
 1968 002-0767 GALLUP  
 1968 002-0770 GALLUP  
 1968 014-0523 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS  
 1967 002-0749 GALLUP  
 1966 002-0728 GALLUP  
 1966 002-0735 GALLUP  
 1966 014-0504 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS  
 1966 117-X001 BRINK, WILLIAM  
 1965 002-0709 GALLUP  
 1965 002-X011 GALLUP  
 1965 002-X015 GALLUP  
 1964 002-0689 GALLUP  
 1964 002-0699 GALLUP  
 1963 002-0675 GALLUP

#### STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0295 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1968 009-X002 DETROIT NEWS POLL  
 1960 005-0192 MINNESOTA POLL

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1970 077-7010 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER - UCLA

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 048-X002 INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES  
 1969 040-X001 FURSTENBERG, FRANK  
 1958 097-X001 GREENSTEIN, FRED

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1969 166-X001 GOODWIN, LEONARD

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 044-1473 RAND CORPORATION  
 1968 044-2473 RAND CORPORATION

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
 1968 914-X001 USTAV PRO VYZKUM VEREJNEHO MIHENI - CZECH  
 1968 921-X020 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
 1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY  
 1966 907-X004 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION  
 1965 907-X002 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION  
 1965 912-X001 INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION - SPAIN  
 1965 913-X002 INSTIT FOR RESEARCH IN COMMUNICATNS-GREECE  
 1965 921-X005 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

### 13.2 LOCAL

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 002-0757 GALLUP  
 1960 002-0634 GALLUP

1969 052-5379 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
 1971 002-X026 GALLUP  
 1970 052-X002 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
 1970 183-X001 COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY  
 1969 072-X002 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES  
 1968 002-0766 GALLUP  
 1968 002-0769 GALLUP  
 1968 002-0773 GALLUP  
 1967 002-0740 GALLUP  
 1967 002-0753 GALLUP  
 1966 002-0733 GALLUP  
 1966 002-0736 GALLUP  
 1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRCHMT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 1965 002-0706 GALLUP  
 1965 002-0717 GALLUP  
 1965 002-X012 GALLUP  
 1964 001-1357 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1964 002-0698 GALLUP  
 1964 014-0473 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS  
 1963 002-X010 GALLUP

1968 005-0273 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1967 005-0265 MINNESOTA POLL

1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON  
 1967 189-X001 LUBY, ELLIOT

1968 003-X002 YANKELOVICH

1969 044-0473 RAND CORPORATION  
 1968 918-X010 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION  
 1967 921-X012 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
 1966 906-X001 ENCUESTAS GALLUP OF ARGENTINA  
 1965 904-X001 DOXA - ITALY  
 1965 907-X003 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION  
 1965 913-X001 INSTIT FOR RESEARCH IN COMMUNICATNS-GREECE  
 1965 921-X002 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

1964 002-0689 GALLUP

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## STATE SAMPLE

1968 005-0283 MINNESOTA POLL  
1967 006-0188 IOWA POLL  
1963 007-X002 TEXAS POLL  
1960 007-1386 TEXAS POLL

## METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1970 024-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH & SERVICE  
1969 009-X004 DETROIT NEWS POLL  
1969 072-X001 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES  
1968 011-0019 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1967 011-X002 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

## CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO  
1969 048-X001 INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES  
1969 069-0003 REGIONAL & URB DEVELOP STUDIES, SERVICES  
1968 060-X002 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
1967 028-X002 CENTER FOR URBAN EDUCATION

## NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1967 080-X001 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1967 133-X001 MCCORD, WILLIAM  
1965 120-X003 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

## SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

1968 054-0011 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1967 147-X001 RACKHAM, NEIL

## 13.4 PERSONAL

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X024 GALLUP

### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1970 015-X003 UNIDEX CORPORATION

### STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0295 MINNESOTA POLL  
1956 164-X001 NETTLER, GWYNN

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1969 010-X007 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1971 166-X003 GOODWIN, LEONARD

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1971 166-X002 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
1967 083-X001 BEARDWOOD, R.

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1968 154-X001 BERGERSEN, BRIT  
1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY  
1966 907-X008 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION  
1964 907-X001 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

1968 009-X001 DETROIT NEWS POLL  
1964 007-X004 TEXAS POLL  
1960 007-1327 TEXAS POLL

1969 009-X003 DETROIT NEWS POLL  
1969 010-X005 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL  
1968 011-0018 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1968 011-0020 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1966 011-0010 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1970 048-X002 INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES  
1969 053-X001 INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES  
1969 079-1390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB  
1968 132-X001 BAYLEY, DAVID  
1956 020-X001 BARTON, ALLEN

1967 082-0207 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
19XX 140-X001 HAROLD LEWIS MALT ASSOCIATES

1965 120-X001 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

19XX 056-X001 JOINT URBAN SCIENCES INFORMATION INSTITUTE

1969 005-0292 MINNESOTA POLL

1968 115-X001 CONKLIN, JOHN

1971 166-X004 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
1965 120-X001 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1967 921-X014 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1966 146-X001 THE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE  
1965 913-X003 INSTIT FOR RESEARCH IN COMMUNICATNS-GREECE

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## 14 CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF

### 14.1 PERCEIVED CAUSES OF

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 001-X015 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1970 002-X021 GALLUP  
 1968 001-X006 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1965 002-0717 GALLUP

#### STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0294 MINNESOTA POLL  
 19XX 058-X001 LENTZ, WILLIAM

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1967 011-X001 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1964 172-X001 SCHUMAN, HOWARD

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1967 082-0207 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 181-X001 BALES, R.  
 1968 037-X001 ELLIOTT, DELBERT  
 1956 108-X004 RECKLESS, WALTER

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1969 030-X003 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
 1968 141-X001 FRIS, T.  
 1967 921-X017 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
 1966 155-X001 ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M.

1971 002-X009 GALLUP  
 1969 001-X002 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1968 060-X001 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
 1967 052-0136 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
 1965 002-0709 GALLUP

1968 005-0281 MINNESOTA POLL

1966 011-0007 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1968 001-X005 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1964 002-0695 GALLUP  
 19XX 136-X003 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

1969 044-0473 RAND CORPORATION  
 1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID  
 1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY

### 14.2 HOW TO CONTROL

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1970 002-X023 GALLUP  
 1969 071-0030 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
 1968 002-0766 GALLUP  
 1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

#### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1935 169-X001 LENTZ, THEODORE

#### STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0295 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1970 005-0298 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1969 005-0285 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1968 005-0278 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1967 005-0269 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1964 007-X005 TEXAS POLL

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1970 011-0027 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1966 011-0006 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1965 179-X001 COMREY, ANDREW

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON  
 1962 013-X005 PINELLAS POLL

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1967 082-0207 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

1969 052-5370 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
 1970 052-X002 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
 1968 002-0757 GALLUP  
 1968 060-X001 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
 1938 168-X001 HARTMANN, G.

1970 005-0297 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1969 005-0284 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1968 005-0276 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1967 005-0265 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1966 005-0253 MINNESOTA POLL  
 19XX 058-X001 LENTZ, WILLIAM

1969 010-X006 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL  
 1965 011-0004 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1968 096-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH  
 1960 013-X002 PINELLAS POLL

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 SPEC POPLN SAMPLE  
 1968 001-X004 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1964 108-X001 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN  
 19XX 032-X001 MARX, GARY  
 FOREIGN SAMPLE  
 1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
 1969 165-X001 GOFFIN, PIERRE  
 1967 108-X003 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 1966 108-X002 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 1966 155-X001 ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M.  
 1965 908-X002 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK

## 14.4 HOW TO PROTECT SELF

NATIONAL SAMPLE  
 1969 071-0030 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
 METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
 1967 011-0012 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
 1969 040-X001 FURSTENBERG, FRANK  
 NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE  
 1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 SPEC POPLN SAMPLE  
 1956 108-X004 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 FOREIGN SAMPLE  
 1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

## 14.8 OTHER

REGIONAL SAMPLE  
 1950 173-X001 ADORNO, THEODORE  
 CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
 1957 070-X001 REISS, ALBERT  
 FOREIGN SAMPLE  
 1970 153-X001 QUENSEL, STEPHAN

## 15 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

### 15.1 ATTITUDES TOWARD

NATIONAL SAMPLE  
 1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 STATE SAMPLE  
 1970 005-0295 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1967 005-0269 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1964 062-X001 PARKER, HOWARD  
 METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
 1967 011-X001 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1966 011-0007 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1965 011-0004 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
 1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.  
 1964 054-0006 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER

19XX 140-X001 HAROLD LEWIS MALT ASSOCIATES

1968 123-X001 SOULE, JOHN

19XX 034-X001 DOW, THOMAS

19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE

1969 157-X001 NELSES, G.

1968 141-X001 FRIS, T.

1967 921-X010 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY

1966 921-X007 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1950 173-X002 ADORNO, THEODORE

1966 146-X001 THE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

1965 002-0709 GALLUP

1970 005-0298 MINNESOTA POLL

1964 007-X005 TEXAS POLL

19XX 058-X001 LENTZ, WILLIAM

1966 011-0006 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1966 011-0010 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1968 149-X001 FIELDS, J. M.

1962 013-X005 PINELLAS POLL

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

1960 013-X002 PINELLAS POLL  
 NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE  
 1969 051-X001 INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES  
 SPEC POPLN SAMPLE  
 1964 124-X001 HIRSCHI, TRAVIS  
 SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN  
 1968 054-0011 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER  
 FOREIGN SAMPLE  
 1970 153-X001 QUENSEL, STEPHAN  
 1969 030-X003 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
 1968 144-X001 MIDDENDORF, W.  
 1967 160-X001 PODGORECKI, ADAM  
 1966 901-X001 ATTWOOD STATISTICS - NETHERLANDS

19XX 034-X001 DOW, THOMAS

1969 026-X001 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTRE - LONDON  
 1969 157-X001 NEISES, G.  
 1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID  
 1966 155-X001 ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M.  
 1966 918-X006 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION

## 15.2 SELF-REPORTS

NATIONAL SAMPLE  
 1967 052-0136 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
 REGIONAL SAMPLE  
 1957 043-X001 NYE, F. IVAN  
 STATE SAMPLE  
 1969 063-X001 POLITICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
 METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
 1965 011-0005 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
 1964 054-0006 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER  
 NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE  
 1961 138-X002 DENTLER, ROBERT  
 SPEC POPLN SAMPLE  
 1969 129-X001 HINDELANG, MICHAEL  
 1968 037-X001 ELLIOTT, DELBERT  
 1965 122-X001 JENSEN, GARY  
 1964 125-X001 POLK, KENNETH  
 1961 191-X001 GOLD, MARTIN  
 19XX 028-X001 CENTER FOR URBAN EDUCATION  
 FOREIGN SAMPLE  
 1970 153-X001 QUENSEL, STEPHAN  
 1968 154-X001 BERGERSEN, BRIT

1966 052-X001 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

1956 164-X001 NETTLER, GWYNN

1957 070-X001 REISS, ALBERT

1969 192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD  
 1965 116-X001 ERICKSON, MAYNARD  
 1964 124-X001 HIRSCHI, TRAVIS  
 1961 029-X002 CLARK, JOHN  
 1956 108-X004 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 19XX 138-X001 DENTLER, ROBERT

1969 026-X001 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTRE - LONDON  
 1964 131-X001 MCDONALD, LYNN

## 15.4 VANDALISM

NATIONAL SAMPLE  
 1968 076-9114 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
 1967 052-0136 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
 REGIONAL SAMPLE  
 1957 043-X001 NYE, F. IVAN  
 STATE SAMPLE  
 19XX 058-X001 LENTZ, WILLIAM  
 CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
 1969 050-X001 INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT  
 1964 054-0006 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER  
 NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE  
 1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 1961 138-X002 DENTLER, ROBERT

1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1968 060-X003 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 19XX 140-X001 HAROLD LEWIS MALT ASSOCIATES

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 098-X001 DORN, DEAN  
1965 120-X003 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
1964 124-X001 HIRSCHI, TRAVIS  
1961 191-X001 GOLD, MARTIN  
19XX 028-X001 CENTER FOR URBAN EDUCATION  
19XX 138-X001 DENTLER, ROBERT

## SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

1968 054-0011 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 153-X001 QUENSEL, STEPHAN  
1966 146-X001 THE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE  
1964 131-X001 MCDONALD, LYNN

1969 129-X001 HINDELANG, MICHAEL  
1964 110-X001 FERDINAND, THEODORE  
1961 029-X002 CLARK, JOHN  
1960 094-X001 SELLIN, THORSTEN  
19XX 136-X002 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

1969 030-X003 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
1965 908-X002 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK

## 15.8 OTHER

### STATE SAMPLE

1965 007-X007 TEXAS POLL

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1957 088-X001 DONALD, ERNEST

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1967 921-X012 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

1965 921-X002 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

## 16 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS

### 16.1 ATTITUDES TOWARD

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 162-X001 CANTRIL, A.  
1968 002-0761 GALLUP  
1968 041-X001 GAMSON, WILLIAM  
1968 064-X001 NATL COMM ON CAUSES, PREVENT OF VIOLENCE  
1968 188-X001 OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION  
1967 002-0748 GALLUP  
1966 301-X020 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1966 081-0005 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRCHMT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
1966 117-X002 BRINK, WILLIAM  
1965 002-X011 GALLUP  
1964 002-0698 GALLUP  
1964 014-0473 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS

#### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1961 175-X001 MATTHEWS, D. R.

#### STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0294 MINNESOTA POLL  
1968 005-0273 MINNESOTA POLL  
1968 010-X001 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL  
1967 005-0266 MINNESOTA POLL  
1967 005-0269 MINNESOTA POLL  
1966 005-0258 MINNESOTA POLL  
1965 005-0250 MINNESOTA POLL  
1965 008-0503 CALIFORNIA POLL

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1969 011-0026 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1968 011-0018 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1970 183-X001 COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY  
1968 014-0523 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS  
1968 060-X001 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
1968 135-X001 ROBINSON, JOHN  
1967 002-0747 GALLUP  
1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRCHMT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
1966 117-X001 BRINK, WILLIAM  
1965 001-X017 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1964 001-1357 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1964 002-0699 GALLUP  
1964 032-X002 MARX, GARY

1950 173-X001 ADORNO, THEODORE

1970 005-0298 MINNESOTA POLL  
1968 005-0277 MINNESOTA POLL  
1968 010-X002 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL  
1967 005-0267 MINNESOTA POLL  
1967 006-0187 IOWA POLL  
1965 005-0244 MINNESOTA POLL  
1965 008-0502 CALIFORNIA POLL

1968 011-0017 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1966 011-0009 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

1966 067-8167 POCK, JOHN  
CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
1970 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO  
1968 060-X002 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
1968 068-X001 LAURENCE, JOAN  
1968 132-X001 BAYLEY, DAVID

## NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1969 080-X002 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
1967 033-X001 DETROIT FREE PRESS  
1967 128-X001 HAHN, HARLAN

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1970 107-X001 BERRIEN, F. K.  
1969 177-X001 GURIN, PATRICIA  
1967 083-X001 BEARDWOOD, R.  
1967 133-X001 MCCORD, WILLIAM  
1965 120-X001 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
1965 120-X003 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

## SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 082-X002 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG  
1970 902-X008 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS  
1966 901-X001 ATTWOOD STATISTICS - NETHERLANDS  
1965 918-X003 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION

## 16.2 PARTICIPATION IN

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 060-X001 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
1968 188-X001 OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION  
1965 002-0719 GALLUP

### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1961 175-X001 MATTHEWS, D. R.

### STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0298 MINNESOTA POLL

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1969 072-X001 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1968 060-X004 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
1967 187-X001 ABERBACH, JOEL D.

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1969 080-X002 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
1968 121-X001 BUTLER, EDGAR  
1967 128-X001 HAHN, HARLAN

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 003-X001 YANKOLOVICH  
1967 133-X001 MCCORD, WILLIAM  
1965 120-X001 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
1963 025-0508 GOLLIN, ALBERT

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1968 908-X007 GALLUP MARKEDS ANALYSE - DENMARK

1965 011-0004 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1968 013-X009 PINELLAS POLL  
1968 060-X004 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
1968 096-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH  
1967 189-X001 LUBY, ELLIOT

1968 121-X001 BUTLER, EDGAR  
1967 080-X001 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1969 003-X001 YANKOLOVICH  
1968 185-X001 BALCH, GEORGE I.  
1967 109-X001 FORWARD, JOHN  
1965 112-X001 RANSFORD, H. EDWARD  
1965 120-X002 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
1963 025-0508 GOLLIN, ALBERT

1970 151-X001 VAN HOUTTE, JEAN  
1969 142-X001 TUBINGER WICKERT INSTITUT  
1965 903-X001 CENTRAL RESEARCH SERVICES INC - JAPAN  
1964 910-X001 INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH - GERMANY

1968 093-X001 LEVY, SHELDON  
1966 117-X001 BRINK, WILLIAM

1968 132-X001 BAYLEY, DAVID  
1966 049-0251 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

1968 033-X002 DETROIT FREE PRESS  
1967 033-X001 DETROIT FREE PRESS

1968 185-X001 BALCH, GEORGE I.  
1965 112-X001 RANSFORD, H. EDWARD  
1965 120-X002 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
1961 101-X001 PINARD, MAURICE

1964 909-X001 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## 16.4 CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES OF

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 002-0761 GALLUP  
 1968 014-0523 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS  
 1968 060-X001 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
 1968 135-X001 ROBINSON, JOHN  
 1967 001-X008 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1967 002-0747 GALLUP  
 1967 002-0749 GALLUP  
 1966 117-X001 BRINK, WILLIAM  
 1965 001-X016 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1965 002-0719 GALLUP  
 1964 002-0698 GALLUP  
 1964 032-X002 MARX, GARY

### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1961 175-X001 MATTHEWS, D. R.

### STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0298 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1968 010-X002 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL  
 1967 005-0269 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1967 012-X001 SOUTH DAKOTA POLL  
 1965 008-0502 CALIFORNIA POLL

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1970 011-0027 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1968 011-0017 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1966 011-0009 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1965 011-0004 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1968 013-X009 PINELLAS POLL  
 1968 060-X002 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
 1968 068-X001 LAURENCE, JOAN  
 1967 189-X001 LUBY, ELLIOT

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1969 080-X002 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
 1967 033-X001 DETROIT FREE PRESS  
 1967 082-0207 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1970 107-X001 BERRIEN, F. K.  
 1969 177-X001 GURIN, PATRICIA  
 1967 083-X001 BEARDWOOD, R.  
 1965 120-X001 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
 1965 120-X003 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1966 905-X003 EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY  
 1965 918-X003 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION  
 1964 910-X001 INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH - GERMANY

1969 052-5379 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
 1968 002-0767 GALLUP  
 1968 041-X001 GAMSON, WILLIAM  
 1968 064-X001 NATL COMM ON CAUSES, PREVENT OF VIOLENCE  
 1968 188-X001 OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION  
 1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1967 002-0748 GALLUP  
 1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1966 117-X002 BRINK, WILLIAM  
 1965 001-X017 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1964 001-1357 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1964 002-0699 GALLUP  
 1963 002-0675 GALLUP

1950 173-X001 ADORNO, THEODORE

1968 010-X001 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL  
 1967 005-0266 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1967 006-0187 IOWA POLL  
 1965 005-0248 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1965 008-0503 CALIFORNIA POLL

1969 072-X001 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES  
 1968 011-0018 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1966 081-0004 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1968 035-X001 DC COMM ON ADMIN JUST UNDER EMERGENCY COND  
 1968 060-X004 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
 1968 132-X001 BAYLEY, DAVID

1968 033-X002 DETROIT FREE PRESS  
 1967 080-X001 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
 1967 128-X001 HAHN, HARLAN

1969 003-X001 YANKELOVICH  
 1969 178-X001 CHRISTIE, R.  
 1967 133-X001 MCCORD, WILLIAM  
 1965 120-X002 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
 1963 025-0508 GOLLIN, ALBERT

1966 918-X005 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION  
 1964 909-X001 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

## 16.8 OTHER

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X024 GALLUP

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
 1968 060-X003 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
 NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE  
 1970 184-X001 STOVER, ROBERT

## 17 CAMPUS DISORDERS

### 17.1 ATTITUDES TOWARD

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 162-X001 CANTRIL, A.  
 1970 002-X021 GALLUP  
 1970 066-X001 PLAYBOY  
 1968 002-0772 GALLUP

#### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1970 015-X002 UNIDEX CORPORATION

#### STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0298 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1968 005-0277 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1968 010-X002 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1968 096-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 003-X001 YANKELOVICH

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1967 905-X005 EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY  
 1966 906-X002 ENCUESTAS GALLUP OF ARGENTINA

1969 052-5379 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
 1970 002-X019 GALLUP  
 1970 002-X023 GALLUP  
 1969 002-0775 GALLUP  
 1968 095-X001 SPAETH, JOE

1970 015-X007 UNIDEX CORPORATION

1969 005-0285 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1968 010-X001 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL

1966 905-X003 EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY

### 17.2 PARTICIPATION IN

#### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1970 015-X002 UNIDEX CORPORATION

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 003-X001 YANKELOVICH

1970 015-X007 UNIDEX CORPORATION

### 17.4 CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES OF

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1970 002-X022 GALLUP  
 1969 002-0775 GALLUP

#### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1970 015-X002 UNIDEX CORPORATION

#### STATE SAMPLE

1969 005-0285 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1968 010-X001 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL  
 1967 008-X004 CALIFORNIA POLL

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1967 082-0207 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 003-X001 YANKELOVICH

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1967 905-X005 EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY  
 1966 906-X002 ENCUESTAS GALLUP OF ARGENTINA

1970 066-X001 PLAYBOY

1970 015-X006 UNIDEX CORPORATION

1968 008-X006 CALIFORNIA POLL  
 1968 010-X002 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL

1966 905-X003 EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## 17.8 OTHER

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1969 165-X001 GOFFIN, PIERRE

## 18 SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES

### 18.1 DRUGS

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP

1971 162-X001 CANTRIL, A.

1970 002-X022 GALLUP

1970 066-X001 PLAYBOY

1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

#### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1970 015-X005 UNIDEX CORPORATION

#### STATE SAMPLE

1971 007-X011 TEXAS POLL

1969 005-0284 MINNESOTA POLL

1969 063-X001 POLITICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

1956 164-X001 NETTLER, GWYNN

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1965 011-0004 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO

1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1971 136-X004 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 003-X001 YANKELOVICH

1969 129-X001 HINDELANG, MICHAEL

1967 111-X001 GOODE, ERICH

1960 094-X001 SELLIN, THORSTEN

19XX 136-X001 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

19XX 136-X003 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

#### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

1968 054-0011 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

1970 151-X001 VAN HOUTTE, JEAN

1969 030-X003 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE

1967 918-X008 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION

1967 921-X013 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

1967 921-X015 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

1965 921-X002 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

### 18.2 ALCOHOL

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X024 GALLUP

1968 002-0756 GALLUP

1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1971 002-X024 GALLUP

1970 002-X021 GALLUP

1970 002-X023 GALLUP

1968 002-0773 GALLUP

1965 001-X009 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1970 005-0295 MINNESOTA POLL

1969 005-0292 MINNESOTA POLL

1967 005-0271 MINNESOTA POLL

1970 099-X001 CENTER FOR STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQ, CORRECT

1966 086-X002 GIBBONS, DON

1969 023-X001 BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH AND SERVICE

1969 192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD

1961 029-X002 CLARK, JOHN

19XX 039-X001 FUNKHUSER, G. RAY

19XX 136-X002 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

19XX 136-X005 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG

1969 030-X002 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE

1968 154-X001 BERGERSEN, BRIT

1967 921-X012 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

1967 921-X014 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

1966 908-X004 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK

1969 002-X007 GALLUP

1968 002-0771 GALLUP

1966 002-X017 GALLUP

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

1966 052-X001 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
STATE SAMPLE

1969 005-0284 MINNESOTA POLL  
1969 063-X001 POLITICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
1956 164-X001 NETTLER, GWYNN

## METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1966 011-0007 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1965 011-0005 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

## CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO  
1967 126-X001 CAHALAN, DON  
1964 029-X001 CLARK, JOHN  
1959 013-X001 PINELLAS POLL

## NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
19XX 140-X001 HAROLD LEWIS MALT ASSOCIATES

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 003-X001 YANKELOVICH  
1969 098-X001 DORN, DEAN  
1969 192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD  
1964 108-X001 RECKLESS, WALTER  
1964 125-X001 POLK, KENNETH  
1961 029-X002 CLARK, JOHN  
1960 094-X001 SELLIN, THORSTEN  
1955 176-X001 WEBSTER, H.  
1933 057-X001 DUREA, MERVIN  
19XX 136-X001 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

## SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

1968 054-0011 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 075-X001 BLOM, RAIMO  
1970 151-X001 VAN HOUTTE, JEAN  
1969 030-X003 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
1968 144-X001 MIDDENDORF, W.  
1967 108-X003 RECKLESS, WALTER  
1967 916-X002 NATIONAL OPINION POLL - BRITAIN  
1967 921-X012 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1966 108-X002 RECKLESS, WALTER  
1965 921-X002 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1964 074-X001 MAKELA, KLAUS  
1963 118-X001 RETTIG, SALOMON  
1962 104-X001 ANTTILA, INKERI

## 18.4 SEX, PORNOGRAPHY

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP  
1970 183-X001 COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY  
1968 093-X001 LEVY, SHELDON  
1966 014-0504 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS  
1965 002-0718 GALLUP  
1956 014-7214 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS

### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1957 043-X001 NYE, F. IVAN

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
1969 005-0292 MINNESOTA POLL  
1966 005-0253 MINNESOTA POLL

1965 011-0004 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON  
1966 086-X002 GIBBONS, DON  
1964 054-0006 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1969 023-X001 BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH AND SERVICE  
1969 129-X001 HINDELANG, MICHAEL  
1965 116-X001 ERICKSON, MAYNARD  
1964 124-X001 HIRSCHI, TRAVIS  
1963 130-X001 SALEM, RICHARD  
1961 191-X001 GOLD, MARTIN  
1959 118-X002 RETTIG, SALOMON  
1939 113-X001 CRISSMAN, PAUL  
19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY  
19XX 136-X003 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

19XX 091-X001 INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
1969 030-X002 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
1969 165-X001 GOFFIN, PIERRE  
1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID  
1967 915-X001 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY - IRAN  
1967 918-X007 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION  
1967 921-X014 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1966 908-X004 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK  
1965 921-X004 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1964 131-X001 MCDONALD, LYNN  
1963 902-X001 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS  
19XX 119-X004 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

1970 066-X001 PLAYBOY  
1968 002-0773 GALLUP  
1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
1964 032-X002 MARX, GARY

1950 173-X002 ADORNO, THEODORE

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## STATE SAMPLE

1970 183-X002 COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY  
1969 005-0285 MINNESOTA POLL  
1967 006-0188 IOWA POLL  
1956 164-X001 NETTLER, GWYNN

## METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1967 011-X001 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1966 067-8167 POCK, JOHN  
1965 179-X001 COMREY, ANDREW

## CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.  
1968 096-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH  
1964 029-X001 CLARK, JOHN

## NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1971 136-X004 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK  
1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 003-X001 YANKELOVICH  
1969 181-X001 BALES, R.  
1964 108-X001 RECKLESS, WALTER  
1961 191-X001 GOLD, MARTIN  
1959 118-X002 RETTIG, SALOMON  
1954 171-X001 NOBLE, LOUIS  
1933 057-X001 DUREA, MERVIN  
19XX 136-X005 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

## SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

1968 054-0011 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER  
19XX 091-X001 INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1971 091-X003 INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE  
1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG  
1969 030-X002 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
1969 158-X001 MEILOF-00NK, S.  
1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID  
1967 061-X001 AKMAN, DOGAN  
1967 917-X001 NETHERLANDS BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
1967 921-X012 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1966 146-X001 THE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE  
1966 908-X003 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK  
1965 916-X001 NATIONAL OPINION POLL - BRITAIN  
1964 131-X001 MCDONALD, LYNN

1970 183-X004 COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY  
1968 005-0274 MINNESOTA POLL  
1967 008-X005 CALIFORNIA POLL

1966 011-0010 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1965 011-0004 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1969 050-X001 INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT  
1966 086-X002 GIBBONS, DON  
1964 172-X001 SCHUMAN, HOWARD

1970 183-X003 COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY  
1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1969 129-X001 HINDELANG, MICHAEL  
1969 192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD  
1961 029-X002 CLARK, JOHN  
1960 094-X001 SELLIN, THORSTEN  
1955 176-X001 WEBSTER, H.  
1939 113-X001 CRISSMAN, PAUL  
19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY

19XX 042-X001 GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
1970 151-X001 VAN HOUTTE, JEAN  
1969 030-X003 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
1969 165-X001 GOFFIN, PIERRE  
1968 161-X001 HAVELIN, ARNOLD  
1967 108-X003 RECKLESS, WALTER  
1967 919-X001 NORWEGIAN GALLUP INSTITUTE  
1966 108-X002 RECKLESS, WALTER  
1966 905-X002 ENNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY  
1966 921-X008 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1965 921-X002 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1963 118-X001 RETTIG, SALOMON

## 18.8 OTHER

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 056-X001 JOINT URBAN SCIENCES INFORMATION INSTITUTE

## 19 ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME

### 19.1 GAMBLING

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## STATE SAMPLE

1969 005-0289 MINNESOTA POLL  
1965 007-X006 TEXAS POLL  
1956 164-X001 NETTLER, GWYNN

## METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1971 186-X001 UNIV OF MICHIGAN--DETROIT AREA STUDY  
CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1964 029-X001 CLARK, JOHN

## NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1971 166-X003 GOODWIN, LEONARD

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1971 166-X002 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
1961 029-X002 CLARK, JOHN  
1959 118-X002 RETTIG, SALOMON  
19XX 136-X005 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

## SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

1968 054-0011 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1969 030-X002 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
1968 921-X018 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1967 921-X017 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1964 131-X001 McDONALD, LYNN

1967 007-X008 TEXAS POLL  
1964 007-X003 TEXAS POLL

1971 186-X002 UNIV OF MICHIGAN--DETROIT AREA STUDY

19XX 081-X001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1971 166-X004 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
1960 094-X001 SELLIN, THORSTEN  
19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY

1968 918-X009 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION  
1967 921-X012 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1965 921-X002 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1963 118-X001 RETTIG, SALOMON

## 19.2 ORGANIZED CRIME

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1969 011-0024 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1971 166-X003 GOODWIN, LEONARD

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1971 166-X002 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

1968 054-0011 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1967 921-X012 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

1971 166-X004 GOODWIN, LEONARD

1965 921-X002 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

## 19.4 WHITE COLLAR CRIME, CONSUMER FRAUD

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 002-0773 GALLUP  
1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

### STATE SAMPLE

1956 164-X001 NETTLER, GWYNN

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1969 011-0024 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1969 050-X001 INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT  
1966 086-X002 GIBBONS, DON

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1971 136-X004 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK  
1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1968 076-9114 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1968 060-X003 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
1955 190-X001 SHIGEL, ERWIN O.

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1965 120-X001 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
 1965 120-X003 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
 1939 113-X001 CRISSMAN, PAUL  
 19XX 136-X002 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

## SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 091-X001 INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 075-X001 BLOM, RAIMO  
 1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG  
 1969 165-X001 GOFFIN, PIERRE  
 1966 108-X002 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 1964 074-X001 MAKELA, KLAUS

1965 120-X002 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
 1964 108-X001 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
 1970 151-X001 VAN HOUTTE, JEAN  
 1967 108-X003 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 1965 921-X005 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
 1963 118-X001 RETTIG, SALOMON

## 19.8 OTHER

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 056-X001 JOINT URBAN SCIENCES INFORMATION INSTITUTE

## 20 SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES

### 20.1 POLITICAL

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP  
 1968 135-X001 ROBINSON, JOHN  
 1965 001-X019 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

#### STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0294 MINNESOTA POLL

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1966 067-8167 POCK, JOHN

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1968 096-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1970 107-X001 BERRIEN, F. K.  
 1968 123-X001 SOULE, JOHN

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1968 144-X001 MIDDENDORF, W.

1971 162-X001 CANTRIL, A.  
 1967 001-X007 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1968 005-0273 MINNESOTA POLL

1969 003-X001 YANKELOVICH  
 1954 171-X001 NOBLE, LOUIS

### 20.2 INSANITY

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID  
 19XX 119-X004 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 1967 917-X001 NETHERLANDS BUREAU OF STATISTICS

### 20.4 WOMEN

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 006-X002 IOWA POLL  
 1966 002-X016 GALLUP

#### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1970 015-X004 UNIDEX CORPORATION

#### STATE SAMPLE

1970 005-0298 MINNESOTA POLL

1967 001-X007 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1969 005-0285 MINNESOTA POLL

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

1969 005-0289 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1967 006-0188 IOWA POLL  
 METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
 1967 011-0012 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1965 179-X001 COMREY, ANDREW  
 NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE  
 1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 SPEC POPLN SAMPLE  
 1970 152-X001 DOHRENWEND, BARBARA  
 1955 176-X001 WEBSTER, H.  
 FOREIGN SAMPLE  
 1967 921-X011 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

1967 005-0264 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1967 008-X005 CALIFORNIA POLL  
 1965 011-0003 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 1961 191-X001 GOLD, MARTIN  
 1966 921-X006 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

## 20.8 OTHER

SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN  
 19XX 056-X001 JOINT URBAN SCIENCES INFORMATION INSTITUTE

## 21 VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS

### 21.1 GENERAL QUESTION

NATIONAL SAMPLE  
 1969 071-0026 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
 1968 064-X001 NATL COMM ON CAUSES, PREVENT OF VIOLENCE  
 1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
 1967 011-0012 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
 1970 182-X001 MACNAUGHTON-SMITH, PETER  
 1969 053-X001 INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES  
 NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE  
 1971 136-X004 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK  
 1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 19XX 139-X002 OSTROM, ELINOR  
 SPEC POPLN SAMPLE  
 19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY  
 SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN  
 19XX 056-X001 JOINT URBAN SCIENCES INFORMATION INSTITUTE  
 FOREIGN SAMPLE  
 1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
 1964 909-X001 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

1969 071-0030 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
 1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
 1969 040-X001 FURSTENBERG, FRANK  
 1970 139-X001 OSTROM, ELINOR  
 1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 19XX 140-X001 HAROLD LEWIS MALT ASSOCIATES  
 19XX 082-X001 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
 1969 044-0473 RAND CORPORATION  
 19XX 119-X004 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

### 21.2 MANNER, CONSEQUENCES OF

NATIONAL SAMPLE  
 1968 002-0757 GALLUP  
 1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
 STATE SAMPLE  
 1966 005-0255 MINNESOTA POLL  
 METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
 1970 024-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH & SERVICE  
 1969 055-X001 JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES  
 CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
 1969 050-X001 INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

1968 064-X001 NATL COMM ON CAUSES, PREVENT OF VIOLENCE  
 1970 055-X002 JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES  
 1967 011-0012 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1971 136-X004 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK  
1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN  
19XX 082-X001 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
FOREIGN SAMPLE  
1971 091-X003 INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE  
1969 044-0473 RAND CORPORATION  
19XX 119-X004 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
19XX 140-X001 HAROLD LEWIS MALT ASSOCIATES  
19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE  
1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
1966 146-X001 THE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

## 21.4 REPORTING OF CRIME

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1969 071-0026 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### STATE SAMPLE

1968 103-X001 BOGGS, SARAH

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1970 024-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH & SERVICE  
1969 055-X001 JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1969 050-X001 INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1970 139-X001 OSTROM, ELINOR  
1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 032-X001 MARX, GARY  
19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1971 091-X003 INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE  
1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG  
1964 909-X001 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

1968 002-0757 GALLUP  
1966 005-0255 MINNESOTA POLL  
1970 055-X002 JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES  
1967 011-0012 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
1969 053-X001 INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES  
1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
19XX 139-X002 OSTROM, ELINOR  
19XX 082-X001 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN  
1966 146-X001 THE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

## 21.8 OTHER

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY

## 22 VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES

### 22.1 MANNER OF

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 076-9114 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1968 060-X002 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1968 022-X001 BUREAU OF APPLIED SOCIAL RESEARCH  
1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### SPEC PDPLN SAMPLE

1969 045-X001 INST FOR BUSINESS & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
1965 120-X003 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

#### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 082-X001 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
1966 081-0013 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
1968 127-X001 ALDRICH, HOWARD  
19XX 136-X002 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## 22.2 INSURANCE COSTS

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 076-9114 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1968 022-X001 BUREAU OF APPLIED SOCIAL RESEARCH

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 045-X001 INST FOR BUSINESS & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1965 120-X003 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1968 127-X001 ALDRICH, HOWARD

19XX 136-X002 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

## 22.4 CONSEQUENCES, PRECAUTIONS AGAINST

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1969 071-0030 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

### STATE SAMPLE

1968 005-0277 MINNESOTA POLL

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1969 040-X001 FURSTENBERG, FRANK

1968 060-X003 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1966 081-0013 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 045-X001 INST FOR BUSINESS & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1965 120-X003 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1968 076-9114 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

1968 060-X002 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS

1968 127-X001 ALDRICH, HOWARD

19XX 136-X002 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

## 22.8 OTHER

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1955 190-X001 SMIGEL, ERWIN O.

## 23 VICTIM REIMBURSEMENT

### 23.1 STATE

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 076-9114 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

1965 002-0718 GALLUP

#### STATE SAMPLE

1966 005-0255 MINNESOTA POLL

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1969 040-X001 FURSTENBERG, FRANK

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1965 005-0249 MINNESOTA POLL

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### 23.2 INSURANCE COMPANY

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 076-9114 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1965 120-X003 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

#### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 082-X001 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## 23.8 OTHER

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1969 030-X002 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE

## 24 SECURITY MEASURES

### 24.1 BEHAVIORAL ADAPTATIONS

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 076-9114 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

#### STATE SAMPLE

1968 103-X001 BOGGS, SARAH

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1969 011-0024 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1969 040-X001 FURSTENBERG, FRANK

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1971 136-X004 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

1967 033-X001 DETROIT FREE PRESS

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT & ADMIN JUSTICE

19XX 139-X002 OSTROM, ELINOR

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1968 127-X001 ALDRICH, HOWARD

19XX 136-X002 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

#### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1968 033-X002 DETROIT FREE PRESS

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1966 081-0013 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT & ADMIN JUSTICE

19XX 140-X001 HAROLD LEWIS MALT ASSOCIATES

1965 120-X003 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

### 24.2 PHYSICAL MEASURES

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 076-9114 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### STATE SAMPLE

1968 103-X001 BOGGS, SARAH

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1970 055-X002 JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES

1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1969 040-X001 FURSTENBERG, FRANK

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1971 136-X004 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1968 127-X001 ALDRICH, HOWARD

#### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

1968 188-X001 OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION

1969 011-0024 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1967 028-X002 CENTER FOR URBAN EDUCATION

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT & ADMIN JUSTICE

19XX 136-X002 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

### 24.4 INSURANCE

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 076-9114 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT & ADMIN JUSTICE

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1969 040-X001 FURSTENBERG, FRANK

## NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1968 022-X001 BUREAU OF APPLIED SOCIAL RESEARCH

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1968 127-X001 ALDRICH, HOWARD

19XX 136-X002 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

1969 050-X001 INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1965 120-X003 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

## 24.8 OTHER

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

19XX 136-X003 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 056-X001 JOINT URBAN SCIENCES INFORMATION INSTITUTE

## 25 SELF-REPORTED DELICTS

### 25.1 COMMISSION OF, PUNISHMENT FOR CRIMES

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1970 066-X001 PLAYBOY

1967 052-0136 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

#### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1957 043-X001 NYE, F. IVAN

#### STATE SAMPLE

1969 063-X001 POLITICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.

1964 054-0006 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER

1956 020-X001 BARTON, ALLEN

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1961 138-X002 DENTLER, ROBERT

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 023-X001 BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH AND SERVICE

1969 192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD

1967 111-X001 GOODE, ERICH

1965 122-X001 JENSEN, GARY

1964 124-X001 HIRSCHI, TRAVIS

1961 029-X002 CLARK, JOHN

19XX 027-X001 CENTER FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

19XX 136-X001 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

19XX 138-X001 DENTLER, ROBERT

#### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 042-X001 GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG

1968 144-X001 MIDDENDORF, W.

1964 131-X001 MCDONALD, LYNN

1969 072-X002 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

1966 052-X001 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

1956 164-X001 NETTLER, GWYNN

1967 126-X001 CAHALAN, DON

1957 070-X001 REISS, ALBERT

1955 190-X001 SMIGEL, ERWIN O.

1969 129-X001 HINDELANG, MICHAEL

1968 037-X001 ELLIOTT, DELBERT

1965 116-X001 ERICKSON, MAYNARD

1964 110-X001 FERDINAND, THEODORE

1964 125-X001 POLK, KENNETH

1961 191-X001 GOLD, MARTIN

19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY

19XX 136-X005 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

1969 026-X001 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTRE - LONDON

1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY

1962 104-X001 ANTTILA, INKERI

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## 25.2 SEX NORMS

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1970 066-X001 PLAYBOY

### STATE SAMPLE

1956 164-X001 NETTLER, GWYNN

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1965 179-X001 COMREY, ANDREW

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 129-X001 HINDELANG, MICHAEL

1961 191-X001 GOLD, MARTIN

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1971 091-X003 INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE

1969 072-X002 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

1969 192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD

## 25.4 SCHOOL, WORK NORMS

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1964 163-X001 KOHN, MELVIN

### STATE SAMPLE

1960 005-0192 MINNESOTA POLL

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.

1955 190-X001 SMIGEL, ERWIN O.

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 129-X001 HINDELANG, MICHAEL

1964 110-X001 FERDINAND, THEODORE

1963 130-X001 SALEM, RICHARD

1959 118-X002 RETTIG, SALOMON

19XX 138-X001 DENTLER, ROBERT

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG

1964 131-X001 MCDONALD, LYNN

1956 164-X001 NETTLER, GWYNN

1964 054-0006 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER

1965 180-X001 SCOTT, WILLIAM

1964 124-X001 HIRSCHI, TRAVIS

1961 029-X002 CLARK, JOHN

1957 088-X001 DONALD, ERNEST

1970 153-X001 QUENSEL, STEPHAN

1962 104-X001 ANTILA, INKERI

## 25.8 OTHER

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1956 170-X001 MCCLOSKEY, HERBERT

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

19XX 028-X001 CENTER FOR URBAN EDUCATION

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1968 154-X001 BERGERSEN, BRIT

## 26 ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME

### 26.1 RELATION TO CRIMINAL

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.

1964 054-0006 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD

1969 050-X001 INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1961 191-X001 GOLD, MARTIN

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1969 026-X001 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTRE - LONDON  
1969 142-X001 TUBINGER WICKERT INSTITUT

1969 030-X003 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE  
1966 155-X001 ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M.

## 26.2 BEHAVIOR OF ASSOCIATES

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1967 052-0136 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1965 011-0005 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1968 060-X004 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1967 128-X001 HAHN, HARLAN

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1970 152-X001 DOHRENWEND, BARBARA

1968 037-X001 ELLIOTT, DELBERT

1964 125-X001 POLK, KENNETH

1961 191-X001 GOLD, MARTIN

1956 108-X004 RECKLESS, WALTER

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 084-X001 URBAN AFFAIRS CENTER

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 153-X001 QUENSEL, STEPHAN

1968 154-X001 BERGERSEN, BRIT

1967 921-X013 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

1964 131-X001 MCDONALD, LYNN

1964 054-0006 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER

1969 192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD

1964 124-X001 HIRSCHI, TRAVIS

1961 029-X002 CLARK, JOHN

1957 088-X001 DONALD, ERNEST

19XX 136-X001 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

1969 026-X001 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTRE - LONDON

1967 918-X008 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION

1967 921-X014 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

19XX 119-X004 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

## 26.4 KNOWLEDGE OF ILLEGAL PRACTICES

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1967 052-0136 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

### STATE SAMPLE

1956 164-X001 NETTLER, GWYNN

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1970 152-X001 DOHRENWEND, BARBARA

19XX 136-X002 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1969 044-0473 RAND CORPORATION

1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY

1965 180-X001 SCOTT, WILLIAM

1968 154-X001 BERGERSEN, BRIT

## 26.8 OTHER

### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1961 175-X001 MATTHEWS, D. R.

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1968 161-X001 HAVELIN, ARNOLD

1964 909-X001 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

## 27 OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME

### 27.1 WITNESS OF

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 064-X001 NATL COMM ON CAUSES, PREVENT OF VIOLENCE

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1969 011-X004 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

## NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1967 128-X001 HAHN, HARLAN

19XX 140-X001 HAROLD LEWIS MALT ASSOCIATES

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD

## SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1967 108-X003 RECKLESS, WALTER

1966 146-X001 THE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1965 120-X001 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1967 147-X001 RACKHAM, NEIL

## 27.2 FRIEND, RELATIVE VICTIMIZED

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 064-X001 NATL COMM ON CAUSES, PREVENT OF VIOLENCE

### STATE SAMPLE

1968 103-X001 BOGGS, SARAH

### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON

1969 050-X001 INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1970 139-X001 OSTROM, ELINOR

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

19XX 140-X001 HAROLD LEWIS MALT ASSOCIATES

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 042-X001 GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU

19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY

1964 909-X001 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

1969 040-X001 FURSTENBERG, FRANK

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

19XX 139-X002 OSTROM, ELINOR

19XX 082-X001 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

1969 044-0473 RAND CORPORATION

1966 146-X001 THE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

## 27.4 ANTI-CRIME ASSOCIATION MEMBER

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 002-0757 GALLUP

### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

19XX 136-X002 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 032-X001 MARX, GARY

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1969 030-X003 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE

1966 155-X001 ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M.

1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

19XX 136-X003 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE

1967 147-X001 RACKHAM, NEIL

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## 28 MASS MEDIA

### 28.1 AS SOURCE OF CRIME INFORMATION

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 064-X001 NATL COMM ON CAUSES, PREVENT OF VIOLENCE

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 099-X001 CENTER FOR STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQ, CORRECT

1963 086-X003 GIBBONS, DON

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1968 115-X001 CONKLIN, JOHN

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1969 142-X001 TUBINGER WICKERT INSTITUT

1968 144-X001 MIDDENDORF, W.

1967 001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.

1956 020-X001 BARTON, ALLEN

1967 033-X001 DETROIT FREE PRESS

19XX 140-X001 HAROLD LEWIS MALT ASSOCIATES

1969 165-X001 GOFFIN, PIERRE

1967 905-X005 EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY

### 28.2 EVALUATIONS OF ROLE

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 064-X001 NATL COMM ON CAUSES, PREVENT OF VIOLENCE

#### STATE SAMPLE

1967 005-0263 MINNESOTA POLL

1965 007-X007 TEXAS POLL

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1970 024-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH & SERVICE

1966 081-0004 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1962 013-X005 PINELLAS POLL

1956 020-X001 BARTON, ALLEN

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1968 033-X002 DETROIT FREE PRESS

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 003-X001 YANKELOVICH

19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY

#### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 082-X002 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG

1966 146-X001 THE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

1965 005-0247 MINNESOTA POLL

1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1960 013-X002 PINELLAS POLL

1967 082-0207 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

1959 118-X002 RETTIG, SALOMON

1969 165-X001 GOFFIN, PIERRE

1965 921-X001 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

### 28.4 TRIAL PUBLICITY

#### STATE SAMPLE

1967 005-0263 MINNESOTA POLL

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1956 020-X001 BARTON, ALLEN

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG

1965 005-0247 MINNESOTA POLL

1969 165-X001 GOFFIN, PIERRE

### 28.8 OTHER

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1965 002-0709 GALLUP

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1964 108-X001 RECKLESS, WALTER

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1969 030-X002 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE

1967 108-X003 RECKLESS, WALTER

1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID

1966 108-X002 RECKLESS, WALTER

## 29 CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES

### 29.1 PREFERENCE FOR PARTY APPROACH

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP

1971 002-X027 GALLUP

1968 002-0766 GALLUP

1968 002-0769 GALLUP

1968 014-0523 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS

1967 002-0749 GALLUP

1966 002-0728 GALLUP

1966 002-0735 GALLUP

1965 002-0706 GALLUP

1965 002-X015 GALLUP

1964 002-0698 GALLUP

1964 014-0473 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS

#### STATE SAMPLE

1968 005-0276 MINNESOTA POLL

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1969 010-X005 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL

1968 011-0020 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1967 128-X001 HAHN, HARLAN

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1968 921-X020 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

1971 002-X025 GALLUP

1968 002-0765 GALLUP

1968 002-0767 GALLUP

1968 002-0770 GALLUP

1967 002-0740 GALLUP

1967 002-0753 GALLUP

1966 002-0733 GALLUP

1966 002-0736 GALLUP

1965 002-0717 GALLUP

1964 001-1357 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1964 002-0699 GALLUP

1963 008-0385 CALIFORNIA POLL

1968 011-0019 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

### 29.2 CAMPAIGN ISSUES

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X025 GALLUP

#### STATE SAMPLE

1962 007-1532 TEXAS POLL

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

19XX 081-X001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1966 921-X019 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

1964 909-X001 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

1970 002-X021 GALLUP

1965 916-X001 NATIONAL OPINION POLL - BRITAIN

### 29.8 OTHER

#### STATE SAMPLE

1968 009-X002 DETROIT NEWS POLL

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1969 009-X004 DETROIT NEWS POLL

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1969 044-0473 RAND CORPORATION

1967 005-0265 MINNESOTA POLL

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## 30 RIGHTS ISSUES

### 30.1 RIGHT TO COUNSEL

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### STATE SAMPLE

1967 006-0188 IOWA POLL

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

1966 005-0257 MINNESOTA POLL

### 30.2 SEARCH, WIRE TAPPING

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP

1969 002-X006 GALLUP

#### STATE SAMPLE

1967 005-0263 MINNESOTA POLL

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1966 067-8167 POCK, JOHN

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1967 033-X001 DETROIT FREE PRESS

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1968 123-X001 SOULE, JOHN

19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

1971 006-X001 IOWA POLL

1966 081-0005 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1969 052-5379 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

1968 096-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH

1954 171-X001 NOBLE, LOUIS

1963 918-X001 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION

### 30.4 SELF-INCRIMINATION

#### STATE SAMPLE

1967 006-0188 IOWA POLL

1965 005-0251 MINNESOTA POLL

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1966 011-0010 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON

1966 005-0257 MINNESOTA POLL

1966 067-8167 POCK, JOHN

1968 096-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH

### 30.8 OTHER

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X024 GALLUP

1966 002-0731 GALLUP

1938 168-X001 HARTMANN, G.

#### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1935 169-X001 LENTZ, THEODORE

#### STATE SAMPLE

1968 005-0278 MINNESOTA POLL

1962 005-0213 MINNESOTA POLL

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1970 184-X001 STOVER, ROBERT

1969 001-X002 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

1956 170-X001 MCCLOSKEY, HERBERT

1966 005-0258 MINNESOTA POLL

1960 005-0192 MINNESOTA POLL

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## 31 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

### 31.1 GENERAL ATTITUDE TOWARD

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1969 001-X003 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1966 001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES

#### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1935 169-X001 LENTZ, THEODORE

#### STATE SAMPLE

1969 008-0635 CALIFORNIA POLL  
1966 008-0542 CALIFORNIA POLL  
1965 008-0486 CALIFORNIA POLL  
1960 008-X001 CALIFORNIA POLL  
1956 008-X002 CALIFORNIA POLL

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1968 096-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH  
1964 013-X006 PINELLAS POLL  
1960 013-X004 PINELLAS POLL

#### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 042-X001 GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG  
1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID  
1967 905-X005 EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY  
1966 902-X005 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS  
1966 921-X019 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1965 921-X001 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1964 910-X002 INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH - GERMANY

1968 064-X001 NATL COMM ON CAUSES, PREVENT OF VIOLENCE  
1964 032-X002 MARX, GARY

1968 012-X002 SOUTH DAKOTA POLL  
1965 007-X001 TEXAS POLL  
1963 008-0385 CALIFORNIA POLL  
1959 008-X003 CALIFORNIA POLL

1965 013-X007 PINELLAS POLL  
1963 086-X003 GIBBONS, DON

1970 151-X001 VAN HOUTTE, JEAN  
1967 160-X001 PODGORECKI, ADAM  
1967 907-X009 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION  
1966 921-X008 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
1965 902-X004 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS  
1964 905-X001 EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY  
1947 167-X001 EYSENCK, H.

### 31.2 FOR SPECIFIC OFFENSE

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1969 002-X004 GALLUP

#### STATE SAMPLE

1968 012-X002 SOUTH DAKOTA POLL

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1965 179-X001 COMREY, ANDREW

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON  
1965 013-X007 PINELLAS POLL

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1970 107-X001 BERRIEN, F. K.  
1965 002-X002 GALLUP  
19XX 039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1968 141-X001 FRIS, T.  
1967 917-X001 NETHERLANDS BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
1965 921-X001 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

1969 052-5379 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
1968 064-X001 NATL COMM ON CAUSES, PREVENT OF VIOLENCE

1963 005-X001 MINNESOTA POLL

1966 086-X002 GIBBONS, DON

1968 002-X001 GALLUP  
1960 002-X003 GALLUP

1968 148-X001 BILES, DAVID  
1966 155-X001 ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M.  
1964 910-X002 INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH - GERMANY

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## 32 WEAPONS

### 32.1 OWNERSHIP

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 188-X001 OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION

#### STATE SAMPLE

1968 005-0278 MINNESOTA POLL

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1970 055-X002 JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1970 107-X001 BERRIEN, F. K.

1965 002-0704 GALLUP

1960 094-X001 SELLIN, THORSTEN

#### SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE

#### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

1966 081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1966 008-0541 CALIFORNIA POLL

1969 040-X001 FURSTENBERG, FRANK

1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1968 127-X001 ALDRICH, HOWARD

1965 120-X002 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1959 002-0616 GALLUP

1964 131-X001 MCDONALD, LYNN

### 32.2 GUN CONTROL ISSUES

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X027 GALLUP

1966 002-0733 GALLUP

1963 002-0681 GALLUP

#### STATE SAMPLE

1969 005-0284 MINNESOTA POLL

1969 008-0645 CALIFORNIA POLL

1968 005-0278 MINNESOTA POLL

1966 005-0258 MINNESOTA POLL

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1968 011-0019 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1965 011-0004 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1968 096-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1965 002-0704 GALLUP

1967 002-0749 GALLUP

1965 002-0717 GALLUP

1969 005-0289 MINNESOTA POLL

1968 005-0276 MINNESOTA POLL

1968 008-0608 CALIFORNIA POLL

1966 008-0541 CALIFORNIA POLL

1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1966 013-X008 PINELLAS POLL

1959 002-0616 GALLUP

### 32.4 USES OF

#### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1968 076-9114 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

#### STATE SAMPLE

1966 005-0258 MINNESOTA POLL

#### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1970 055-X002 JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES

1965 011-0004 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

#### CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1970 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO

#### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1965 120-X002 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1966 052-X001 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1961 191-X001 GOLD, MARTIN

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

FOREIGN SAMPLE  
1970 119-X002 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

## 32.8 OTHER

FOREIGN SAMPLE  
1967 061-X001 AKMAN, DOGAN

1964 131-X001 MCDONALD, LYNN

1964 918-X002 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION

## 33 PERSONAL DUTIES

### 33.1 AIDING VICTIMS

NATIONAL SAMPLE  
1964 002-0691 GALLUP  
STATE SAMPLE  
1965 005-0245 MINNESOTA POLL  
METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
1969 011-X004 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE  
1969 051-X001 INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES  
1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
FOREIGN SAMPLE  
1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG

1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1967 128-X001 HAHN, HARLAN

1966 146-X001 THE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

### 33.2 AS WITNESS

NATIONAL SAMPLE  
1968 002-0757 GALLUP  
METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
1969 011-X004 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
1970 086-X001 GIBBONS, DON  
1969 089-X001 BOUMA, DONALD  
NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE  
1967 128-X001 HAHN, HARLAN  
1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE  
SPEC POPLN SAMPLE  
1964 124-X001 HIRSCHI, TRAVIS  
1952 002-0489 GALLUP  
SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN  
19XX 082-X002 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
FOREIGN SAMPLE  
1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG  
1962 106-X001 GREAT BRITAIN ROYAL COMMISSION ON POLICE

1964 002-0691 GALLUP

1970 182-X001 MACNAUGHTON-SMITH, PETER

1964 029-X001 CLARK, JOHN

1966 081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1964 125-X001 POLK, KENNETH

1970 151-X001 VAN HOUTTE, JEAN

### 33.4 PERMISSABLE LAW BREAKING

NATIONAL SAMPLE  
1969 072-X002 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES  
STATE SAMPLE  
1970 005-0294 MINNESOTA POLL  
1956 164-X001 NETTLER, GWYNN  
METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
1971 186-X002 UNIV OF MICHIGAN--DETROIT AREA STUDY  
CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
1970 137-X001 CORMAN, P.

1956 170-X001 MCCLOSKEY, HERBERT

1968 005-0273 MINNESOTA POLL

1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1968 096-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

1966 049-0251 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS  
 1955 190-X001 SMIGEL, ERWIN O.  
 NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE  
 1971 166-X003 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
 1967 080-X001 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
 SPEC POPLN SAMPLE  
 1971 166-X002 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
 1969 003-X001 YANKELOVICH  
 1965 114-X001 TAPP, JUNE  
 1963 025-0508 GOLLIN, ALBERT  
 FOREIGN SAMPLE  
 1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG  
 1969 026-X001 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTRE - LONDON  
 1967 108-X003 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 1967 921-X016 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN  
 1966 145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY

1964 029-X001 CLARK, JOHN  
 1969 080-X002 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
 1971 166-X004 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
 1969 098-X001 DORN, DEAN  
 1964 108-X001 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 19XX 028-X001 CENTER FOR URBAN EDUCATION  
 1970 151-X001 VAN HOUTTE, JEAN  
 1968 102-X001 SHOHAM, SHLOMO  
 1967 114-X002 TAPP, JUNE  
 1966 108-X002 RECKLESS, WALTER  
 1965 921-X004 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN

## 33.8 OTHER

NATIONAL SAMPLE  
 1968 014-0523 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS  
 REGIONAL SAMPLE  
 1950 173-X002 ADORNO, THEODORE  
 STATE SAMPLE  
 1965 005-0249 MINNESOTA POLL  
 METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
 1969 011-0024 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS  
 NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE  
 1970 184-X001 STOVER, ROBERT  
 SPEC POPLN SAMPLE  
 1965 180-X001 SCOTT, WILLIAM  
 FOREIGN SAMPLE  
 1966 907-X006 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

## 34 SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES

### 34.1 BASIC ATTITUDINAL MEASURES

NATIONAL SAMPLE  
 1971 002-X024 GALLUP  
 1971 162-X001 CANTRIL, A.  
 1968 093-X001 LEVY, SHELDON  
 1967 052-0136 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
 1964 014-0473 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS  
 1964 163-X001 KOHN, MELVIN  
 REGIONAL SAMPLE  
 1950 173-X002 ADORNO, THEODORE  
 STATE SAMPLE  
 1970 005-0294 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1960 005-0192 MINNESOTA POLL  
 19XX 058-X001 LENTZ, WILLIAM  
 METROPOLITAN SAMPLE  
 1971 186-X001 UNIV OF MICHIGAN--DETROIT AREA STUDY  
 1968 011-0018 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS

1971 002-X026 GALLUP  
 1968 060-X001 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
 1968 188-X001 OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION  
 1966 052-X001 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
 1964 032-X002 MARX, GARY

1962 005-0213 MINNESOTA POLL  
 1956 164-X001 NETTLER, GWYNN

1971 186-X002 UNIV OF MICHIGAN--DETROIT AREA STUDY  
 1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

1966 067-8167 POCK, JOHN  
CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE  
1970 048-X002 INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES  
1969 079-1390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB  
1968 068-X001 LAURENCE, JOAN  
1967 126-X001 CAHALAN, DON  
1966 049-0251 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

## NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1971 166-X003 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
1969 080-X002 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
1968 033-X002 DETROIT FREE PRESS  
1967 033-X001 DETROIT FREE PRESS  
1967 082-0207 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1971 166-X002 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
1970 107-X001 BERRIEN, F. K.  
1969 023-X001 BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH AND SERVICE  
1969 178-X001 CHRISTIE, R.  
1968 185-X001 BALCH, GEORGE I.  
1965 112-X001 RANSFORD, H. EDWARD  
1965 120-X003 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
1964 108-X001 RECKLESS, WALTER  
1964 124-X001 HIRSCHI, TRAVIS  
1961 101-X001 PINARD, MAURICE  
1957 088-X001 DONALD, ERNEST  
19XX 028-X001 CENTER FOR URBAN EDUCATION  
19XX 136-X001 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

## SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN

19XX 042-X001 GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG  
1969 044-0473 RAND CORPORATION  
1968 102-X001 SHOHAM, SHLOMO  
1967 920-X001 PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH CENTER-YUGOSLAVIA  
1966 907-X006 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

## 34.2 SPECIFIC ATTITUDES, GRIEVANCES

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

1971 002-X009 GALLUP  
1971 162-X001 CANTRIL, A.  
1968 041-X001 GAMSON, WILLIAM  
1968 188-X001 OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION  
1966 117-X002 BRINK, WILLIAM  
1964 014-0473 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS

### REGIONAL SAMPLE

1961 175-X001 MATTHEWS, D. R.

### STATE SAMPLE

1969 063-X001 POLITICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

### METROPOLITAN SAMPLE

1971 186-X001 UNIV OF MICHIGAN--DETROIT AREA STUDY  
1970 077-7010 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER - UCLA  
1967 079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1965 179-X001 COMREY, ANDREW  
1969 040-X001 FURSTENBERG, FRANK  
1968 036-X001 GREENBERG, EDWARD  
1968 096-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH  
1967 187-X001 ABERBACH, JOEL D.  
1964 054-0006 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER

1970 184-X001 STOVER, ROBERT  
1969 166-X001 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
1968 115-X001 CONKLIN, JOHN  
1967 080-X001 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
1967 128-X001 HAHN, HARLAN

1971 166-X004 GOODWIN, LEONARD  
1969 003-X001 YANKELOVICH  
1969 177-X001 GURIN, PATRICIA  
1968 037-X001 ELLIOTT, DELBERT  
1967 109-X001 FORWARD, JOHN  
1965 120-X002 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
1964 087-X001 LANDIS, JUDSON  
1964 110-X001 FERDINAND, THEODORE  
1961 090-X001 EASTON, DAVID  
1959 118-X002 RETTIG, SALOMON  
1956 108-X004 RECKLESS, WALTER  
19XX 034-X001 DOW, THOMAS  
19XX 138-X001 DENTLER, ROBERT

1969 026-X001 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTRE - LONDON  
1969 158-X001 MEILOF-ODNK, S.  
1967 160-X001 PODGORECKI, ADAM  
1966 108-X002 RECKLESS, WALTER  
1964 131-X001 MCDONALD, LYNN

1971 002-X024 GALLUP  
1969 072-X002 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES  
1968 060-X001 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
1966 117-X001 BRINK, WILLIAM  
1965 001-X018 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES  
1964 032-X002 MARX, GARY

1965 005-0243 MINNESOTA POLL

1971 186-X002 UNIV OF MICHIGAN--DETROIT AREA STUDY  
1969 010-X005 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL  
1966 081-0004 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRCHMT & ADMIN JUSTICE

# TOPICAL INVENTORY

## CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE

1969 069-0003 REGIONAL & URB DEVELOP STUDIES, SERVICES  
 1969 079-1390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB  
 1968 060-X004 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
 1967 189-X001 LUBY, ELLIOT  
 1964 172-X001 SCHUMAN, HOWARD

## NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE

1969 080-X002 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
 1967 033-X001 DETROIT FREE PRESS  
 1967 082-0207 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
 1966 081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRCHMT & ADMIN JUSTICE

## SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1969 003-X001 YANKELOVICH  
 1968 044-2473 RAND CORPORATION  
 1968 185-X001 BALCH, GEORGE I.  
 1965 112-X001 RANSFORD, H. EDWARD  
 1965 120-X003 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
 1963 025-0508 GOLLIN, ALBERT

## FOREIGN SAMPLE

1969 044-0473 RAND CORPORATION  
 1966 155-X001 ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M.  
 1966 912-X002 INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION - SPAIN

1969 079-0390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB  
 1968 060-X002 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS  
 1967 187-X001 ABERBACH, JOEL D.  
 1966 059-1896 MCCAGHY, CHARLES

1968 033-X002 DETROIT FREE PRESS  
 1967 080-X001 RAMIREZ, ALBERT  
 1967 128-X001 HAHN, HARLAN

1969 192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD  
 1968 123-X001 SOULE, JOHN  
 1967 083-X001 BEARDWOOD, R.  
 1965 120-X002 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
 1964 124-X001 HIRSCHI, TRAVIS  
 1961 090-X001 EASTON, DAVID

1968 144-X001 MIDDENDORF, W.  
 1966 901-X001 ATTWOOD STATISTICS - NETHERLANDS  
 19XX 119-X004 CHAPPELL, DUNCAN

## 34.8 OTHER

### SPEC POPLN SAMPLE

1955 176-X001 WEBSTER, H.

### FOREIGN SAMPLE

1970 075-X002 BLOM, RAIMO

## STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

### Introduction

The STUDY DESCRIPTIONS section presents for each survey a computer-generated, standardized abstract providing information on its methods, the criminological topics covered by its questions, and the noncriminological ("correlative") variables on which it developed data, as well as references to those documents produced by the survey which came to our attention and for which textual summaries are available in the CONVENTIONAL ABSTRACTS section.

All of the methodological and topical information for each survey was systematically coded and punched on a single standard IBM card so as to facilitate use of machine card-sort to locate all surveys containing any combination of characteristics. To compress data onto one punch card required using an additive geometric code.

A verbal label for each general category of topic covered by a survey is printed in the description, but subcategories of that topic are given only in numerical code form. These numbers appear in parentheses after each general topic. To interpret these numbers, the "Numerical Codes for Topical Categories" (page 2.1) must be consulted. The geometric code permits discrimination within this compressed format of all combinations of subcategories of each topic. The code numbers "1," "2," and "4" represent the specifically coded subcategories, and a (unique) sum of the combination of these numbers (i.e., "3," "5," "6," "7") appears where more than one subcategory applies. A "3" thus represents the subcategories "1" and "2"; a "5" represents subcategories

"2" and "3"; a "6" represents subcategories "2" and "4"; and a "7" represents subcategories "1," "2," and "4." The code numbers "8" and "9," which are both designated as "Other" in the "Numerical Codes for Topical Categories" actually have different meanings as they appear after a topical code category in the STUDY DESCRIPTIONS. An "8" signifies that all of the subcategories of the topical category, as well as additional items relevant to the topic, appear in the study. A "9" signifies that the study contains some information relevant to the topical category, but that items are not subsumed by any of the subcategories.

Explanation of Study Descriptions Output

\*Numbers correspond to those appearing on the example (page 3.5)

1. ID number of survey.

1a. Author number.--Arbitrarily assigned

1b. Study number.--If first digit = "X," an arbitrarily assigned number; otherwise number used by originator.

2. Author.--Name of the institution or individual that conducted the survey.

3. Year.--Date of the survey. If this date was not available, the publication date of the document: "19XX" signifies that (1) the study was not completed at the time of our inventory; or (2) no information as to date was available.

4. How reported.--Indicates how extensively the criminology-relevant data were reported in the sources available for inventory. Reporting is depicted as "ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE," "DETAILED REPORTS AVAILABLE," "CURSORY REPORTS AVAILABLE," or "NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE."

5. Criminological focus.--Surveys having a direct criminological focus or which included a large number of crime-related items are

described by the phrase "THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT." The descriptions of surveys which contain only a few criminological items begin with the phrase "RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS."

6. Type of survey.--Distinguishes between special study surveys and periodic opinion poll surveys; the former are labeled "SPECIAL STUDY" and the latter "OPINION POLL."

7. Sample scope.--The boundary definitions of the population sampled for the survey ("NATIONAL SAMPLE," "STATE SAMPLE," etc.).

8. Sample type.--Specifies the sampling procedure used ("PROBABILITY," "PURPOSIVE," etc.).

9. Special population sampled.--Indicates whether the sampling frame for the survey was the general adult population only ("OF ADULT POPULATION") or specifically included a special population (minorities, juveniles, etc.).

10. Sample N.--Indicates the range within which the sample size of the survey fell.

11. Crime and justice topical coverage.

11a. General topic.

11b. Specific subtopic of 11a.--Third-order categories in "Numerical Codes for Topical Categories" (Reference Tool 1) must be consulted to interpret. These are additive codes. If entry is "1," "2," or "4," survey questions dealt only with that single subtopic.

The following numbers indicate combinations:

"3"--subcategories "1," and "2" apply;

"5"--subcategories "1," and "4";

"6"--subcategories "2," and "4";

"7"--subcategories "1," "2," and "4" all apply;

"8"--a subcategory of the general topic not specifically coded as well as all of the above apply.

The entry "9"--signifies that only a subcategory not specifically coded applies.

12. Correlative variables.--Items in the survey which do not deal with crime or justice, but which may figure in correlative analyses with the latter. For the two categories of such items depicted as "PSYCHOLOGICAL" and "MICROSOCIAL," there is an indication of whether the survey included or is known to have included "FEW" or "MANY." The use of survey items categorized as "SOCIOECONOMIC" is described as "FEW," "STANDARD," or "EXTENSIVE," and that of "POLITICAL" items as "FEW," "MANY NATIONAL," "MANY LOCAL," or "MANY NATIONAL AND LOCAL." If the category of correlative variables does not appear, there were no known questions of this type in the survey.

13. External data.--If the conduct or analysis of the survey involved the integration of survey data and data from an external source (e.g., documentary records on respondents, interviews with officials for purposes of comparison with general public respondents) the phrase "METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA" appears here; otherwise, the space is blank.

14. Documents on survey.--This final section presents abbreviated publication information regarding all reports based on the survey data which were available to us. A textual summary of each document can be found in the CONVENTIONAL ABSTRACTS section, arranged alphabetically by author. In most instances, there will be no reference to documents emanating from the periodic public opinion polls. However, those interested in more information on a poll can refer to the POLL QUESTIONS section where texts of crime-related questions used are provided.

Illustration of Study Descriptions Output

1															
1a	1b	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		
999	x999	Crime Research, Inc.	1964												
9		10		11		12		13		14					
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS															
11a		11b													
POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES		(2)		CAPITAL PUNISHMENT		----- (1)		SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES		----- (4)					
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS		----- (5)		SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES		----- (3)									
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON															
PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY)		MICROSOCIAL (FEW)		SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)		POLITICAL (FEW)									
METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA															
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE															

CRIME RESEARCH, INC., PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE--FINAL REPORT, WASHINGTON, D.C., CRIME RESEARCH, INC., 1971.

SMITH, SALLY, SUSAN JONES, AND MAUREEN BROWN, FEAR OF CRIME AND ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE, J OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH, IV, 4, 1971 PP 99-119.

REFERENCE TOOL 2  
STUDIES LISTED IN ORDER OF ID NUMBER

- 020 Barton, Allen  
X001 The Jury Project
- 022 Bureau of Applied Social Research  
X001 The Merchants of Harlem
- 023 Bureau of Business Research and Service  
X001 Study of Drug Use among High School Students
- 024 Bureau of Governmental Research and Service  
X001 Survey of the General Public in the Eugene-Springfield Area
- 025 Gollin, Albert  
0508 "Dynamics of Participation in the March on Washington"
- 026 Survey Research Centre  
X001 Study of Factors Associated with Stealing by London Boys
- 027 Center for Community Development  
X001 Study of Police-Community Relations in Peoria
- 028 Center for Urban Education  
X001 "Five Scales of Juvenile Misconduct"  
X002 "Community Attitudes in Bedford-Stuyvesant"
- 029 Clark, John P.  
X001 "Isolation of the Police"  
X002 "Socio-Economic Class and Area as Correlates of Illegal Behavior Among Juveniles"
- 030 The Commission of Inquiry for the Administration of Justice on Criminal and Penal Matters  
X001 The Police, Volume 1  
X002 Criminal Justice, Volume 1  
X003 Criminal Justice, Volume 3
- 031 Coombs, Clyde H.  
X001 "Thurstone's Measurement of Social Values Revisited Forty Years Later"
- 032 Marx, Gary T.  
X001 "Citizen Mobilization Around Issues of Crime and Law Enforcement Justice"  
X002 Protest and Prejudice
- 033 Detroit Free Press  
X001 A Survey of Attitudes of Detroit Negroes After the Riot of 1967  
X002 Return to 12th Street

- 034 Dow, Thomas  
X001 "The Role of Identification in Conditioning Public Attitude  
Toward the Offender"
- 035 D.C. Committee on the Administration of Justice Under Emergency  
Conditions  
X001 Justice in Time of Crisis
- 036 Greenberg, Edward S.  
X001 Study of Children and the Political System
- 037 Elliott, Delbert S.  
X001 "Delinquency, Dropout and the Social Milieu of the High School"
- 039 Funkhouser, G. Ray  
X001 Psychology Today Poll: "Your Thoughts on Crime and Punishment"
- 040 Furstenberg, Frank F., Jr.  
X001 "Public Reaction to Crime in the Streets"
- 041 Gamson, William  
X001 "Police Violence and its Public Support"
- 042 Governmental Research Bureau  
X001 Law Enforcement Attitudes Study
- 043 Nye, F. Ivan  
X001 "Socioeconomic Status and Delinquent Behavior"  
"Extent of Unrecorded Juvenile Delinquency"
- 044 Rand Corporation  
0473 A Crisis of Ambiguity--Pegasus Questionnaire  
1473 A Crisis of Ambiguity--Congressional Questionnaire  
2473 A Crisis of Ambiguity--Economists' Questionnaire
- 045 Institute for Business and Community Development  
X001 Problems of Small Businesses in Richmond, Virginia
- 047 Institute of Government  
X001 Douglas Police Department Survey
- 048 Institute for Community Studies  
X001 Evaluation of the Community Action Program of Kansas City, Missouri  
X002 A Study of Problems and Potentials of Older People
- 049 Institute of Governmental Affairs  
0251 Factors Contributing to the Police Image and Police-Community  
Relations in Four Wisconsin Cities
- 050 Institute for Local Self Government  
X001 "Criminal Victimization in Maricopa County"

- 051 Institute for Research in Social Sciences  
X001 Survey of Washington, D.C. Teenagers
- 052 Institute for Social Research  
0136 National Survey of Youth  
5379 Attitudes and Values Regarding Violence  
X001 Youth in Transition  
X002 Youth Look at National Problems
- 053 Institute of Urban Studies  
X001 Crossroads Community Study for Dallas, Texas
- 054 Iowa Urban Community Research Center  
0006 Survey #6--Ottumwa  
0011 Survey #11--Davenport
- 055 Joint Center for Urban Studies of MIT and Harvard  
X001 Boston Area Study--1969  
X002 Boston Area Study--1970
- 056 Joint Urban Sciences Information Institute  
X001 Community Information Process and Demonstration Project Proposal
- 057 Durea, Mervin A.  
X001 "An Experimental Study of Attitudes Toward Juvenile Delinquency"
- 058 Lentz, William P.  
X001 "Social Status and Attitudes Toward Delinquency Control"
- 059 McCaghy, Charles H.  
1896 "Public Attitudes Toward City Police in a Middle-Sized Northern City"
- 060 National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders  
X001 Survey of residents in 15 American cities  
X002 Survey of occupational groups in 15 American cities--Core Questionnaire  
X003 Survey of occupational groups in 15 American cities--Retail Merchants Questionnaire  
X004 "Who Riots? A Study of Participation in the 1967 Riots."
- 061 Akman, Dogan D.  
X001 "Towards the Measurement of Criminality in Canada"
- 062 Parker, Howard A.  
X001 "Juvenile Court Actions and Public Response"
- 063 Political Research Institute  
X001 Study of Florida High School Students
- 064 National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence  
X001 Violence and the Media

- 066 Playboy  
X001 "Playboy's Student Survey"
- 067 Pock, John C.  
8167 Attitudes Toward Civil Liberties among High School Seniors
- 068 Laurence, Joan  
X001 "White Socialization: Black Reality"
- 069 Regional and Urban Development Studies and Services  
0003 East St. Louis--The End of a Decade
- 070 Reiss, Albert J.  
X001 "The Distribution of Juvenile Delinquency in the Social Class Structure"
- 071 Resource Management Corporation  
0026 Black Buyer Survey  
0030 Black Buyer II Survey
- 072 Roper Research Associates  
X001 Louisville Study  
X002 Study of College Seniors, Freshmen and Alumni
- 073 Rose, Arnold M.  
X001 "Does the Punishment Fit the Crime? A Study in Social Valuation"
- 074 Makela, Klaus  
X001 "Public Sense of Justice and Judicial Practice"
- 075 Blom, Raimo  
X001 "National Confidence in the Judiciary"  
X002 "Public Opinion About the Functioning of Social Institutions"  
X003 "Contextual Differentiation of Penal Demands and Expectations with Regards to Justice"
- 076 Small Business Administration  
9114 Study of Crime against Small Business
- 077 Survey Research Center (University of California)  
7010 Los Angeles Metropolitan Area Study
- 079 Survey Research Laboratory  
0390 "Citizen Reaction to Public Officials"  
1390 "Study of Citizen Attitudes"  
0318 1967 Milwaukee Civil Disturbance Study

- 080 Ramirez, Albert  
X001 Birmingham Community Survey, 1967  
X002 Birmingham Community Survey, 1969
- 081 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice  
0001 Report on a Pilot Study in the District of Columbia on Victimization and Attitudes Toward Law Enforcement (BSSR)  
0002 Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: A Report of a National Survey (NORC)  
0003 Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas--General public questionnaire (University of Michigan)  
0013 Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas--Businesses and Organizations Questionnaire (University of Michigan)  
0004 The Police and the Community (University of California, Berkeley)  
0005 A National Survey of Police and Community Relations (Michigan State U.)  
X001 Wincanton: The Politics of Corruption
- 082 Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
X001 Pilot Cities Victimization Survey  
X002 Study of Public's Attitude Toward Portland Police Bureau  
0052 "The Cincinnati Police-Juvenile Attitude Project"  
0207 Detection of Potential Community Violence
- 083 Beardwood, R.  
X001 "The New Negro Mood"
- 084 Urban Affairs Center  
X001 Model City Analysis Project
- 085 Urban Institute  
7072 "The Beat Commander"
- 086 Gibbons, Don C.  
X001 Law and Society Study  
X002 "Crime and Punishment: A Study in Social Attitudes"  
X003 "Who Knows What About Corrections?"
- 087 Landis, Judson R.  
X001 "Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Value Orientation and Opportunity Awareness"
- 088 Donald, Ernest P.  
X001 "Self Concept and Delinquency Proneness"
- 089 Bouma, Donald  
X001 Kids and Cops: A Study in Mutual Hostility

- 090 Easton, David  
X001 Study of Children in the Political System
- 091 Kutschinsky, Berl  
X001 On the Construction of SIKOL  
X002 "Law and Education: Some Aspects of Scandinavian Studies into  
the General Sense of Justice"  
X003 Study of Sex Crimes and Pornography in Copenhagen
- 092 Almond, Gabriel A.  
X001 The Civic Culture
- 093 Levy, Sheldon G.  
X001 "The Psychology of Political Activity"
- 094 Sellin, Thorsten  
X001 The Measurement of Delinquency
- 095 Spaeth, Joe  
X001 "Public Reaction to College Student Protests"
- 096 Bureau of Governmental Research  
X001 Nevada Public Opinion Survey
- 097 Greenstein, Fred I.  
X001 Children and Politics
- 098 Dorn, Dean  
X001 "A Partial Test of the Delinquency Continuum Typology"
- 099 Center for Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections  
X001 Police-Community Relations in Granite City, Illinois
- 100 Hirsch, Herbert  
X001 "A Note on Negro-White Differences in Attitudes toward the  
Supreme Court"
- 101 Pinard, Maurice  
X001 "Processes of Recruitment in the Sit-In Movement"
- 102 Shoham, Shlomo  
X001 "An Analysis of Delinquents and Nondelinquents in Israel"
- 103 Boggs, Sarah L.  
X001 "Formal and Informal Crime Control"
- 104 Anttila, Inkeri  
X001 "Unrecorded Criminality in Finland"
- 105 Murphy, Walter F.  
X001 "Public Opinion and Supreme Court: The Goldwater Campaign"

- 106 Great Britain Royal Commission on the Police  
X001 Survey of Relations Between the Police and the Public
- 107 Berrien, F.K.  
X001 Values and Public Dissent
- 108 Reckless, Walter  
X001 "Gradients in Attitudes toward Law, Courts, and Police"  
X002 "Attitudes Toward Law Enforcement in Greece and the U.S."  
X003 "A Comparative Study of Puerto Rican Attitudes Toward the Legal System Dealing with Crime"  
X004 "Self-Concept as an Insulator Against Delinquency"
- 109 Forward, John R.  
X001 "Internal-External Control and Black Militancy"
- 110 Ferdinand, Theodore N.  
X001 "Inner-city Youth, the Police, the Juvenile Court, and Justice"
- 111 Goode, Erich  
X001 "Multiple Drug Use Among Marijuana Smokers"
- 112 Ransford, H. Edward  
X001 "Isolation, Powerlessness, and Violence: A Study of Attitudes and Participation in the Watts Riot"
- 113 Crissman, Paul  
X001 "Temporal Change and Sexual Difference in Moral Judgments"
- 114 Tapp, June L.  
X001 "Persuasion to Virtue: A Preliminary Statement"  
X002 "A Child's Garden of Law and Order"
- 115 Conklin, John E.  
X001 "Dimensions of Community Response to the Crime Problem"
- 116 Erickson, Maynard L.  
X001 "Class Position, Peers, and Delinquency"
- 117 Brink, William  
X001 Black and White--Questionnaire for Blacks  
X002 Black and White--Questionnaire for Whites
- 118 Rettig, Salomon  
X001 "Some Observations on the Moral Ideology of First and Second Generation Collective and Non-Collective Settlers in Israel"  
X002 "Changes in Moral Values Among College Students"

- 119 Chappell, Duncan  
X001 "Australian Attitudes to the Police: A Pilot Study"  
X002 Study of Public Attitudes Toward Crime  
X003 "Police in Australia"  
X004 "Community Health Project Questionnaire"
- 120 Institute of Government and Public Affairs  
X001 Questionnaire for Blacks  
X002 Questionnaire for Whites  
X003 Questionnaire for Merchants
- 121 Butler, Edgar  
X001 Evaluation of Community Services Unit, 1968  
X002 Evaluation of Community Services Unit, 1967
- 122 Jensen, Gary F.  
X001 "'Crime Doesn't Pay': Correlates of a Shared Misunderstanding"
- 123 Soule, John W.  
X001 "Amateurs and Professionals: A Study of Delegates to the  
1968 Democratic National Convention"
- 124 Hirschi, Travis  
X001 Study of Delinquency
- 125 Polk, Kenneth  
X001 "Class Strain and Rebellion Among Adolescents"
- 126 Cahalan, Don  
X001 "A Multivariate Analysis of the Correlates of Drinking-  
Related Problems in a Community Study"
- 127 Aldrich, Howard  
X001 "The Effect of Civil Disorders on Small Business in the  
Inner City"
- 128 Hahn, Harlan  
X001 Survey conducted in Detroit after the 1967 riot
- 129 Hindelang, Michael J.  
X001 "The Commitment of Delinquents to Their Misdeeds: Do  
Delinquents Drift?"
- 130 Salem, Richard G.  
X001 "Severity of Formal Sanctions as a Deterrent to Deviant  
Behavior"
- 131 McDonald, Lynn  
X001 Social Class and Delinquency

- 132 Bayley, David H.  
X001 Minorities and the Police: Confrontation in America
- 133 McCord, William  
X001 "Negro Opinions in Three Riot Cities"
- 134 Lykke, Arthur F.  
X001 "Attitude of Bonding Companies Toward Probationers and Parolees"
- 135 Robinson, John P.  
X001 "Public Reaction to Political Protest: Chicago 1968"
- 136 Columbia University School of Social Work  
X001 Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation project: Personal and Social Inventory  
X002 Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation project: Businessmen's Questionnaire  
X003 Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation project: Community Leaders' Questionnaire  
X004 Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation project: Community Resident Questionnaire  
X005 Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation project: Criminal Evaluation Questionnaire
- 137 Corman, P.  
X001 "Le Droit de la Jeunesse vu par de Jeunes Etudiants"
- 138 Dentler, Robert  
X001 "The Family and Early Adolescent Conformity and Deviance"  
X002 "Social Correlates of Early Adolescent Theft"
- 139 Ostrom, Elinor  
X001 "Does Local Community Control of Police Make a Difference?"  
X002 "Institutional Arrangements and the Police"
- 140 Harold Lewis Malt Associates  
X001 Park Usage Survey
- 141 Fris, Drs. T  
X001 "Attitudes about Crime and Criminals"
- 142 Tubinger Wickert Institut  
X001 "Attitude of the Public to the Police"
- 143 Hoekema, J.  
X001 "Does the Public Recognize a Difference between Detention and Imprisonment?"
- 144 Middendorf, W.  
X001 "Sentencing from the Layman's Point of View"

- 145 Government Social Survey  
X001 Crime and Criminals Study
- 146 The Research and Training Institute  
X001 "Studies of High School Students who Have Been Victims of  
Crime: Several Analytical Investigations from the Viewpoint  
of Criminology"
- 147 Rackham, Neil  
X001 "The Crime Cut Campaign"
- 148 Biles, David  
X001 "Attitude Survey on Crime and Punishment"
- 149 Fields, James M.  
X001 "The Sample Cluster: A Neglected Data Source"
- 150 Kaupen, Wolfgang  
X001 "Knowledge and Opinion of Law and Legal Institutions in the  
Federal Republic of Germany"
- 151 Van Houtte, Jean  
X001 Study of Knowledge and Opinion About Law
- 152 Dohrenwend, Barbara Snell  
X001 "An Experimental Study of Directive Interviewing"
- 153 Quensel, Stephan  
X001 "Delinquency Propensity Scales for Male Youths"
- 154 Bergersen, Brit  
X001 "The Use of Marihuana and Hashish Among Youth in Oslo"
- 155 Zeldenrust-Noordanus, M.  
X001 Images of Probation and Aftercare
- 156 Hink, U.  
X001 "The Criminogenic Effect of Remand in Custody"
- 157 Neises, G.  
X001 "Child Delinquency"
- 158 Meilof-Oonk, S.  
X001 Opinions on Homosexuality. A Study on Image Formation and  
Attitudes in the Adult Dutch Population
- 159 Hauge, R.  
X001 "Time or Money"

- 160 Podgorecki, Adam  
X001 Study of Polish Attitudes Toward the Law
- 161 Havelin, Arnold  
X001 "Political Attitudes towards Homosexuals and Homosexuality"
- 162 Cantril, A.H.  
X001 Hopes and Fears of the American People
- 163 Kohn, Melvin  
X001 "Bureaucratic Man: A Portrait and Interpretations"
- 164 Nettler, Gwynn  
X001 "Antisocial Sentiment and Criminality"
- 165 Goffin, Pierre  
X001 "A Sounding of Opinion"
- 166 Goodwin, Leonard  
X001 "Work Orientations of the Underemployed Poor: Report on a Pilot Study"  
X002 WIN Study: WIN Trainees' questionnaire  
X003 WIN Study: Comparison group questionnaire  
X004 WIN Study: WIN Staff members' questionnaire
- 167 Eysenck, H.  
X001 "Primary Social Attitudes"
- 168 Hartmann, G.  
X001 "The Differential Validity of Items in a Liberalism-Conservatism Test"
- 169 Lentz, Theodore  
X001 C-R Opinionnaire Test Manual
- 170 McClosky, Herbert  
X001 "Consensus and Ideology in American Politics"
- 171 Noble, Louis  
X001 "A Study of the Attitudes of College Students towards Civil Rights"
- 172 Schuman, Howard  
X001 "Prejudice and the Norm of Rationality"  
(article and questionnaire)
- 173 Adorno, Theodore  
X001 "Questionnaire--The Ethnocentrism (E) Scale"  
X002 "Questionnaire--California F Scale"

- 174 Bosworth, C.  
X001 "A Study of the Development and the Validation of a Measure of Citizens' Attitudes toward Progress and Game Variables Related Thereto"
- 175 Matthews, D.R.  
X001 Negroes and the New Southern Politics
- 176 Webster, H.  
X001 "A New Instrument for Studying Authoritarianism in Personality"
- 177 Gurin, Patricia  
X001 "Internal-External Control in the Motivational Dynamics of Negro Youth"
- 178 Christie, R.  
X001 "The New Left and Its Ideology"
- 179 Comrey, Andrew  
X001 "Measurement of Radicalism-Conservatism"  
(Article and questionnaire)
- 180 Scott, William  
X001 "Questionnaire--Personal Value Scale"
- 181 Bales, R.  
X001 "Questionnaire--Value Profile Scale"
- 182 MacNaughton-Smith, Peter  
X001 "First Steps in an Empirical Study of the Nature of Real and Imaginary Crime"
- 183 The Commission on Obscenity and Pornography  
X001 "Public Attitudes Toward and Experience With Erotic Materials"  
(article and methodological report)  
X002 "Westchester College Students' Views on Pornography"  
X003 "Moral Reasoning about Sexual Dilemmas"  
X004 "College Students' Attitudes on Pornography"
- 184 Stover, Robert  
X001 "Obedience Toward Law Viewed From a Symbolic Interactionist Framework"
- 185 Balch, George  
X001 "Multiple Indicators in Survey Research"
- 186 University of Michigan (Detroit Area Study)  
X001 Form A Questionnaire  
X002 Form B Questionnaire
- 187 Aberbach, Joel D.  
X001 "Political Trust and Racial Ideology"

- 188 Opinion Research Corporation  
X001 White and Negro Attitudes Toward Race Related Issues and Activities  
(questionnaire and article)
- 189 Luby, Elliot  
X001 "Characteristics of Riot Participants"
- 190 Smigel, Erwin  
X001 "Public Attitudes Toward Stealing as Related to the Size  
of the Victim Organization"
- 191 Gold, Martin  
X001 Delinquent Behavior in an American City
- 192 Rosenberg, Bernard  
X001 The Varieties of Delinquent Experience

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

001-1357 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES 1964  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (9) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (3)  
 CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

001-1635 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (7) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (5)  
 CORRECTIONS----- (1) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (2) CRIMINAL LAW----- (1)  
 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (1) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (3) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (7)  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5) VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

001-X001 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES 1970  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (5) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

001-X002 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES 1969  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (3) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2)  
 RIGHTS ISSUES----- (9)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

001-X003 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES 1969  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

001-X004 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES 1968  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (9) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

## STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
001-X005 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF-----{(1) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1968	WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
001-X006 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF-----{(1) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1968	WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
001-X007 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF-----{(2) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1967	WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
001-X008 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS-----{(4) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1967	WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
001-X009 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES-----{(1) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1965	WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
001-X010 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-----{(2) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1964	WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
001-X012 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.	1964	WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),

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COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(3)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

001-X013 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES 1964  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(3)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

001-X014 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES 1967  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(5) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(1) POLICE: PERSONNEL------(2)  
COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(6) LAWYERS------(2) CORRECTIONS------(7)  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(3) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(2)  
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(5) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(7) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(4)  
MASS MEDIA------(1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(4) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME------(1)  
OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME------(4)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

HARRIS, LOUIS, CHANGING PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME AND CORRECTIONS, FEDERAL PROBATION,XXXII,1968 PP 9-16.

HARRIS, LOUIS AND ASSOCIATES, THE PUBLIC LOOKS AT CRIME AND CORRECTIONS, WASHINGTON DC, JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL  
MANPOWER AND TRAINING, FEBRUARY 1968.

001-X015 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES 1971  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

001-X016 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES 1965  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(4)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

001-X017 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES 1965  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(5)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

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001-X018 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES---(2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (FEW)

001-X019 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(4) JURIES------(2) CRIMINAL LAW------(1)  
 SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES-----(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (FEW)

001-X020 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(5) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (FEW)

001-X021 LOUIS HARRIS & ASSOCIATES 1967  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: PERSONNEL------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (FEW)

002-0489 GALLUP 1952  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 PERSONAL DUTIES------(2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0616 GALLUP 1959  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 WEAPONS------(3)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0634 GALLUP 1960  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

## STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (4) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (2)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0675 GALLUP 1963  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (5) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (4)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0681 GALLUP 1963  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
WEAPONS----- (2)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0689 GALLUP 1964  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (3)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0691 GALLUP 1964  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
PERSONAL DUTIES----- (3)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0695 GALLUP 1964  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIMINAL LAW----- (1) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0698 GALLUP 1964  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0699 GALLUP 1964

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES------(1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(5)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0704 GALLUP 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 WEAPONS------(3)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0706 GALLUP 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0709 GALLUP 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(4) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(1) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(2)  
 CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(1) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(3)  
 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(1) MASS MEDIA------(9)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0717 GALLUP 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(1) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(2)  
 CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES------(1) WEAPONS------(2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0718 GALLUP 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: PERSONNEL------(9) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(4) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(9)  
 CRIMINAL LAW------(1) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(4) VICTIM REIMBURSEMENT------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0719 GALLUP 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

OF ADULT POPULATION	N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS-----	(6)		
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
002-0728 GALLUP	1966		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL	WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---	(1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES-----	(1)	
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
002-0731 GALLUP	1966		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL	WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF-----	(1) RIGHTS ISSUES-----	(9)	
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
002-0733 GALLUP	1966		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL	WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---	(1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES-----	(1) WEAPONS-----	(2)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
002-0735 GALLUP	1966		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL	WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---	(1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES-----	(1)	
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
002-0736 GALLUP	1966		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL	WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---	(1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES-----	(1)	
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
002-0740 GALLUP	1967		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL	WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---	(1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES-----	(1)	
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

002-0745 GALLUP 1967  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(4) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0747 GALLUP 1967  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(5) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(5)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0748 GALLUP 1967  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(5)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0749 GALLUP 1967  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(4) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(1) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1)  
 CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES------(1) WEAPONS------(2)  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0753 GALLUP 1967  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0756 GALLUP 1968  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0757 GALLUP 1968  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1)  
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (2)  
OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME----- (4)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (2) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2)  
PERSONAL DUTIES----- (2) VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (6)

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0761 GALLUP 1968  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0764 GALLUP 1968  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (5)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0765 GALLUP 1968  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0766 GALLUP 1968  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0767 GALLUP 1968  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (1)  
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (4)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-0768 GALLUP 1968  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (1)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
002-0769	GALLUP CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1968 CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES-----	(PROBABILITY), (1)
002-0770	GALLUP CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1968 CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES-----	(PROBABILITY), (1)
002-0771	GALLUP CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1968 CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES-----	(PROBABILITY), (2)
002-0772	GALLUP CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS POLICE: PERSONNEL----- CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1968 CAMPUS DISORDERS-----	(PROBABILITY), (1)
002-0773	GALLUP CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- CRIMINAL LAW----- ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(4) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1968 CORRECTIONS----- RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- CORRECTIONS----- CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES-----	(PROBABILITY), (2) (1) (1) (5)
002-0775	GALLUP CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1969 CAMPUS DISORDERS-----	(PROBABILITY), (5)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

002-X001	GALLUP	1968		
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),	
	INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=OVER 1,000.			
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
	CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (2)			
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
002-X002	GALLUP	1965		
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),	
	INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=OVER 1,000.			
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
	CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (2)			
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
002-X003	GALLUP	1960		
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),	
	INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=OVER 1,000.			
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
	CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (2)			
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
002-X004	GALLUP	1969		
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
	CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (2)			
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
002-X005	GALLUP	1969		
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
	COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (1)			
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
002-X006	GALLUP	1969		
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
	RIGHTS ISSUES----- (2)			
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
002-X007	GALLUP	1969		
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
	SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (2)			

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-X008 GALLUP

1970

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE

(PROBABILITY),

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-X009 GALLUP

1971

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

(TYPE UNKNOWN)

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (2)

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (6)

CORRECTIONS----- (3)

CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (4)

SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (5)

CAMPUS DISORDERS----- (9)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5)

JURIES----- (2)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (7)

RIGHTS ISSUES----- (2)

ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (3)

SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (2)

POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (1)

LAWYERS----- (2)

CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (1)

CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (1)

SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (1)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

NEWSWEEK, THE PUBLIC-A HARD LINE, NEWSWEEK, MARCH 8, 1971.

SOCIOECON (FEW)

POLITICAL (FEW)

002-X010 GALLUP

1963

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE

(PROBABILITY),

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-X011 GALLUP

1965

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE

(PROBABILITY),

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (1)

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-X012 GALLUP

1965

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE

(PROBABILITY),

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-X013 GALLUP

1965

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE

(PROBABILITY),

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (2)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-X014 GALLUP

1965

CUSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (2) JURIES----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-X015 GALLUP

1965

CUSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-X016 GALLUP

1966

CUSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (4)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-X017 GALLUP

1966

CUSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (1) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (2)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-X018 GALLUP

1966

CUSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-X019 GALLUP

1970

CUSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CAMPUS DISORDERS----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

002-X020 GALLUP 1970  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-X021 GALLUP 1970  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2)  
 CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (2) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (1) CAMPUS DISORDERS----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-X022 GALLUP 1970  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (9) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (1)  
 CAMPUS DISORDERS----- (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-X023 GALLUP 1970  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (4) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (1)  
 CAMPUS DISORDERS----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-X024 GALLUP 1971  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (4) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (9)  
 RIGHTS ISSUES----- (9) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (3) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (9)  
 SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (3)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

002-X025 GALLUP 1971  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (3)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

- 002-X026 GALLUP 1971  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES---(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
- 002-X027 GALLUP 1971  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES------(1) WEAPONS------(2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
- 003-X001 YANKELOVICH 1969  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
 N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(9) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(7) SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES------(1)  
 PERSONAL DUTIES------(4) MASS MEDIA------(2) CAMPUS DISORDERS------(7)  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(7) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES---(3)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 MICROSOCIAL (MANY) SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 YANKELOVICH, DANIEL, GENERATIONS APART, FOR CBS NEWS, 1969.
- 003-X002 YANKELOVICH 1968  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N UNKNOWN.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 YANKELOVICH, DANIEL, WHAT THEY BELIEVE, FORTUNE, JANUARY 1969 PP 70.
- 004-X001 DES MOINES METRO 1970  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(3) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(3) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS------(1)  
 POLICE: PERSONNEL------(1) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(6) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(9)  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(2) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(5) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(3)  
 WEAPONS------(5) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)
- 005-0192 MINNESOTA POLL 1960  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES-----(1)	JURIES------(2)	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(1)
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1)	RIGHTS ISSUES------(9)	SELF-REPORTED DELICTS------(4)
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES---(1)		
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		
PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)	MICROSOCIAL (FEW)	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)
		POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0213 MINNESOTA POLL 1962  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(1) JURIES------(2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(1)  
 CRIMINAL LAW------(1) RIGHTS ISSUES------(9) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES---(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0243 MINNESOTA POLL 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(9) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES---(2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0244 MINNESOTA POLL 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0245 MINNESOTA POLL 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 PERSONAL DUTIES------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0247 MINNESOTA POLL 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 MASS MEDIA------(6)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0248 MINNESOTA POLL 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL LAW------(1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0249 MINNESOTA POLL 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (9) VICTIM REIMBURSEMENT----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0250 MINNESOTA POLL 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL LAW----- (2) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

005-0251 MINNESOTA POLL 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (5) JURIES----- (2) RIGHTS ISSUES----- (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

005-0253 MINNESOTA POLL 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (4) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (9)  
 SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0255 MINNESOTA POLL 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1) VICTIM REIMBURSEMENT----- (1) VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (6)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0257 MINNESOTA POLL 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (4) LAWYERS----- (9)  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (9) RIGHTS ISSUES----- (5)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0258 MINNESOTA POLL 1966

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

005-0263 MINNESOTA POLL 1967  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RIGHTS ISSUES----- (9) WEAPONS----- (6) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

005-0264 MINNESOTA POLL 1967  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CORRECTIONS----- (3) RIGHTS ISSUES----- (2) MASS MEDIA----- (6)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0265 MINNESOTA POLL 1967  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0266 MINNESOTA POLL 1967  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (9) COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES----- (4) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2)  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (9)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0267 MINNESOTA POLL 1967  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL LAW----- (9) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0268 MINNESOTA POLL 1967  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0269 MINNESOTA POLL 1967  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (3) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1)

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RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS-----	(5)		
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
005-0271 MINNESOTA POLL	1967		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=500-999.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES-----	(1)		
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
005-0273 MINNESOTA POLL	1968		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=500-999.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS-----	(1)	SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES-----	(1) PERSONAL DUTIES-----
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS-----	(1)		(4)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
005-0274 MINNESOTA POLL	1968		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=500-999.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-----	(1)	CRIMINAL LAW-----	(2) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES-----
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			(4)
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
005-0276 MINNESOTA POLL	1968		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=500-999.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF-----	(2)	CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES-----	(1) WEAPONS-----
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			(2)
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
005-0277 MINNESOTA POLL	1968		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=500-999.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES-----	(1)	CRIMINAL LAW-----	(1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF-----
CAMPUS DISORDERS-----	(1)	RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS-----	(1) VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES-----
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			(4)
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
005-0278 MINNESOTA POLL	1968		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=500-999.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF-----	(2)	CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF-----	(1) RIGHTS ISSUES-----
WEAPONS-----	(3)		(9)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0281 MINNESOTA POLL 1968  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (2) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0283 MINNESOTA POLL 1968  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (2) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (2) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0284 MINNESOTA POLL 1969  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (1) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (2)  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2)  
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (3) WEAPONS----- (2)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0285 MINNESOTA POLL 1969  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (9) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIMINAL LAW----- (2)  
CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (4) SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (4)  
CAMPUS DISORDERS----- (5)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

005-0289 MINNESOTA POLL 1969  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(1) SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (4) WEAPONS----- (2)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

005-0292 MINNESOTA POLL 1969  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIMINAL LAW----- (1) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (4)  
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (3)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

## POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

005-0294 MINNESOTA POLL 1970  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (1) SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (1) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4)  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (1) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

## SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

## POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

005-0295 MINNESOTA POLL 1970  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (3) CRIMINAL LAW----- (4) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2)  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (5) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1)  
 SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

## SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

## POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

005-0297 MINNESOTA POLL 1970  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CORRECTIONS----- (3) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (3) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2)  
 CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES CN

## SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

## POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-0298 MINNESOTA POLL 1970  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (1) CORRECTIONS----- (9) CRIMINAL LAW----- (1)  
 CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1) SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (4)  
 CAMPUS DISORDERS----- (1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (7)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

## SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

## POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-X001 MINNESOTA POLL 1963  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

## SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

## POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

005-X002 MINNESOTA POLL 1968  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (1)

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CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
006-0187 IOWA POLL	1967		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),			
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (3)	RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)		
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)
006-0188 IOWA POLL	1967		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),			
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1)	COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (1)	CRIMINAL LAW----- (1)	
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (2)	RIGHTS ISSUES----- (5)	SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (4)	
SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (4)			
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)
006-X001 IOWA POLL	1971		
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),			
OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
RIGHTS ISSUES----- (2)			
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
006-X002 IOWA POLL	1971		
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),			
OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (4)			
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
007-1327 TEXAS POLL	1960		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)			
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (9)	RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (2)		
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)
007-1386 TEXAS POLL	1960		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)			
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (2)			
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

007-1532	TEXAS POLL	1962		
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (9)	CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (2)		
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
007-X001	TEXAS POLL	1965		
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
	CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (1)			
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
007-X002	TEXAS POLL	1963		
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
	RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (2)			
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
007-X003	TEXAS POLL	1964		
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
	ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(1)			
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
007-X004	TEXAS POLL	1964		
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
	RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (2)			
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
007-X005	TEXAS POLL	1964		
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
	CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2)	JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1)		
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
007-X006	TEXAS POLL	1965		
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
	ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(1)			

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

007-X007 TEXAS POLL 1965  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(9) MASS MEDIA------(2)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

007-X008 TEXAS POLL 1967  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

007-X009 TEXAS POLL 1967  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(5)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

007-X010 TEXAS POLL 1967  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CORRECTIONS------(2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(5)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

007-X011 TEXAS POLL 1971  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

008-0385 CALIFORNIA POLL 1963  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT------(1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES------(1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

008-0486 CALIFORNIA POLL 1965  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

OF ADULT POPULATION COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT-----(1) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	N=OVER 1,000.			
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
008-0502 CALIFORNIA POLL CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1965	WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
008-0503 CALIFORNIA POLL CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (2) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1965	WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
008-0541 CALIFORNIA POLL CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS WEAPONS----- (3) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1966	WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
008-0542 CALIFORNIA POLL CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (1) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1966	WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
008-0608 CALIFORNIA POLL CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS WEAPONS----- (2) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1968	WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
008-0635 CALIFORNIA POLL CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (1) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1969	WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	

## STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

008-0645 CALIFORNIA POLL	1969		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
WEAPONS-----{2}			
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
008-X001 CALIFORNIA POLL	1960		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT-----{1}			
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
008-X002 CALIFORNIA POLL	1956		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT-----{1}			
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
008-X003 CALIFORNIA POLL	1959		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT-----{1}			
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
008-X004 CALIFORNIA POLL	1967		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
CAMPUS DISORDERS-----{4}			
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
008-X005 CALIFORNIA POLL	1967		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
CRIMINAL LAW-----{1}	SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES-----{4}	SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES-----{4}	
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
008-X006 CALIFORNIA POLL	1968		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
CAMPUS DISORDERS-----{4}			

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

009-X001 DETROIT NEWS POLL 1968  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 N=500-999.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE) POLITICAL (MANY NAT & LOCAL)

009-X002 DETROIT NEWS POLL 1968  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (9)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NAT & LOCAL)

009-X003 DETROIT NEWS POLL 1969  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (5) POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (1) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

009-X004 DETROIT NEWS POLL 1969  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(2) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (9)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

010-X001 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL 1968  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CAMPUS DISORDERS----- (5) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

010-X002 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL 1968  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CAMPUS DISORDERS----- (5) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

010-X003 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL 1968  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

OF ADULT POPULATION COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (6) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	N=OVER 1,000.			
		SOCIOECON (FEW)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
010-X004 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (6) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1968		WITH STATE SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
		SOCIOECON (FEW)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
010-X005 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (1) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1969		WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
			RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (2)	CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2)
			SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (2)	
		SOCIOECON (FEW)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
010-X006 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1969		WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
			CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2)	
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
010-X007 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (4) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1969		WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
010-X008 N.Y. DAILY NEWS POLL CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (2) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1969		WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
011-0003 METRO POLL — MINNEAPOLIS CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS CORRECTIONS----- (2) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1965		WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
			SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (4)	

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (FEW)

011-0004 METRO POLL — MINNEAPOLIS 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2)  
 CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (1) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (7)  
 WEAPONS----- (6) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (FEW)

011-0005 METRO POLL — MINNEAPOLIS 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (2) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (2) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

011-0006 METRO POLL — MINNEAPOLIS 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (9) CRIMINAL LAW----- (9) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2)  
 CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (4) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (FEW)

011-0007 METRO POLL — MINNEAPOLIS 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIMINAL LAW----- (2) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (1)  
 CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (FEW)

011-0009 METRO POLL — MINNEAPOLIS 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (FEW)

011-0010 METRO POLL — MINNEAPOLIS 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (2) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (4)  
 JURIES----- (2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (2)  
 RIGHTS ISSUES----- (4) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (4)

## STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (FEW)

011-0011 METRO POLL — MINNEAPOLIS

1967

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (9) POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (3) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (9)  
CORRECTIONS----- (9) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (9)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

011-0012 METRO POLL — MINNEAPOLIS

1967

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (1) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (4) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (1)  
SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (4) VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (7)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (FEW)

011-0017 METRO POLL — MINNEAPOLIS

1968

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (2) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (FEW)

011-0018 METRO POLL — MINNEAPOLIS

1968

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (2) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (6) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)  
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (FEW)

011-0019 METRO POLL — MINNEAPOLIS

1968

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (7) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (7) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (1)  
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (2) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (1)  
WEAPONS----- (2)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (FEW)

011-0020 METRO POLL — MINNEAPOLIS

1968

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (7) POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (1) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (2)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF-----	(1)	CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES-----	(1)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (FEW)
011-0024 METRO PGLL -- MINNEAPOLIS	1969		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=500-999.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF-----	(4)	ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(6)	PERSONAL DUTIES-----
SECURITY MEASURES-----	(3)		(9)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (FEW)
011-0026 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS	1969		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=500-999.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF-----	(4)	RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS-----	(1)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (FEW)
011-0027 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS	1970		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=500-999.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF-----	(2)	CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF-----	(3)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS-----	(4)
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (FEW)
011-X001 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS	1967		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=500-999.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF-----	(1)	JUVENILE DELINQUENCY-----	(1)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES-----	(4)
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (FEW)
011-X002 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS	1967		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=500-999.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS-----	(2)		
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (FEW)
011-X003 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS	1968		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
OF ADULT POPULATION	N UNKNOWN.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF-----	(3)	POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES-----	(1)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		POLICE: PERSONNEL-----	(1)
		SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (FEW)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

- 011-X004 METRO POLL -- MINNEAPOLIS 1969  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 PERSONAL DUTIES----- (3) OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME----- (1)  
 CCRRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (FEW)
- 012-X001 SOUTH DAKOTA POLL 1967  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON
- 012-X002 SOUTH DAKOTA PCLL 1968  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH STATE SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (3)  
 CCRRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (FEW)
- 013-X001 PINELLAS POLL 1959  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (2) CRIMINAL LAW----- (2)  
 SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (FEW)
- 013-X002 PINELLAS POLL 1960  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1)  
 MASS MEDIA----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES CN  
 SOCIOECON (FEW)
- 013-X003 PINELLAS POLL 1960  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (FEW)
- 013-X004 PINELLAS POLL 1960  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

013-X005 PINELLAS POLL 1962  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1) MASS MEDIA----- (2)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

013-X006 PINELLAS POLL 1964  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

013-X007 PINELLAS POLL 1965  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (3)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

013-X008 PINELLAS POLL 1966  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
WEAPONS----- (2)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

013-X009 PINELLAS POLL 1968  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

014-0473 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS 1964  
ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (1) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (1)  
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (1) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (3)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE) POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

014-0504 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS 1966  
 ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (1) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (1)  
 SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE) POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

014-0523 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS 1968  
 ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (9) CRIMINAL LAW----- (3)  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (1) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (9)  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE) POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

014-7214 MICHIGAN SRC - ELECTION POLLS 1956  
 ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

015-X001 UNIDEX CORPORATION 1970  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH REGIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=250-499.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (2) CRIMINAL LAW----- (3)  
 CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (6)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (FEW)

015-X002 UNIDEX CORPORATION 1970  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH REGIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=250-499.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CAMPUS DISORDERS----- (7)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (FEW)

015-X003 UNIDEX CORPORATION 1970  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH REGIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=250-499.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (FEW)

015-X004 UNIDEX CORPORATION 1970

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH REGIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=250-499.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (4)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

015-X005 UNIDEX CORPORATION 1970  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH REGIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=250-499.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

015-X006 UNIDEX CORPORATION 1970  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH REGIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=250-499.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CAMPUS DISORDERS----- (4)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

015-X007 UNIDEX CORPORATION 1970  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH REGIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=250-499.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CAMPUS DISORDERS----- (3)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

020-X001 BARTON, ALLEN 1956  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
N=100-249.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (6) JURIES----- (8) COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES--- (8)  
LAWYERS----- (3) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (2) MASS MEDIA----- (7)  
SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

BARTON, ALLEN, TABULATIONS ON ATTITUDES TOWARD THE JURY AND THE COURTS FROM THE PEORIA SURVEY-THE JURY PROJECT, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL, 1957.

BARTON, ALLEN, JURY SELECTION IN PEORIA COUNTY-THE JURY PROJECT, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL.

BARTON, ALLEN AND SAUL MENDLOVITZ, THE COURT AND THE COMMUNITY-THE JURY PROJECT, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL, 1956.

BARTON, ALLEN AND SAUL MENDLOVITZ, PEORIA SURVEY CODE BOOK-THE JURY PROJECT, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL.

022-X001 BUREAU OF APPLIED SOCIAL RESEARCH 1968  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING PROPRIETORS N=250-499.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (4) VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES----- (3)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

SECURITY MEASURES----- (4)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

023-X001 BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH AND SERVICE 1969  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (3) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (1)  
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

MICROSOCIAL (MANY) SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
UDELL, JON AND ROBERT SMITH, ATTITUDES, USAGE AND AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS AMONG MADISON HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, WISCONSIN  
PROJECT REPORTS, IV, 1, JULY 1969.  
UDELL, JON AND ROBERT SMITH, ATTITUDES AND THE USAGE OF OTHER DRUGS AMONG USERS AND NONUSERS OF MARIJUANA IN A HIGH SCHOOL  
POPULATION, WISCONSIN PROJECT REPORTS, IV, 4, OCTOBER 1969.

024-X001 BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH & SERVICE 1970  
ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (8) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1) POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (7)  
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (2) MASS MEDIA----- (2) VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (6)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH AND SERVICE, QUESTIONNAIRE USED IN SURVEY OF ATTITUDES OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC IN THE  
EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD AREA. MIMEOGRAPHED

025-0508 GOLLIN, ALBERT 1963  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (4) CRIMINAL LAW----- (1) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4)  
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (7) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (2)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE) POLITICAL (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
GOLLIN, ALBERT, DYNAMICS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON, PAPER PRESENTED AT THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC  
OPINION RESEARCH, MAY 1964.

026-X001 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTRE - LONDON 1969  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1) CRIMINAL LAW----- (2)  
CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (4) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (3) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4)  
SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (1) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (3) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY) MICROSOCIAL (MANY) SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
BELSON, WILLIAM, THE EXTENT OF STEALING BY LONDON BOYS AND SOME OF ITS ORIGINS, THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, XXV, 124, 1968.

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

BELSON, WILLIAM AND PETER DIDCOTT, CAUSAL FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STEALING BY LONDON BOYS-PART I -- METHODS OF ENQUIRY, LONDON, THE SURVEY RESEARCH CENTRE, 1969.  
SURVEY RESEARCH CENTRE, THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF STEALING BY LONDON BOYS. MIMEOGRAPHED

027-X001 CENTER FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 19XX  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
INCLUDING MINGRITY POPLN N=250-499.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (5) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (3) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (3)  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (4) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
ROLSTON, RODRICK, LIFE SITUATIONS OF THE LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC RESIDENTS OF MID-CITY, PAPER PRESENTED AT THE MIDWEST SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1968.  
ROLSTON, RODRICK, POLICE - COMMUNITY RELATIONS QUESTIONNAIRE, PEORIA, ILLINOIS, CENTER FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.  
MIMEOGRAPHED  
ROLSTON, RODRICK, A REVIEW OF PEORIA POLICE--COMMUNITY RELATIONS QUESTIONNAIRE DATA. MIMEOGRAPHED

028-X001 CENTER FOR URBAN EDUCATION 19XX  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (6) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (14) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (8)  
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
DENTLER, ROBERT, ET AL, FIVE SCALES OF JUVENILE MISCONDUCT, NEW YORK, THE CENTER FOR URBAN EDUCATION, 1966.

028-X002 CENTER FOR URBAN EDUCATION 1967  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (2) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (1)  
SECURITY MEASURES----- (2)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE) POLITICAL (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
CENTER FOR URBAN EDUCATION, COMMUNITY ATTITUDES IN BEDFORD-STUYVESANT-AN AREA STUDY, NEW YORK, CENTER FOR URBAN EDUCATION, SUMMER 1967.

029-X001 CLARK, JOHN 1964  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) CRIMINAL LAW----- (2) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (6)  
ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (1) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (6)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
CLARK, JOHN, ISOLATION OF THE POLICE-A COMPARISON OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN SITUATIONS, CRIME AND JUSTICE IN SOCIETY,

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

RICHARD QUINNEY, ED, BOSTON, LITTLE BROWN AND CO, 1969 PP 126-146.

029-X002 CLARK, JOHN 1961  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(6) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(7) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(1)  
 SELF-REPORTED DELICTS------(5) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME------(2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

CLARK, JOHN AND EUGENE WENNINGER, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASS AND AREA AS CORRELATES OF ILLEGAL BEHAVIOR AMONG JUVENILES, AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, XXVII, 6, 1962 PP 826-834.

030-X001 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE 1968  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (ENUMERATION),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(7) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(4) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS------(4)  
 POLICE: PERSONNEL------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

SZABO, DENIS, JOSE RICO, AND GUY TARDIF, THE POLICE-VOL I, ANNEXE 2 OF SOCIETY FACES CRIME, MONTREAL, THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ON CRIMINAL AND PENAL MATTERS, 1968.

030-X002 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE 1969  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 JURIES------(9) LAWYERS------(2) CORRECTIONS------(12)  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(1) CRIMINAL LAW------(4) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(7)  
 ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(1) VICTIM REIMBURSEMENT------(9) MASS MEDIA------(9)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

SZABO, DENIS, EZZAT ABDEL FATTAH AND ANDRE NORMANDEAU, CRIMINAL JUSTICE-VOL I, ANNEXE 4 OF SOCIETY FACES CRIME, MONTREAL, THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ON CRIMINAL AND PENAL MATTERS, 1969.

030-X003 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR ADMIN JUSTICE 1969  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CORRECTIONS------(7) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(3) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(1)  
 CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(2) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(5) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(7)  
 ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME------(1) OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME------(4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

NORMANDEAU, ANDRE, CRIMINAL JUSTICE-VOL III, ANNEXE 6 OF SOCIETY, MONTREAL, THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ON CRIMINAL AND PENAL MATTERS, 1969.

031-X001 COOMBS, CLYDE 1966

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=250-499.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CRIMINAL LAW------(2)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

COOMBS, CLYDE, THURSTONES MEASUREMENT OF SOCIAL VALUES REVISITED FORTY YEARS LATER, J OF PERSONALITY & SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY,  
VI,1,1967 PP 85-91.

032-X001 MARX, GARY

19XX

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
N UNKNOWN.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(8)	POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(3)	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(2)
CRIMINAL LAW------(4)	CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(2)	CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(2)
VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS------(4)	OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME------(4)	

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

MARX, GARY, CITIZEN MOBILIZATION AROUND ISSUES OF CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT JUSTICE-PROPOSAL, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL  
RELATIONS, HARVARD UNIVERSITY. MIMEOGRAPHED

032-X002 MARX, GARY

1964

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(2)	CAPITAL PUNISHMENT------(1)	SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(4)
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(5)	SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES------(3)	

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

MICROSOCIAL (FEW)

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)

POLITICAL (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

MARX, GARY, PROTEST AND PREJUDICE-A STUDY OF BELIEF IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY, NEW YORK, HARPER AND ROW, 1967.

033-X001 DETROIT FREE PRESS

1967

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=250-499.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(1)	POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(1)	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(1)
RIGHTS ISSUES------(2)	MASS MEDIA------(1)	RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(7)
SECURITY MEASURES------(1)	SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES------(3)	

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

MICROSOCIAL (FEW)

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

MEYER, PHILIP, A SURVEY OF ATTITUDES OF DETROIT NEGROES AFTER THE RIOT OF 1967, DETROIT, DETROIT FREE PRESS, 1967.

033-X002 DETROIT FREE PRESS

1968

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=250-499.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(1)	POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(3)	MASS MEDIA------(2)
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# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (6) SECURITY MEASURES----- (1) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (3)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

MEYER, PHILIP, RETURN TO 12TH STREET-A FOLLOW-UP SURVEY OF ATTITUDES OF DETROIT NEGROES, DETROIT, DETROIT FREE PRESS, OCTOBER 1968.

034-X001 DCW, THOMAS

19XX

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE), INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1)  
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY) SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

DDW, THOMAS, THE ROLE OF IDENTIFICATION IN CONDITIONING PUBLIC ATTITUDE TOWARD THE OFFENDER, J OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, LVIII, 1, 1967 PP 75-79.

035-X001 DC COMM ON ADMIN JUST UNDER EMERGENCY CCND 1968

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY), N=LESS THAN 100.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1)  
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (4)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

DC COMMITTEE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE UNDER EMERGENCY CONDITIONS, JUSTICE IN TIME OF CRISIS-A STAFF REPORT, WASHINGTON DC, US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, APRIL 1969.

036-X001 GREENBERG, EDWARD

1968

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE), INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (4) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (2) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

GREENBERG, EDWARD, CHILDREN AND GOVERNMENT-A COMPARISON ACROSS RACIAL LINES, MIDWEST J OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, XIV, 1970 PP 249-275.

GREENBERG, EDWARD, CHILDREN AND THE POLITICAL COMMUNITY-A COMPARISON ACROSS RACIAL LINES, CANADIAN J OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, II, 1969 PP 471-492.

GREENBERG, EDWARD, BLACK CHILDREN AND THE POLITICAL SYSTEM, PUBLIC OPINION QUARTERLY, XXXIV, 1970 PP 333-345.

037-X001 ELLIOTT, DELBERT

1968

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN) INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (2)  
SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (1) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (2) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)      MICROSOCIAL (MANY)      SOCIOECON (FEW)  
 METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 ELLIOTT, DELBERT, DELINQUENCY, DROPOUT AND THE SOCIAL MILIEU OF THE HIGH SCHOOL-A SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY FINDINGS,  
 MIMEOGRAPHED  
 PETERSON, JOHN, SCHOOL AND DELINQUENCY-SURVEY CHALLENGES PAT THEORIES ABOUT CRIME AMONG DROPOUTS, THE NATIONAL OBSERVER,  
 MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1970.

039-X001 FUNKHOUSER, G. RAY      19XX  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
 N=OVER 1,000.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF-----(5)	JURIES------(2)	COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES--(2)
CORRECTIONS------(9)	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(1)	CRIMINAL LAW------(7)
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT------(2)	CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(6)	RIGHTS ISSUES------(2)
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(7)	ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(7)	MASS MEDIA------(6)
VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS------(1)	SELF-REPORTED DELICTS------(1)	

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)      POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

FUNKHOUSER, RAY AND DAVID POPOFF, YOUR THOUGHTS ON CRIME AND PUNISHMENT, PSYCHOLOGY TODAY, III, 6, 1969 PP 53-58.

040-X001 FURSTENBERG, FRANK      1969  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION      N=OVER 1,000.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(1)	CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(4)	RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--(1)
CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(1)	VICTIM REIMBURSEMENT------(1)	WEAPONS------(1)
VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES------(4)	VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS------(1)	SECURITY MEASURES------(7)
OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME-----(2)	SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--(1)	

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

FURSTENBERG, FRANK F., JR., PUBLIC REACTION TO CRIME IN THE STREETS, THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR, XL, 4, AUTUMN 1971 PP 601-610.

041-X001 GAMSON, WILLIAM      1968  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION      N=OVER 1,000.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(4)	POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(1)	CRIMINAL LAW------(2)
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(5)	SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--(2)	

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY)      SOCIOECON (FEW)      POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)  
 METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

GAMSON, WILLIAM AND JAMES MCEVOY, POLICE VIOLENCE AND ITS PUBLIC SUPPORT, THE ANNALS, CCCLXLI, 1970 PP 97-110.

042-X001 GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU      19XX  
 ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 N UNKNOWN.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(4)	POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(4)	POLICE: PERSONNEL------(1)
COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(6)	JURIES------(2)	LAWYERS------(2)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

CORRECTIONS-----	(1)	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-----	(3)	CRIMINAL LAW-----	(1)
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT-----	(1)	SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES-----	(4)	SELF-REPORTED DELICTS-----	(1)
OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME-----	(2)	SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES-----	(1)		

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)      POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

CLEM, ALAN, DRAFT OUTLINE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ATTITUDES STUDY, MARCH 25, 1970. MIMEOGRAPHED

043-X001 NYE, F. IVAN      1957  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH REGIONAL SAMPLE      {PROBABILITY},  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN      N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY-----

(6)	SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES-----	(4)	SELF-REPORTED DELICTS-----	(1)
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CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

NYE, IVAN, JAMES SHORT AND VIRGIL OLSON, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, AMERICAN J OF SOCIOLOGY, LXIII, 1958  
 PP 381-389.

SHORT, JAMES AND F. IVAN NYE, EXTENT OF UNRECORDED JUVENILE DELINQUENCY-TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS, IN BECOMING DELINQUENT-YOUNG  
 OFFENDERS AND THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM, EDITED BY PETER M GARABEDIAN AND DON C GIBBONS. CHICAGO, ALDINE PUBLISHING CO,  
 1970 PP 49-60.

044-0473 RAND CORPORATION      1969  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE      {PROBABILITY},  
 OF ADULT POPULATION      N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES-----

(4)	COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF-----	(4)	COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES-----	(3)
(2)	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-----	(9)	CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF-----	(1)
(1)	CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF-----	(5)	CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES-----	(9)
(3)	ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME-----	(4)	OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME-----	(2)

SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES-----

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)

SOCIOECON (FEW)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

AVERCH, H, F DENTON AND J KOEHLER, A CRISIS OF AMBIGUITY-POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES, SANTA  
 MONICA, CALIFORNIA, THE RAND CORPORATION, 1970.

044-1473 RAND CORPORATION      1969  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE {PROBABILITY},  
 INCLUDING OCCUPATIONAL POPLN N=LESS THAN 100.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS-----

(1)	
-----	--

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

AVERCH, H, F DENTON AND J KOEHLER, A CRISIS OF AMBIGUITY-POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES, SANTA  
 MONICA, CALIFORNIA, THE RAND CORPORATION, 1970.

044-2473 RAND CORPORATION      1968  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE {PURPOSIVE},  
 INCLUDING OCCUPATIONAL POPLN N=LESS THAN 100.

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES---(2)

SOCIOECON (FEW)

POLITICAL (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

AVERCH, H, F DENTON AND J KOEHLER, A CRISIS OF AMBIGUITY-POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA, THE RAND CORPORATION, 1970.

045-X001 INST FOR BUSINESS & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 1969

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECI POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
INCLUDING PROPRIETORS N UNKNOWN.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(1) VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES------(7)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

INSTITUTE FOR BUSINESS & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, PROBLEMS OF SMALL BUSINESSES IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA--SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE, 1968-1969. MIMEOGRAPHED  
INSTITUTE FOR BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, PROBLEMS OF SMALL BUSINESSES IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA--EXCERPT FROM STUDY, 1968-1969. MIMEOGRAPHED

047-X001 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT

19XX

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
N UNKNOWN.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(3) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS------(1) POLICE: PERSONNEL------(1)  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(1) CRIMINAL LAW------(1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT, DOUGLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT SURVEY-QUESTIONNAIRE, ATHENS, GEORGIA, INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT-UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, 1968.

048-X001 INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES

1969

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(4) LAWYERS------(3) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(2)  
CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(2)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES, EVALUATION OF THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI-VOLS I & II, KANSAS CITY, INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES, NOVEMBER 1969.

048-X002 INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES

1970

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
N UNKNOWN.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(3) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(1) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES---(1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY)

MICROSOCIAL (MANY)

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES, A STUDY OF PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS OF OLDER PEOPLE-QUESTIONNAIRE, KANSAS CITY, INSTITUTE  
FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES, 1970.

C49-0251 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS 1966  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (5) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (3)  
POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (3) LAWYERS----- (2) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4)  
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (2) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE) POLITICAL (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.  
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS, FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE POLICE IMAGE AND POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN FOUR  
WISCONSIN CITIES, MADISON, WISCONSIN, INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS-UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, 1967.

050-X001 INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT 1969  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (4) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (4)  
ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (4) VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (6) SECURITY MEASURES----- (4)  
ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (1) OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME----- (2)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.  
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT, CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN MARICOPA COUNTY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL  
SELF GOVERNMENT, JUNE 1969.

051-X001 INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES 1969  
ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=250-499.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (4) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (9) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (3)  
CRIMINAL LAW----- (1) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE, SURVEY OF WASHINGTON DC TEENAGERS--PRELIMINARY MARGINALS, AUGUST 1969.  
MIMEOGRAPHED

052-0136 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH 1967  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2)  
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (6) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (1) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (6)  
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY) MICROSOCIAL (MANY) SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

GOLD, MARTIN AND JAY WILLIAMS, NATIONAL STUDY OF THE AFTERMATH OF APPREHENSION, PROSPECTUS-A JOURNAL OF LAW REFORM, III, 1, 1969.

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, NATIONAL SURVEY OF YOUTH--QUESTIONNAIRE, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, MAY 1967.

GOLD, MARTIN AND JAY WILLIAMS, REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF YOUTH--SEARCH OF OFFICIAL RECORDS, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH--UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, DECEMBER 1969.

WILLIAMS, JAY, DALE HELLAND AND MARTIN GOLD, THE INCIDENCE OF DETECTED AND UNDETECTED DELINQUENCY IN THE US FROM 1964 TO 1967--A BENCHMARK STUDY, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH--UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, MARCH 1970.

052-5379 is found at the end of the Study Descriptions (following Study No. 921-X020).

052-X001 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH 1966

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),

INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS-----{1} JUVENILE DELINQUENCY-----{2} SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES-----{2}

WEAPONS-----{4} SELF-REPORTED DELICTS-----{1} SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES-----{1}

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE) POLITICAL (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

BACHMAN, JERALD G., ET AL, YOUTH IN TRANSITION, VOL. I, ANN ARBOR, INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1969.

BACHMAN, JERALD G., ET AL, YOUTH IN TRANSITION, VOL II, ANN ARBOR, INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1970.

052-X002 INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH 1970

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),

INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF-----{2} RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS-----{1}

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

BACHMAN, JERALD G. AND VAN DUINEN, ELIZABETH, YOUTH LOOK AT NATIONAL PROBLEMS, ANN ARBOR, INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1971.

053-X001 INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES 1969

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),

OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF-----{1} POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES-----{1} CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-----{2}

RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS-----{2} CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF-----{5} VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS-----{5}

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

REAGAN, SYDNEY AND LARRY REAVIS, CROSSROADS COMMUNITY STUDY FOR DALLAS, TEXAS--VOLS I & II, DALLAS, TEXAS, INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES--SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY, MAY 1970.

054-0006 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER 1964

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),

INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(7)      SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(2)      SELF-REPORTED DELICTS------(5)  
ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME------(3)      SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES-----(1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY)      MICROSOCIAL (MANY)      SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER, SURVEY 6 - OTTUMWA, A GUIDE TO SURVEYS IN THE DATA BANK OF THE IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER, IOWA CITY, IOWA, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA PP 49-53.

054-0011 IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER      1968  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN      (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
N UNKNOWN.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(1)      COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(9)      CRIMINAL LAW------(1)  
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS-----(2)      CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(4)      JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(5)  
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(7)      ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(3)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER, SURVEY 11 - DAVENPORT, A GUIDE TO SURVEYS IN THE DATA BANK OF THE IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER, IOWA CITY, IOWA, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA PP 97-100.

055-X001 JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES      1969  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE      (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION      N UNKNOWN.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(1)      POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS------(1)      VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS------(6)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES OF MIT AND HARVARD, BOSTON AREA SURVEY 1969 - EXCERPT FROM QUESTIONNAIRE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS,  
JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES OF MIT AND HARVARD, 1969. MIMEOGRAPHED  
JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES OF MIT AND HARVARD, HOW THE PEOPLE SEE THEIR CITY-BOSTON 1969 - A REPORT OF THE BOSTON AREA SURVEY, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, THE JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES OF MIT AND HARVARD, 1970.

055-X002 JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES      1970  
ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE      (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION      N UNKNOWN.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS------(1)      CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(1)      WEAPONS------(5)  
VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS------(6)      SECURITY MEASURES------(2)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES OF MIT AND HARVARD, BOSTON AREA STUDY-1970 QUESTIONNAIRE, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS,  
JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES OF MIT AND HARVARD, 1970.

056-X001 JOINT URBAN SCIENCES INFORMATION INSTITUTE      19XX  
ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN      (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
N UNKNOWN.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(4)      CRIMINAL LAW------(2)      RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS-----(2)  
CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(2)      SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(9)      ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(9)  
SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES-----(9)      VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS-----(1)      SECURITY MEASURES------(9)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)      MICROSOCIAL (FEW)      SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)      POLITICAL (FEW)  
METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

JOINT URBAN SCIENCES INFORMATION INSTITUTE, COMMUNITY INFORMATION PROCESS AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT PROPOSAL, PITTSBURGH, PA, JOINT URBAN SCIENCES INFORMATION INSTITUTE.

057-X001 DUREA, MERVIN      1933  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECI POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
INCLUDING OCCUPATIONAL POPLN N=100-249.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CRIMINAL LAW----- (2)      SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (6)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

DUREA, MERVIN, AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF ATTITUDES TOWARD JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, J OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY, XVII, 1933  
PP 522-534.

058-X001 LENTZ, WILLIAM      19XX  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH STATE SAMPLE      (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION      N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (2)      CORRECTIONS----- (2)      CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1)  
CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (3)      JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (5)      SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

LENTZ, WILLIAM, SOCIAL STATUS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD DELINQUENCY CONTROL, J OF RESEARCH IN CRIME & DELINQUENCY, III, 1, 1966  
PP 147-154.

059-1896 MCCAGHY, CHARLES      1966  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION      N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (7)      POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (7)      POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (1)  
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (2)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)      POLITICAL (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

MCCAGHY, CHARLES, IRVING ALLEN AND DAVID COLFAX, PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARDS CITY POLICE IN A MIDDLE-SIZED NORTHERN CITY,  
J OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, VI, 1, 1968.

060-X001 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS      1968  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE      (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN      N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (5)      POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (3)      POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1)  
COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (4)      CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (3)      RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (7)  
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (3)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)      MICROSOCIAL (FEW)      SOCIOECON (FEW)      POLITICAL (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

SCHUMAN, HOWARD AND BARRY GRUENBERG, THE IMPACT OF CITY ON RACIAL ATTITUDES, AMERICAN J OF SOCIOLOGY, LXXVI, 2, 1970

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

PP 213-261.

CAMPBELL, ANGUS AND HOWARD SCHUMAN, RACIAL ATTITUDES IN FIFTEEN AMERICAN CITIES, WASHINGTON DC, US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1968.

060-X002 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS 1968  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (3)  
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)

RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (2)  
VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES----- (5)

CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (4)  
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (2)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

ROSSI, PETER AND RICHARD BERK, LOCAL POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND POPULAR DISCONTENT IN THE GHETTO, THE ANNALS, CCCXCI, 1970  
PP 111-127.

ROSSI, PETER, ET AL, BETWEEN WHITE AND BLACK-THE FACES OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS IN THE GHETTO, WASHINGTON DC, US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1968.

060-X003 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS 1968  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
INCLUDING PROPRIETORS N=250-499.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (4)  
VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES----- (4)

ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (4)

RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (9)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

ROSSI, PETER AND RICHARD BERK, LOCAL POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND POPULAR DISCONTENT IN THE GHETTO, THE ANNALS, CCCXCI, 1970  
PP 111-127.

060-X004 NATL ADVISORY COMM ON CIVIL DISORDERS 1968  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (7)

ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (2)

SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (2)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE) POLITICAL (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

FOGELSON, ROBERT AND ROBERT HILL, WHO RIOTS-A STUDY OF PARTICIPATION IN THE 1967 RIOTS, SUPPLEMENTAL STUDIES FOR THE  
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS, WASHINGTON DC, US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1968.

061-X001 AKMAN, DOGAN 1967  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
INCLUDING OCCUPATIONAL POPLN N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CRIMINAL LAW----- (2)

SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (4)

WEAPONS----- (9)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

AKMAN, DOGAN AND ANDRE NORMANDEAU, TOWARDS THE MEASUREMENT OF CRIMINALITY IN CANADA - A REPLICATION STUDY, ACTA CRIMINOLOGICA, I, 1968 PP 135-260.

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

- 062-X001 PARKER, HOWARD 1964  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (4) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (2) CORRECTIONS----- (2)  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (FEW)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 PARKER, HOWARD, JUVENILE COURT ACTIONS AND PUBLIC RESPONSE, BECOMING DELINQUENT-YOUNG OFFENDERS AND THE CORRECTIONAL  
 SYSTEM, PETER GARABIAN AND DON GIBBONS, EDS, CHICAGO, ADLINE PUBLISHING CO, 1970.
- 063-X001 POLITICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE 1969  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIMINAL LAW----- (1)  
 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (2) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (3) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (1)  
 SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 MICROSOCIAL (MANY) SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (MANY NAT & LOCAL)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 CLARKE, JAMES AND LESTER LEVINE, MARIJUANA USE, SOCIAL DISCONTENT, AND POLITICAL ALIENATION-A STUDY OF HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH,  
 AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW, LXV, 1, 1971 PP 120-130.  
 CLARKE, JAMES AND LESTER LEVINE, AN OPINION SURVEY OF GRADUATING HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA COMPLETED  
 DURING APRIL AND MAY 1969, PAPER PREPARED FOR THE FLORIDA YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL, 1969.
- 064-X001 NATL COMM ON CAUSES, PREVENT OF VIOLENCE 1968  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=250-499.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (3) MASS MEDIA----- (3)  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5) VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (3) OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME----- (3)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE, VIOLENCE AND THE MEDIA-A STAFF REPORT, WASHINGTON DC, US GOV-  
 ERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1969.
- 066-X001 PLAYBOY 1970  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1)  
 SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (5) CAMPUS DISORDERS----- (5) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (3)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 PLAYBOY, PLAYBOYS STUDENT SURVEY, PLAYBOY, XVII, 9, 1970 PP 182, 184, 236, 238, 240.
- 067-8167 PECK, JOHN 1966  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (1) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1)  
 RIGHTS ISSUES----- (6) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (4) SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (1)  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (1) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)      MICROSOCIAL (FEW)      SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

POCK, JOHN, ATTITUDES TOWARD CIVIL LIBERTIES AMONG HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS, WASHINGTON DC, US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, OFFICE OF EDUCATION, 1967.

068-X001 LAURENCE, JOAN

1968

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE), INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (4) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)  
 SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)      MICROSOCIAL (FEW)      SOCIOECON (STANDARD)      POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)  
 METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

LAURENCE, JOAN, WHITE SOCIALIZATION-BLACK REALITY, PSYCHIATRY, XXXIII, 1970 PP 174-194.

C69-0003 REGIONAL & URB DEVELOP STUDIES, SERVICES

1969

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY), OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (3) LAWYERS----- (1) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (2)  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (2) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (9) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (2)

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)      POLITICAL (FEW)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

ALTES, JANE, EAST ST LOUIS--THE END OF A DECADE, EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS, REGIONAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AND SERVICES, JANUARY 1970.

070-X001 REISS, ALBERT

1957

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN) INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES----- (4) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (9) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (2)  
 SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (1)

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)      MICROSOCIAL (FEW)      SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

REISS, ALBERT AND ALBERT RHODES, THE DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE SOCIAL CLASS STRUCTURE, AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, XXVI, 5, 1961 PP 720-732.

071-0026 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

1969

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY), INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=OVER 1,000.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2)  
 VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (5)

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

### DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

CROSBY, ROBERT AND DAVID SNYDER, CRIME VICTIMIZATION IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY-RESULTS OF THE BLACK BUYER SURVEY, BETHESDA, MARYLAND, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION, OCTOBER 1969.

071-0030 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION 1969  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (6)  
 VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES----- (4) VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

MICROSOCIAL (MANY) SOCIOECON (FEW)

### DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

CROSBY, ROBERT AND DAVID SNYDER, CRIME VICTIMIZATION IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY-RESULTS OF THE BLACK BUYER II SURVEY, BETHESDA, MARYLAND, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION, FEBRUARY 1970.

072-X001 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES 1969  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (7) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1) POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (2)  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (2) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (6) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (6)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE) POLITICAL (MANY NAT & LOCAL)

### DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, A TALE OF TWO CITIES-BLACK AND WHITE IN LOUISVILLE, THE PUBLIC PULSE,XXXI,1970 PP 1-4.

ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, A COMMUNITY STUDY AMONG WHITES AND NEGROES IN LOUISVILLE, CONDUCTED FOR THE COURIER-JOURNAL AND THE LOUISVILLE TIMES, JULY 1969.

072-X002 ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES 1969  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (5) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4)  
 SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (3) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (2)

### CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

### DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, A STUDY OF THE BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES OF MALE COLLEGE SENIORS, FRESHMEN AND ALUMNI, PREPARED FOR STANDARD OIL CO, MAMARONECK, NEW YORK, ROPER RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, MAY 1969.

073-XC01 ROSE, ARNOLD 1953  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N UNKNOWN.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIMINAL LAW----- (3)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

### DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

ROSE, ARNOLD AND ARTHUR PRELL, DOES THE PUNISHMENT FIT THE CRIME - A STUDY IN SOCIAL VALUATION, AMERICAN J OF SOCIOLOGY,LXI, 3,1955 PP 247-259.

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

074-X001 MAKELA, KLAUS 1964  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIMINAL LAW----- (2) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (2)  
 ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 MAKELA, KLAUS, PUBLIC SENSE OF JUSTICE AND JUDICIAL PRACTICE, ACTA SOCIOLOGICA, X, 1-2, 1966.

075-X001 BLOM, RAIMO 1970  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (4)  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (5) CRIMINAL LAW----- (2) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (2)  
 ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

POLITICAL (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 BLOM, RAIMO, NATIONAL CONFIDENCE IN THE JUDICIARY-DISSERTATION, VAMMALA, FINLAND, ACTA UNIVERSITATIS TAMPERE, SER. A, XXXIV, 1970.

075-X002 BLOM, RAIMO 1970  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (9) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (9) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (9)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 BLOM, RAIMO, PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT THE FUNCTIONING OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, ACTA SOCIOLOGICA, XIII, 2, 1970 PP 110-126.

075-X003 BLOM, RAIMO 1968  
 ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (6) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 BLOM, RAIMO, CONTEXTUAL DIFFERENTIATION OF PENAL DEMANDS AND EXPECTATIONS WITH REGARDS TO JUSTICE, TAMPERE, UNIVERSITY OF TAMPERE, 2, 1968.

076-9114 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION 1968  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (3) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (4) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (4)  
 ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (4) VICTIM REIMBURSEMENT----- (3) WEAPONS----- (4)  
 VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES----- (7) SECURITY MEASURES----- (7)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

REISS, ALBERT AND HOWARD ALDRICH, ABSENTEE OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT IN THE BLACK GHETTO-SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, XVIII, 3, 1971 PP 319-339.  
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, CRIME AGAINST SMALL BUSINESS, REPORT TRANSMITTED TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON DC, US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, APRIL 3, 1969.

077-7010 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER - UCLA

1970

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (1) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--- (2)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)

POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, QUESTIONNAIRE-LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREA STUDY - LAMAS I, LOS ANGELES, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, APRIL 1970.

079-0318 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1967

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (3) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (3) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1)  
CRIMINAL LAW----- (2) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (1)  
PERSONAL DUTIES----- (5) MASS MEDIA----- (3) WEAPONS----- (6)  
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (8) SECURITY MEASURES----- (3) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--- (3)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)

POLITICAL (MANY NAT & LOCAL)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

SLESINGER, JONATHAN, QUESTIONNAIRE-MILWAUKEE STUDY OF CIVIL DISORDER, MADISON, SURVEY RESEARCH LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, 1967.  
SLESINGER, JONATHAN, STUDY OF COMMUNITY OPINIONS CONCERNING THE SUMMER 1967 CIVIL DISTURBANCE IN MILWAUKEE, MILWAUKEE, OFFICE OF APPLIED SOCIAL RESEARCH AND INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS, APRIL 1968.

079-0390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1969

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=100-249.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (5) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (3)  
COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (4) JURIES----- (3) COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES--- (3)  
LAWYERS----- (3) CORRECTIONS----- (2) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--- (2)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

POLITICAL (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

JACOB, HERBERT, BLACK AND WHITE PERCEPTIONS OF JUSTICE IN THE CITY, LAW AND SOCIETY REVIEW, VI, 1, AUGUST 1971 PP 69-89.  
JACOB, HERBERT, QUESTIONNAIRE-CITIZEN REACTION TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS, MADISON, SURVEY RESEARCH LABORATORY-UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, 1969.

079-1390 SURVEY RESEARCH LAB

1969

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=100-249.

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF-----(5)	POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES-----(4)	POLICE: PERSONNEL------(2)
COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(4)	COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES--(4)	LAWYERS------(2)
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--(2)	SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--(3)	

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)	MICROSOCIAL (FEW)	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (FEW)
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## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

JACOB, HERBERT, BLACK AND WHITE PERCEPTIONS OF JUSTICE IN THE CITY, LAW AND SOCIETY REVIEW, VI,1,AUGUST 1971 PP 69-89.  
JACOB, HERBERT, QUESTIONNAIRE-STUDY OF CITIZEN ATTITUDES--MILWAUKEE, MADISON, SURVEY RESEARCH LABORATORY-UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, 1969.

080-X001 RAMIREZ, ALBERT

1967

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=250-499.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(4)	COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(4)	CRIMINAL LAW------(1)
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--(2)	PERSONAL DUTIES------(4)	RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(5)
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--(3)		

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (FEW)
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## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

RAMIREZ, ALBERT, THOMAS LASATER AND HAROLD WERSHOW, QUESTIONNAIRE-BIRMINGHAM COMMUNITY SURVEY, FALL 1967. MIMEOGRAPHED

080-X002 RAMIREZ, ALBERT

1969

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=250-499.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(1)	POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(4)	COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(4)
CRIMINAL LAW------(1)	PERSONAL DUTIES------(4)	RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(7)
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--(3)		

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)	MICROSOCIAL (FEW)	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (FEW)
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## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

RAMIREZ, ALBERT, THOMAS LASATER AND HAROLD WERSHOW, CHANGES IN BLACK ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW, THE FUTURE AND OTHER SOCIAL FACTORS SINCE 1967, PAPER PRESENTED AT SOUTHEASTERN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, APRIL 1970.  
RAMIREZ, ALBERT, THOMAS LASATER AND HAROLD WERSHOW, DIFFERING PERCEPTIONS OF CIVIC REALITY BY BLACKS AND WHITES IN BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, PAPER PRESENTED AT ROCKY MOUNTAIN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 8, 1970.  
RAMIREZ, ALBERT, THOMAS LASATER AND HAROLD WERSHOW, QUESTIONNAIRE-BIRMINGHAM COMMUNITY SURVEY, SPRING 1969. MIMEOGRAPHED  
RAMIREZ, ALBERT, THOMAS LASATER AND HAROLD WERSHOW, ISOLATION, POWERLESSNESS AND WILLINGNESS TO UTILIZE VIOLENCE FOR NEGRO RIGHTS-BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA-1969, PAPER PRESENTED AT WESTERN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 1970.  
RAMIREZ, ALBERT, THOMAS LASATER AND HAROLD WERSHOW, BLACK AND WHITE PORTRAIT OF A CITY. MIMEOGRAPHED

081-0001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE

1966

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(7)	POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(7)	POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS------(3)
POLICE: PERSONNEL------(3)	COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(6)	JURIES------(3)
COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES--(5)	CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(6)	CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(7)
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(4)	SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(6)	ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(4)
SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES--(6)	PERSONAL DUTIES------(3)	VICTIM REIMBURSEMENT------(3)
MASS MEDIA------(1)	WEAPONS------(1)	RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(1)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES-----(1) VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS-----(7) SECURITY MEASURES------(7)  
 ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME------(1) OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME------(13)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

## SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)

### DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

MCINTYRE, JENNIE, PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE ANNALS, CCCLXXIV, 1967 PP 34-46.  
 BIDERMAN, ALBERT, ET AL, SALIENT FINDINGS ON CRIME AND ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SUBMITTED TO LEAA, US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON DC, BUREAU OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, 1966.  
 BIDERMAN, ALBERT, ET AL, REPORT ON A PILOT STUDY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ON VICTIMIZATION AND ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT-FIELD SURVEY I, PREPARED FOR THE PRESIDENTS COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT & ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON DC, US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1967.

081-0002 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE 1966  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

### COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(5)	POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(5)	POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS------(13)
POLICE: PERSONNEL------(5)	JURIES------(1)	COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES------(7)
LAWYERS------(1)	CRIMINAL LAW------(2)	CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(4)
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS------(1)	CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(1)	RIGHTS ISSUES------(1)
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(6)	ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(5)	VICTIM REIMBURSEMENT------(3)
WEAPONS------(1)	RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(1)	VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES------(1)
VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS------(7)	SECURITY MEASURES------(7)	

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

## MICROSOCIAL (FEW)

## SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)

### DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

ENNIS, PHILIP, CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN THE US-A REPORT OF A NATIONAL SURVEY-FIELD SURVEY II, PREPARED FOR THE PRESIDENTS COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON DC, US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, MAY 1967.  
 BLOCK, RICHARD, POLICE ACTION, SUPPORT FOR THE POLICE, AND THE SUPPORT FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES, PAPER PRESENTED AT THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON DC, AUGUST 1970.  
 BLOCK, RICHARD, LAW AND ORDER-FOUNDATIONS OF CITIZEN SUPPORT FOR THE POLICE, DISSERTATION PROPOSAL, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, MAY 1968.  
 BLOCK, RICHARD, POLICE ACTION AS REPORTED BY VICTIMS OF CRIME, PAPER READ AT THE MIDWEST SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, ST LOUIS, MO, APRIL 18, 1970.  
 MCINTYRE, JENNIE, PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE ANNALS, CCCLXXIV, 1967 PP 34-46.  
 BIDERMAN, ALBERT, SURVEYS OF POPULATION SAMPLES FOR ESTIMATING CRIME INCIDENCE, THE ANNALS, CCCLXXIV, 1967 PP 16-33.  
 BLOCK, RICHARD L, SUPPORT FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES AND SUPPORT FOR THE POLICE, AMERICAN BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST, XIII, 5-6, MAY-AUGUST 1970 PP 781-796.

081-0003 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE 1966  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.

### COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(5)	POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(7)	POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS------(1)
COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(6)	COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES------(4)	LAWYERS------(3)
CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(6)	RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS------(2)	CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(7)
CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES------(1)	JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(4)	SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(6)
ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(4)	SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES------(2)	PERSONAL DUTIES------(2)
VICTIM REIMBURSEMENT------(3)	WEAPONS------(1)	VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES------(1)
VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS------(7)	SECURITY MEASURES------(7)	ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME------(1)
OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME------(6)	SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES------(2)	

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

## SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

REISS, ALBERT AND DONALD BLACK, STUDIES IN CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IN MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS-VOLS I & II-FIELD SURVEY III, PREPARED FOR THE PRESIDENTS COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT & ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON DC, US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1967.

081-0004 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE 1966  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
N UNKNOWN.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF-----	(7)	POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES-----	(7)	POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS-----	(1)
POLICE: PERSONNEL-----	(5)	COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF-----	(1)	MASS MEDIA-----	(2)
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS-----	(4)	SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES---	(2)		

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

LOHMAN, JOSEPH AND GORDON MISNER, THE POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY-THE DYNAMICS OF THEIR RELATIONSHIP IN A CHANGING SOCIETY-VOLS I & II, PREPARED FOR THE PRESIDENTS COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT & ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON DC, US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, OCTOBER 1966.

081-0005 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE 1966  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF-----	(6)	POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES-----	(3)	POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS-----	(3)
POLICE: PERSONNEL-----	(7)	RIGHTS ISSUES-----	(2)	RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS-----	(1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

ANGELL, JOHN, ET AL, A NATIONAL SURVEY OF POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS, PREPARED FOR THE PRESIDENTS COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT & ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON DC, US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1967.

081-0013 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE 1966  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF-----	(3)	POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS-----	(3)	VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES-----	(5)
SECURITY MEASURES-----	(1)				

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

REISS, ALBERT AND HOWARD ALDRICH, ABSENTEE OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT IN THE BLACK GHETTO-SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES, SOCIAL PROBLEMS,XVIII,3,1971 PP 319-339.  
REISS, ALBERT AND DONALD BLACK, STUDIES IN CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IN MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS-VOLS I & II-FIELD SURVEY III, PREPARED FOR THE PRESIDENTS COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT & ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON DC, US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1967.

081-X001 PRES COMM ON LAW ENFRMNT & ADMIN JUSTICE 19XX  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=100-249.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF-----(1) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF-----(2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-----(1)  
 CRIMINAL LAW----- (2) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (2) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (FEW)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

GARDINER, JOHN, PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD GAMBLING AND CORRUPTION, THE ANNALS, CCCLXXIV, 1967 PP 123-134.  
 GARDINER, JOHN AND DAVID OLSON, WINCANTON-THE POLITICS OF CORRUPTION, TASK FORCE REPORT-ORGANIZED CRIME, APPENDIX B, WASHINGTON DC, US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1967 PP 61-79.

082-0052 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION 1967  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (5) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (FEW)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

PORTUNE, ROBERT AND JACK CORLE, THE CINCINNATI POLICE-JUVENILE ATTITUDE PROJECT-A DEMONSTRATION IN POLICE-TEACHER  
 CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT-FINAL REPORT, SUBMITTED TO LEAA, WASHINGTON DC, LEAA, US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, 1968.

082-0207 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION 1967  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
 INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (5) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (3) CRIMINAL LAW----- (2)  
 CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (3) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (2) MASS MEDIA----- (2)  
 CAMPUS DISORDERS----- (4) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (4) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (3)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY) SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
 METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

JUSTICE, BLAIR, DETECTION OF POTENTIAL COMMUNITY VIOLENCE-FINAL REPORT, SUBMITTED TO LEAA, WASHINGTON DC, LEAA, US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, 1968.  
 JUSTICE, BLAIR, VIOLENCE IN THE CITY, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, 1969.

082-X001 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION 19XX  
 ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 N UNKNOWN.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 VICTIM REIMBURSEMENT----- (2) VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES----- (1) VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (7)  
 OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, NATIONAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEY-TEST INSTRUMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS, 1969.

082-X002 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION 19XX  
 ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 N UNKNOWN.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (8) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (3)  
 POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (7) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (5) CRIMINAL LAW----- (1)  
 CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (2) MASS MEDIA----- (2)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, QUESTIONNAIRE USED IN STUDY OF PUBLICS ATTITUDE TOWARD PORTLAND POLICE BUREAU,  
PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY, MIMEDGRAPHED

083-X001 BEARDWOOD, R. 1967

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=250-499.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (4) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (4) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)

SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (2)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

BEARDWOOD, R, THE NEW NEGRO MOOD, FORTUNE MAGAZINE, LXXVII, 1, 1968 PP 146-152.

084-X001 URBAN AFFAIRS CENTER 19XX

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
N UNKNOWN.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) LAWYERS----- (9) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (9)

CRIMINAL LAW----- (4) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (2)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

URBAN AFFAIRS CENTER, DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE-MODEL CITY ANALYSIS PROJECT, 1970. MIMEDGRAPHED

085-7072 URBAN INSTITUTE 19XX

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
N UNKNOWN.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (5) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (3)

CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (3) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (1)

WEAPONS----- (1) VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (6) SECURITY MEASURES----- (3)

ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (4) OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME----- (7)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

BLOCH, PETER, DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE-THE BEAT COMMANDER-RESIDENT QUESTIONNAIRE, MAY 1970. MIMEDGRAPHED

MURPHY, PATRICK AND PETER BLOCH, THE BEAT COMMANDER, POLICE CHIEF, XXXVII, 5, 1970. CITED HERE WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

086-X001 GIBBONS, DON 1970

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (8) JURIES----- (2)

LAWYERS----- (2) CORRECTIONS----- (3) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1)

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (2) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1)

CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (3) RIGHTS ISSUES----- (7) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (2)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

PERSONAL DUTIES-----[2] OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME-----[2]  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

GIBBONS, DCN, QUESTIONNAIRE-LAW AND SOCIETY STUDY, PORTLAND, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY.  
GIBBONS, DON, PETER GARABEDIAN AND JOSEPH JONES, OPINIONS ON CRIME PROBLEM, DUE PROCESS, AND RELATED MATTERS--SAN FRANCISCO AND PORTLAND. MIMEOGRAPHED

086-X002 GIBBONS, DON 1966

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-----[1] CAPITAL PUNISHMENT-----[2] SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES-----[7]  
ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME[4]

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

GIBBONS, DON, CRIME AND PUNISHMENT-A STUDY IN SOCIAL ATTITUDES, SOCIAL FORCES, XLVII, 4, 1969 PP 391-397.

086-X003 GIBBONS, DON 1963

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
INCLUDING OCCUPATIONAL POPLN N=250-499.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CORRECTIONS-----[2] CAPITAL PUNISHMENT-----[1] MASS MEDIA-----[1]

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

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INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES-----[4] CRIMINAL LAW-----[1] SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES-----[1]

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY)

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

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INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=250-499.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS-----[9] COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES-----[9] JUVENILE DELINQUENCY-----[9]  
SELF-REPORTED DELICTS-----[4] ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME-----[2] SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES-----[1]

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY)

MICROSOCIAL (FEW)

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

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 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (6) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (7) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (4)  
 PERSONAL DUTIES----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (FEW)  
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 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (4) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (7)  
 CRIMINAL LAW----- (1) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (3)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)  
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 ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SAMPLE SCOPE UNKNOWN (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 N UNKNOWN.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL LAW----- (2) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (6) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.  
 CGVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CORRECTIONS----- (9) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (9) CRIMINAL LAW----- (3)  
 CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
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 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

CRIMINAL LAW------(2) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(4) VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS------(6)  
 SELF-REPORTED DELICTS------(2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

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 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(1) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(1) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 PSYCHCLOGIC (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)  
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 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(1) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(1)  
 SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(4) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(2) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)  
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 N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL LAW------(2) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(4) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(7)  
 ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(1) WEAPONS------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (FEW)  
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 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CAMPUS DISORDERS------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (FEW)  
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N=500-999.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES-----(1)	COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF-----(1)	CRIMINAL LAW----- (1)
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (1)	CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2)	RIGHTS ISSUES----- (6)
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (4)	SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (1)	PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4)
WEAPONS----- (2)	CAMPUS DISORDERS----- (1)	RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (1)
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)		

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

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INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (4)	POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (2)	RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1)
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## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

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## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (4)	SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (2)	PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4)
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## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

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INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (7)	POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5)	POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1)
POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (2)	COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (9)	SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (1)
MASS MEDIA----- (1)		

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

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 N=OVER 1,000.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (FEW)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (ENUMERATION),  
 N=250-499.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RIOTS, DEONSTRATIONS----- (2) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (FEW)  
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 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=100-249.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL LAW----- (2) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON PSYCHOLOGGIC (FEW) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (FEW)  
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 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH STATE SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (6)  
 VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (4) SECURITY MEASURES----- (3) OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (FEW)  
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 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
 N=OVER 1,000.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (2) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (5)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (FEW)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

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 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
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 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (4) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1)  
 PERSONAL DUTIES----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (FEW)  
 METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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 N=500-999.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (2)  
 SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (1) WEAPONS----- (1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)  
 SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (FEW)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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 N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (4) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5) POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (1)  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (4) JURIES----- (2) COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES----- (2)  
 LAWYERS----- (2) CRIMINAL LAW----- (3) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2)  
 SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (6) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME----- (4) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4)  
 MASS MEDIA----- (9) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) SOCIOECON (FEW)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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N=500-999.
- COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS
- |                                   |                                      |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| POLICE: APPRAISALS OF-----(4)     | POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5)      | POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (1)           |
| COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (4)   | JURIES----- (2)                      | COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES-- (2) |
| LAWYERS----- (2)                  | CRIMINAL LAW----- (3)                | CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2)   |
| SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (6) | ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (4) | PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4)             |
| MASS MEDIA----- (9)               | SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES-- (1)  |                                      |
- CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) SOCIOECON (FEW)
- DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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N=500-999.
- COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS
- |                                   |                                      |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (4)    | POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5)      | POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (1)           |
| COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (4)   | JURIES----- (2)                      | COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES-- (2) |
| LAWYERS----- (2)                  | CRIMINAL LAW----- (3)                | CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2)   |
| SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (6) | ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (4) | PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4)             |
| MASS MEDIA----- (9)               | OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME---- (1)  |                                      |
- CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
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- DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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- 108-X004 RECKLESS, WALTER 1956  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (ENUMERATION),  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=100-249.
- COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS
- |                                      |                                  |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1) | CRIMINAL LAW----- (1)            | CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (5)  |
| JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (2)        | ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (2) | SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES-- (1) |
- CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY) MICROSOCIAL (MANY)
- METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.
- DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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- 109-X001 FORWARD, JOHN 1967  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=LESS THAN 100.
- COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (1) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES-- (1)
- CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY) SOCIOECON (STANDARD)
- DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (4)  
 SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (5) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
 N=100-249.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (1) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
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 INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=250-499.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (3) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (3)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
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113-X001 CRISSMAN, PAUL 1939  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL LAW----- (2) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (6) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (FEW)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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114-X001 TAPP, JUNE 1965  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=100-249.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL LAW----- (1) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (4) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (2)  
 JURIES----- (2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (2) CRIMINAL LAW----- (3)  
 PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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- 115-X001 CONKLIN, JOHN 1968 (QUOTA),  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (4) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (7) MASS MEDIA----- (1)  
 SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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- 116-X001 ERICKSON, MAYNARD 1965  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECI POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=100-249.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (2) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (2) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (FEW)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE  
 N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (2) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (1) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1)  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (7) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE) POLITICAL (FEW)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (3) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (3)  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

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 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL LAW----- (2) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (6) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (5)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (FEW)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

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 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (2) JURIES----- (2) COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES----- (9)  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIMINAL LAW----- (3) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (6)  
 ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (1) MASS MEDIA----- (2) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (4)  
 SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (FEW)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

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 OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (5) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (FEW)  
 METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

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 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (5) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (4)  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (6) JURIES----- (3) CORRECTIONS----- (3)  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (6) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1)  
 CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (7) RIGHTS ISSUES----- (3) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (7)  
 ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (4) WEAPONS----- (5) VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (7)  
 SECURITY MEASURES----- (7) OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

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 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(5) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(5) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
 METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.  
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 ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS------(1) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(2) SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES------(2)  
 VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS------(3) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME------(2) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES------(2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)  
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 N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(1) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS------(1) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS------(6)  
 ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(4) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(7) OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE) POLITICAL (MANY NAT & LOCAL)  
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 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 N=500-999.

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (4) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (4)  
WEAPONS----- (5) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (7) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (3)

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)      MICROSOCIAL (FEW)      SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)      POLITICAL (FEW)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

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## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (4) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (2)  
CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (1) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (4) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (4)  
VICTIM REIMBURSEMENT----- (2) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5) VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES----- (7)  
SECURITY MEASURES----- (5) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (3)

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

MICROSOCIAL (FEW)      SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)      POLITICAL (FEW)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

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121-X001 BUTLER, EDGAR 1968

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN) OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (4) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (3)

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

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121-X002 BUTLER, EDGAR 1967

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## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (6) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1)

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

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# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

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 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(4) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(9) CRIMINAL LAW------(1)  
 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(2) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (FEW)  
 METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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- 123-X001 SOULE, JOHN 1968  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
 INCLUDING OCCUPATIONAL POPLN N=100-249.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL LAW------(1) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(2) RIGHTS ISSUES------(2)  
 SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES------(1) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES------(2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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- 124-X001 HIRSCHI, TRAVIS 1964  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(4) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(1) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS------(1)  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(9) CRIMINAL LAW------(1) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(7)  
 SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(2) PERSONAL DUTIES------(2) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS------(5)  
 ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME------(2) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES------(3)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) MICROSOCIAL (MANY) SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)  
 METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=250-499.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(2) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(2) PERSONAL DUTIES------(2)  
 SELF-REPORTED DELICTS------(1) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME------(2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON MICROSOCIAL (MANY) SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
 METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS-----{1} SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES-----{2} SELF-REPORTED DELICTS-----{1}  
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES-----{1}

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY) MICROSOCIAL (MANY) SOCIOECON (FEW)

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127-X001 ALDRICH, HOWARD

1968

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING PROPRIETORS N=250-499.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES-----{3} CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF-----{2} WEAPONS-----{1}  
VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES-----{7} SECURITY MEASURES-----{7}

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

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128-X001 HAHN, HARLAN

1967

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INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=250-499.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF-----{1} POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES-----{5} CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-----{4}  
CRIMINAL LAW-----{1} CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES-----{1} PERSONAL DUTIES-----{3}  
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS-----{7} ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME-----{2} OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME-----{1}  
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES-----{3}

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SOCIOECON (FEW)

POLITICAL (FEW)

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129-X001 HINDELANG, MICHAEL

1969

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=LESS THAN 100.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CRIMINAL LAW-----{2} JUVENILE DELINQUENCY-----{6} SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES-----{7}  
SELF-REPORTED DELICTS-----{7}

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

HINDELANG, MICHAEL, THE COMMITMENT OF DELINQUENTS TO THEIR MISDEEDS-DO DELINQUENTS DRIFT, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, XVII,4,1970

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

PP 502-509.

- 130-X001 SALEM, RICHARD 1963  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (2) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (FEW)  
 METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 SALEM, RICHARD AND WILLIAM BOWERS, SEVERITY OF FORMAL SANCTIONS AS A DETERRENT TO DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, LAW AND SOCIETY REVIEW,  
 V,1,1970 PP 21-40.
- 131-X001 MCDONALD, LYNN 1964  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (6) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (6) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (1)  
 WEAPONS----- (5) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (5) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (2)  
 SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
 METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 MCDONALD, LYNN, SOCIAL CLASS AND DELINQUENCY, HAMDEN, CONNECTICUT, ARCHON BOOKS, 1969.
- 132-X001 BAYLEY, DAVID 1968  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (5) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (3) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (3)  
 POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (4) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (4) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (2)  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (7)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
 METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 BAYLEY, DAVID AND HAROLD MENDELSON, MINORITIES AND THE POLICE-CONFRONTATION IN AMERICA, NEW YORK, THE FREE PRESS, 1969.
- 133-X001 MCCORD, WILLIAM 1967  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (4) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (2) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (7)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 MCCORD, WILLIAM AND JOHN HOWARD, NEGRO OPINIONS IN THREE RIOT CITIES, AMERICAN BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST, II, 4, 1968 PP 24-27.
- 134-X001 LYKKE, ARTHUR 1957  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 N UNKNOWN.

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CORRECTIONS------(6)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

LYKKE, ARTHUR, ATTITUDE OF BONDING COMPANIES TOWARD PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES, FEDERAL PROBATION, XXI, 1957 PP 36-38.

135-X001 ROBINSON, JOHN

1968

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(1) SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES------(1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(5)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

POLITICAL (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

ROBINSON, JOHN, PUBLIC REACTION TO POLITICAL PROTEST - CHICAGO 1968, PUBLIC OPINION QUARTERLY, XXXIV, 1, 1970 PP 1-9.

136-X001 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

19XX

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (ENUMERATION),  
N UNKNOWN.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(3) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS------(1) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME------(2)

SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES------(1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT, SUBMITTED TO LAW  
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1970.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT, SUBMITTED TO LAW  
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, MAY 31, 1971.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT, SUBMITTED TO LAW  
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, JANUARY 31, 1971.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL INVENTORY.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT. SUBMITTED TO LAW  
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, SEPTEMBER 15, 1971.

136-X002 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

19XX

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
INCLUDING OCCUPATIONAL POPLN N=LESS THAN 100.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(6) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(4)

SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(1) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME------(4) VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES------(7)

SECURITY MEASURES------(7) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME------(4) OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME------(4)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT, SUBMITTED TO LAW  
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1970.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT, SUBMITTED TO LAW  
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, MAY 31, 1971.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT, SUBMITTED TO LAW  
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, JANUARY 31, 1971.

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, BEDFORD STUYVESANT-FORT GREENE COMMUNITY STUDY-BUSINESSMENS QUESTIONNAIRE.  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT. SUBMITTED TO LAW  
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, SEPTEMBER 15, 1971.

136-X003 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK 19XX  
ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
INCLUDING OCCUPATIONAL POPLN N=LESS THAN 100.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (6)  
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (3) SECURITY MEASURES----- (9) OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME----- (4)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

## SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT, SUBMITTED TO LAW  
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1970.  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT, SUBMITTED TO LAW  
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, MAY 31, 1971.  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT, SUBMITTED TO LAW  
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, JANUARY 31, 1971.  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, BEDFORD STUYVESANT-FORT GREENE COMMUNITY STUDY-COMMUNITY LEADERS QUESTIONNAIRE.  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT. SUBMITTED TO LAW  
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, SEPTEMBER 15, 1971.

136-X004 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK 1971  
ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (7) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (5) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (4)  
VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (3) SECURITY MEASURES----- (3)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

## MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT, SUBMITTED TO LAW  
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1970.  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT, SUBMITTED TO LAW  
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, MAY 31, 1971.  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT, SUBMITTED TO LAW  
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, JANUARY 31, 1971.  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, BEDFORD STUYVESANT-FORT GREENE COMMUNITY STUDY-COMMUNITY RESIDENTS QUESTIONNAIRE.  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT. SUBMITTED TO LAW  
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, SEPTEMBER 15, 1971.

136-X005 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK 19XX  
ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (ENUMERATION),  
N UNKNOWN.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1) COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES----- (2)  
CORRECTIONS----- (9) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (5) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (1)  
SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

## SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT, SUBMITTED TO LAW

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1970.  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT, SUBMITTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, MAY 31, 1971.  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT, SUBMITTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, JANUARY 31, 1971.  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, CRIMINAL EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE.  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDICTION RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CORPORATION-PROGRESS REPORT. SUBMITTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, SEPTEMBER 15, 1971.

137-XC01 CORMAN, P. 1970  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY), INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (5) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (4)  
JURIES----- (3) COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES----- (4) CORRECTIONS----- (2)  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIMINAL LAW----- (4) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1)  
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (5) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4) MASS MEDIA----- (1)  
SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (5) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
CORMAN, P, E MAHIEU AND R PATOUT, LE DROIT DE LA JEUNESSE VU PAR DE JEUNES ETUDIANTS, LIEGE, UNIVERSITE DE LIEGE, ECOLE DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 1969-1970.

138-X001 DENTLER, ROBERT 19XX  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE), INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (6) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (5) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON MICROSOCIAL (MANY) SOCIOECON (FEW)  
METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.  
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
DENTLER, ROBERT AND LAWRENCE MONROE, THE FAMILY AND EARLY ADOLESCENT CONFORMITY AND DEVIANCE, MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIVING, XXIII,3,1961 PP 241-247.

138-X002 DENTLER, ROBERT 1961  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (ENUMERATION), INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (6) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
DENTLER, ROBERT AND LAWRENCE MONROE, SOCIAL CORRELATES OF EARLY ADOLESCENT THEFT, AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, XXVI,5,1961 PP 733-743.

139-X001 OSTROM, ELINOR 1970  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (PROBABILITY), OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (5) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (4) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (3)  
CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2) VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (5) OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME----- (2)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

OSTROM, ELINOR AND GORDON WHITAKER, DOES LOCAL COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE MAKE A DIFFERENCE--SOME PRELIMINARY FINDINGS, PAPER PRESENTED AT THE WESTERN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, APRIL 8-10, 1971.

139-X002 OSTRCH, ELINOR 19XX  
ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (PROBABILITY), INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N UNKNOWN.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (7) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (4) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (3)  
COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (9) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (3) VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (5)  
SECURITY MEASURES----- (1) OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME----- (2)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

OSTROM, ELINOR, INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND THE POLICE, RESEARCH PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, 1970.

OSTROM, ELINOR, INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND THE POLICE, SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO RESEARCH PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, 1970.

140-X001 HAROLD LEWIS MALT ASSOCIATES 19XX  
ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN) OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (2) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (5)  
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (4) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (2) MASS MEDIA----- (1)  
VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (3) SECURITY MEASURES----- (1) OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME----- (3)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

HAROLD LEWIS MALT ASSOCIATES, PARK USAGE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE, 1971. MIMEOGRAPHED

141-X001 FRIS, T. 1968  
ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN) N=250-499.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CORRECTIONS----- (7) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (2)  
CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (3)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

FRIS, T, ATTITUDES ABOUT CRIME AND CRIMINALS, NEDERLANDS TIJDSCHRIFT VOOR CRIMINOLOGIE, 6, DECEMBER 1968 PP 254-259.

142-X001 TUBINGER WICKERT INSTITUT 1969  
ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN) OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (7) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1) POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (2)  
MASS MEDIA----- (1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (1) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (1)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

### DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

TUBINGER WICKERT INSTITUT, ATTITUDE OF THE PUBLIC TO THE POLICE, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, MARCH 1, 1971.

143-X001 HOEKEMA, J.

1967

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

(TYPE UNKNOWN)

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CORRECTIONS----- (1) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIMINAL LAW----- (4)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

### DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

HOEKEMA, J. DOES THE PUBLIC RECOGNIZE A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DETENTION AND IMPRISONMENT, TIJDSCHRIFT VOOR STRAFRECHT, JULY 1960 PP 198-221.

144-X001 MIDDENDORF, W.

1968

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE  
N UNKNOWN.

(TYPE UNKNOWN)

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (4) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIMINAL LAW----- (2)  
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (2) SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (1)  
MASS MEDIA----- (1) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (1) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (2)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

### DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

MIDDENDORF, W. SENTENCING FROM THE LAYMANS POINT OF VIEW, BLUTALKOHL, VI, 1, 1969 PP 9-34.

145-X001 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY

1966

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE  
N=OVER 1,000.

(ENUMERATION),

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

JURIES----- (2) COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES----- (8) LAWYERS----- (9)  
CORRECTIONS----- (7) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIMINAL LAW----- (1)  
CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (3) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (5) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (7)  
PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4) VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (8) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (1)  
ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (4) OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME----- (2)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)

### DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY, CRIME AND CRIMINALS STUDY-SCHEDULE TYPE I QUESTIONNAIRE. MIMEOGRAPHED  
GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY, CRIME AND CRIMINALS STUDY-SCHEDULE TYPE II QUESTIONNAIRE. MIMEOGRAPHED  
GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY, CRIME AND CRIMINALS STUDY-SCHEDULE TYPE IV QUESTIONNAIRE. MIMEOGRAPHED

146-X001 THE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

1966

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.

(PROBABILITY),

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (9) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (4) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2)  
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (4) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (4) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (1)  
MASS MEDIA----- (2) VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (6) OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME----- (3)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

HASHIMOTE, JUZABURO, ET AL, STUDIES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN VICTIMS OF CRIMES--SEVERAL ANALYTICAL INVESTIGATIONS FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF CRIMINOLOGY, BULLETIN OF THE CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, 1968 PP 27-28.

147-X001 RACKHAM, NEIL

1967

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=LESS THAN 100.

(QUOTA),

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (8)

POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1)

RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (2)

CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (9)

OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME----- (5)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

## SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

RACKHAM, NEIL, THE CRIME-CUT CAMPAIGN, NEW SOCIETY, 238, APRIL 2, 1967 PP 563-564.

148-X001 BILES, DAVID

1968

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N UNKNOWN.

(TYPE UNKNOWN)

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (9)

POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (1)

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (2)

LAWYERS----- (2)

CORRECTIONS----- (2)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (5)

CRIMINAL LAW----- (3)

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (3)

CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (1)

CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (2)

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1)

SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (6)

SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (2)

MASS MEDIA----- (9)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

## SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

BILES, DAVID, QUESTIONNAIRE-ATTITUDE SURVEY ON CRIME AND PUNISHMENT, UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, 1968. MIMEOGRAPHED

149-X001 FIELDS, J. M.

1968

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1)

CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (9)

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

## MICROSOCIAL (FEW)

## SOCIOECON (FEW)

## POLITICAL (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

FIELDS, JAMES, THE SAMPLE CLUSTER-A NEGLECTED DATA SOURCE, PUBLIC OPINION QUARTERLY, XXXIV, 4, WINTER 1970-71 PP 593-603.

150-X001 KAUPEN, WOLFGANG

1970

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

(PROBABILITY),

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (4)

POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (4)

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (6)

COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES----- (7)

LAWYERS----- (3)

CORRECTIONS----- (7)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1)

CRIMINAL LAW----- (7)

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (1)

SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (5)

ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME----- (4)

PERSONAL DUTIES----- (7)

MASS MEDIA----- (6)

RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (1)

VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (4)

SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (5)

SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

## SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)

## POLITICAL (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

KAUPEN, WOLFGANG AND RAYMUND WERLE, KNOWLEDGE AND OPINION OF LAW AND LEGAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 7TH WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY, 1970.

151-X001 VAN HOUTTE, JEAN 1970  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (ENUMERATION),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF-----(2)	CORRECTIONS------(2)	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(1)
CRIMINAL LAW------(5)	CAPITAL PUNISHMENT------(1)	SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(7)
ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(4)	PERSONAL DUTIES------(6)	RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(1)

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE) POLITICAL (FEW)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

VAN HOUTTE, JEAN, QUESTIONNAIRE-OPINIONS ABOUT THE LAW. MIMEOGRAPHED  
VAN HOUTTE, JEAN, CROSS-NATIONAL RESEARCH ON KNOWLEDGE AND OPINIONS ABOUT LAW, APPENDIX TO INFORMATION CIRCULAR NO 3, INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, RESEARCH COMMITTEE ON SOCIOLOGY OF LAW, APRIL 1969.  
VAN HOUTTE, JEAN, CROSS-NATIONAL RESEARCH ON OPINIONS ABOUT LAW AND MORALS, PAPER PRESENTED AT THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF SOCIOLOGY OF LAW, VARESE, VILLA PCNTI, SEPTEMBER 9-13 1968.  
LAFAILLE, R, J LEFEVERE AND JEAN VAN HOUTTE, KNOWLEDGE AND OPINION ABOUT LAW, PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 7TH WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY.

152-X001 DOHRENWEND, BARBARA 1970  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECI POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
N=100-249.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES------(4)	ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME------(6)
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## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

DOHRENWEND, BARBARA, AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF DIRECTIVE INTERVIEWING, PUBLIC OPINION QUARTERLY,XXXIV,1,SPRING 1970 PP 117-125.

153-X001 QUENSEL, STEPHAN 1970  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
N=500-999.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(9)	JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(7)	SELF-REPORTED DELICTS------(4)
ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME------(2)		

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

QUENSEL, STEPHAN, ET AL, DELINQUENCY PROPENSITY SCALES FOR MALE YOUTHS, KOEINER ZEITSCHRIFT FUER SOZIOLOGIE UND SOZIAL-PSYCHOLOGIE,XXII,1,MARCH 1970 PP 75-97.

154-X001 BERGERSEN, BRIT 1968  
ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.

## COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS------(4)	JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(2)	SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(1)
SELF-REPORTED DELICTS------(9)	ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME------(6)	

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

BERGERSEN, BRIT, THE USE OF MARIHUANA AND HASHISH AMONG YOUTH IN OSLO, TIDSSKRIFT FOR SAMFUNNSFORSKNING, IX,3,1968  
PP 208-232.

155-X001 ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M.

1966

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=100-249.

(PROBABILITY),

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CORRECTIONS-----	(7)	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-----	(7)	CRIMINAL LAW-----	(4)
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT-----	(2)	CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF-----	(3)	CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF-----	(6)
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY-----	(1)	ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME-----	(1)	OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME-----	(4)
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES-----	(2)				

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE) POLITICAL (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

ZELDENRUST-NOORDANUS, M, IMAGES OF PROBATION AND AFTERCARE - VOLS. I & II, SCHIEDAM, INSTITUUT VOOR PSYCHOLOGISCH MARKT EN  
MOTIEVENONDERZOEK, 1967.

156-X001 HINK, U.

1967

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE  
N=100-249.

(TYPE UNKNOWN)

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CORRECTIONS-----

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

HINK, U, THE CRIMINOGENIC EFFECT OF REMAND IN CUSTODY-A CRIMINAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION, KRIMINALISTIK, XXI,10,1967  
PP 523-525.

157-X001 NEISES, G.

1969

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE  
OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.

(TYPE UNKNOWN)

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-----	(1)	CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF-----	(2)	JUVENILE DELINQUENCY-----	(1)
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CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

NEISES, G, CHILD DELINQUENCY, JUGEND, XXII,2,1970 PP 49-56.

158-X001 MEILOF-CONK, S.

1969

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE  
OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.

(TYPE UNKNOWN)

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES-----	(4)	SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES-----	(1)
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CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

MEILOF-CONK, S, OPINIONS ON HOMOSEXUALITY-A STUDY ON IMAGE FORMATION AND ATTITUDES IN THE ADULT DUTCH POPULATION, AMSTERDAM,  
STICHTING TOT BEVORDERING SOCIAAL ONDERZOEK MINDERHEDER, 1969.

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

- 159-X001 HAUGE, R. 1968  
ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CORRECTIONS----- (1) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (FEW)  
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
HAUGE, R, TIME OR MONEY, NORD T KRIMINALVIDENSK, LVI, 1-2, 1968 PP 137-140.
- 160-X001 PODGORECKI, ADAM 1967  
ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CORRECTIONS----- (9) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1) CRIMINAL LAW----- (1)  
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (1) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (1) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)  
PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY)  
METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.  
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
PODGORECKI, ADAM, THE PRESTIGE OF THE LAW-PRELIMINARY RESEARCH RESULTS, ACTA SOCIOLOGICA, X, 1-2, 1966 PP 81-96.  
PODGORECKI, ADAM, A THREE-STEP HYPOTHESIS ON THE EFFICACY OF THE LAW-THREE VARIABLES OF THE EFFECTS OF LEGAL NORMS,  
KOELNER ZEITSCHRIFT FUER SOCIOLOGIE UND SOZIAL-PSYCHOLOGIE, SUPPLEMENT 11, 1967 PP 271-283.  
PODGORECKI, ADAM, LEGAL RIGORISM IN POLISH SOCIETY, STUDIA SOCIOLOGICZNE, XXI, 1966 PP 213-227.
- 161-X001 HAVELIN, ARNOLD 1968  
ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (4) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (9)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
HAVELIN, ARNOLD, POLITICAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS HOMOSEXUALS AND HOMOSEXUALITY, TIDSSKRIFT FOR SAMFUNNSFORSKNING, IX, 1, 1968  
PP 42-74.
- 162-X001 CANTRIL, A. 1971  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY).  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (9) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (1) SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (1)  
CAMPUS DISORDERS----- (1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (1) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (FEW)  
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
CANTRIL, A, AND CHARLES ROLL, HOPES AND FEARS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, NEW YORK, UNIVERSE BOOKS, 1971.
- 163-X001 KOHN, MELVIN 1964  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIMINAL LAW----- (5) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (4) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY)

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

KOHN, MELVIN, BUREAUCRATIC MAN-A PORTRAIT AND AN INTERPRETATION, AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW,XXXVI,JUNE 1971 PP 461-474.

164-X001 NETTLER, GWYNN

1956

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH STATE SAMPLE  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.

(TYPE UNKNOWN)

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(4)

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(2)

SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(7)

ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(5)

PERSONAL DUTIES------(4)

SELF-REPORTED DELICTS------(7)

ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME------(4)

SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES---(1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

NETTLER, GWYNN, ANTISOCIAL SENTIMENT AND CRIMINALITY, AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW,XXIV,2,APRIL 1959 PP 202-208.

165-X001 GOFFIN, PIERRE

1969

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.

(PROBABILITY),

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(2)

LAWYERS------(8)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(1)

CRIMINAL LAW------(7)

CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(2)

CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(3)

SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(6)

ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(4)

MASS MEDIA------(7)

CAMPUS DISORDERS------(9)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

GOFFIN, PIERRE, A SOUNDING OF OPINION, SOCIOLOGIE DU DROIT ET DE LA JUSTICE, PROCEEDINGS OF THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE ON THE  
SOCIOLOGY OF LAW, INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, APRIL 9-12, 1969 PP 123-136.

166-X001 GOODWIN, LEONARD

1969

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=LESS THAN 100.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CRIMINAL LAW------(3)

RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1)

SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES---(1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY)

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

GOODWIN, LEONARD, WORK ORIENTATIONS OF THE UNDEREMPLOYED POOR-REPORT ON A PILOT STUDY, THE J OF HUMAN RESOURCES,IV,4,FALL  
1969 PP 508-519.

166-X002 GOODWIN, LEONARD

1971

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (ENUMERATION),  
INCLUDING OCCUPATIONAL POPLN N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CRIMINAL LAW------(3)

RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(4)

ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(3)

PERSONAL DUTIES------(4)

SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES---(1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY)

MICROSOCIAL (FEW)

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

GOODWIN, LEONARD, WORK ORIENTATIONS AND WORK PERFORMANCE OF BLACK WIN WOMEN-AN INTERIM REPORT. SUBMITTED TO OFFICE OF RE-

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

SEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, U S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, SEPTEMBER 15, 1970.  
GOODWIN, LEONARD, A STUDY OF THE WORK ORIENTATIONS OF WELFARE RECIPIENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM-FINAL REPORT. SUBMITTED TO OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, U S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, AUGUST 1971.  
GOODWIN, LEONARD, ON MAKING SOCIAL RESEARCH RELEVANT TO PUBLIC POLICY AND NATIONAL PROBLEM SOLVING, AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST, CXXVI,5,MAY 1971 PP 431-442.

- 166-X003 GOODWIN, LEONARD 1971  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIMINAL LAW------(3) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(4) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(3)  
PERSONAL DUTIES------(4) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES---(1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.  
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
GOODWIN, LEONARD, A STUDY OF THE WORK ORIENTATIONS OF WELFARE RECIPIENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM-FINAL REPORT. SUBMITTED TO OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, U S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, AUGUST 1971.  
GOODWIN, LEONARD, ON MAKING SOCIAL RESEARCH RELEVANT TO PUBLIC POLICY AND NATIONAL PROBLEM SOLVING, AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST, CXXVI,5,MAY 1971 PP 431-442.
- 166-X004 GOODWIN, LEONARD 1971  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECI POPULATION SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
INCLUDING OCCUPATIONAL POPLN N=100-249.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIMINAL LAW------(3) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(4) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(3)  
PERSONAL DUTIES------(4) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES---(1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.  
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
GOODWIN, LEONARD, A STUDY OF THE WORK ORIENTATIONS OF WELFARE RECIPIENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM-FINAL REPORT. SUBMITTED TO OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, U S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, AUGUST 1971.  
GOODWIN, LEONARD, ON MAKING SOCIAL RESEARCH RELEVANT TO PUBLIC POLICY AND NATIONAL PROBLEM SOLVING, AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST, CXXVI,5,MAY 1971 PP 431-442.
- 167-X001 EYSENCK, H. 1947  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(1) CRIMINAL LAW------(9)  
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT------(1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)  
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
EYSENCK, H., PRIMARY SOCIAL ATTITUDES-I-THE ORGANIZATION AND MEASUREMENT OF SOCIAL ATTITUDES, INTERNATIONAL J OF OPINION AND ATTITUDE RESEARCH, I,3, 1947.
- 168-X001 HARTMANN, G. 1938  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
INCLUDING OCCUPATIONAL POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(2) RIGHTS ISSUES------(9)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

### SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

#### DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

HARTMANN, G., THE DIFFERENTIAL VALIDITY OF ITEMS IN A LIBERALISM-CONSERVATISM TEST, J OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, IX, 1938 PP 67-78.

169-X001 LENTZ, THEODORE

1935

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH REGIONAL SAMPLE

(TYPE UNKNOWN)

INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.

#### COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

JURIES------(2)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(5)

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT------(1)

CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(2)

RIGHTS ISSUES------(9)

#### CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

### SOCIOECON (FEW)

#### DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

LENTZ, THEODORE, C-R OPINIONNAIRE TEST MANUAL, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, CHARACTER RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, 1950.

170-X001 MCCLOSKEY, HERBERT

1956

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE

(PROBABILITY),

OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

#### COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(4)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(6)

CRIMINAL LAW------(3)

RIGHTS ISSUES------(9)

PERSONAL DUTIES------(4)

SELF-REPORTED DELICTS------(9)

#### CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

### SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

### POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

#### DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

MCCLOSKEY, HERBERT, CONSENSUS AND IDEOLOGY IN AMERICAN POLITICS, AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW, LVIII, 1964 PP 361-382.

171-X001 NOBLE, LOUIS

1954

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)

INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=100-249.

#### COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(9)

RIGHTS ISSUES------(2)

SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(4)

SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES------(1)

#### CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

### SOCIOECON (FEW)

### POLITICAL (FEW)

#### DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

NOBLE, LOUIS AND RANSOM NOBLE, A STUDY OF THE ATTITUDES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS TOWARDS CIVIL RIGHTS, J OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, XLII, 1954 PP 289-297.

172-X001 SCHUMAN, HOWARD

1964

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (QUOTA),

OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.

#### COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(1)

SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(4)

SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES------(2)

#### CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

### SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

#### DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

SCHUMAN, HOWARD AND JOHN HARDING, PREJUDICE AND THE NORM OF RATIONALITY, SOCIOMETRY, XXVII, 1964 PP 353-371.

SCHUMAN, HOWARD AND JOHN HARDING, QUESTIONNAIRE--A SURVEY ON GROUPS. IN MEASURES OF POLITICAL ATTITUDES, BY JOHN P. ROBINSON, JERROLD RUSK, AND KENDRA HEAD, ANN ARBOR, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1969 PP 212-222.

173-X001 ADORNO, THEODORE

1950

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH REGIONAL SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(1) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(9)  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(5)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 ADORNO, THEODORE, ET AL, QUESTIONNAIRE--THE ETHNOCENTRISM--E--SCALE, IN MEASURES OF POLITICAL ATTITUDES, BY JOHN P. ROBINSON,  
 JERROLD RUSK AND KENDRA HEAD, ANN ARBOR, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1969 PP 245-257.

173-X002 ADORNO, THEODORE 1950  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH REGIONAL SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL LAW------(2) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(9) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(2)  
 SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(4) PERSONAL DUTIES------(9) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 ADORNO, THEODORE, ET AL, QUESTIONNAIRE--CALIFORNIA F SCALE, IN MEASURES OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ATTITUDES, BY JOHN P. ROBIN-  
 SON AND PHILLIP R. SHAVER, ANN ARBOR, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1969 PP 224-232.

174-X001 BOSWORTH, C. 1954  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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 IABLES RELATED THERERO, PH. D. DISSERTATION, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1954.

175-X001 MATTHEWS, D. R. 1961  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH REGIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(2) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(1) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(4)  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(7) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME------(9) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES------(2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE) POLITICAL (MANY NAT & LOCAL)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 MATTHEWS, D. R. AND J. W. PROTHRO, NEGROES AND THE NEW SOUTHERN POLITICS, NEW YORK, HARCOURT, BRACE AND WORLD, 1966.

176-X001 WEBSTER, H. 1955  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.  
 CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 LAWYERS------(2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(3) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(6)  
 SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES------(4) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES------(9)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

- PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) SOCIOECON (FEW)  
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
WEBSTER, H., N. SANFORD, AND M. FREEMAN, A NEW INSTRUMENT FOR STUDYING AUTHORITARIANISM IN PERSONALITY, J OF PSYCHOLOGY, XL, 1955 PP 73-85.
- 177-XC01 GURIN, PATRICIA 1969  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY), INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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- 178-XC01 CHRISTIE, R. 1969  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN) INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=100-249.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (9) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (9)  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (9) CRIMINAL LAW----- (1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (4)  
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (FEW)  
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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- 179-XC01 COMREY, ANDREW 1965  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY), OF ADULT POPULATION N=100-249.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (5) CRIMINAL LAW----- (1)  
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (2) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (2) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (9)  
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (4) SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (4) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (2)  
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--- (1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)  
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
COMREY, ANDREW AND JOHN NEWMAYER, MEASUREMENT OF RADICALISM-CONSERVATISM, J OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, LXVII, 1965 PP 357-369.  
COMREY, ANDREW AND JOHN NEWMAYER, QUESTIONNAIRE-RADICALISM-CONSERVATISM, IN MEASURES OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ATTITUDES, BY JOHN P. ROBINSON AND PHILLIP R. SHAVER, ANN ARBOR, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1969 PP 392-395.
- 180-XC01 SCOTT, WILLIAM 1965  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN) INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (4) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (9) SELF-REPORTED DELICTS----- (4)  
ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (4)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY) SOCIOECON (FEW)  
DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

SCOTT, WILLIAM, QUESTIONNAIRE—PERSONAL VALUE SCALES, IN MEASURES OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ATTITUDES, BY JOHN ROBINSON AND PHILLIP SHAVER, ANN ARBOR, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1969 PP 433-443.

- 181-X001 BALES, R. 1969  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECL POPULATION SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE), INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(4) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(1) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 PSYCHOLOGIC (MANY) SOCIOECON (FEW)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
 BALES, R. AND A. COUCH, QUESTIONNAIRE—VALUE PROFILE SCALE, IN MEASURES OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ATTITUDES, BY JOHN P. ROBINSON AND PHILLIP SHAVER, ANN ARBOR, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1969 PP 444-448.
- 182-X001 MACNAUGHTON-SMITH, PETER 1970  
 ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE), OF ADULT POPULATION N=LESS THAN 100.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(1) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS------(1) PERSONAL DUTIES------(2)  
 VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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- 183-X001 COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY 1970  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY), INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL LAW------(9) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(4)  
 RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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 LOSCIUTO, L. ET AL., METHODOLOGICAL REPORT ON A STUDY OF PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD AND EXPERIENCE WITH EROTIC MATERIALS, TECHNICAL REPORTS OF THE COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY, VOL. 4, WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1970 PP 139-256.
- 183-X002 COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY 1970  
 DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH STATE SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE), INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL LAW------(9) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (STANDARD)  
 DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE  
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- 183-X003 COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY 1970

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=LESS THAN 100.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CRIMINAL LAW----- (9) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (4)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

GILLIGAN, CAROL, ET AL, MORAL REASONING ABOUT SEXUAL DILEMMAS, TECHNICAL REPORTS OF THE COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY, VOL. 1, WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1970 PP 141-174.

183-X004 COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY 1970

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH STATE SAMPLE (PURPOSIVE),  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=250-499.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (4)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

WHITE, DAVID MANNING AND LEWIS D. BARNETT, COLLEGE STUDENTS ATTITUDES ON PORNOGRAPHY, TECHNICAL REPORTS OF THE COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY, VOL. 1, WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1970 PP 181-184.

184-X001 STOVER, ROBERT 1970

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NEIGHBORHOOD SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=100-249.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (5) LAWYERS----- (9) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (4)  
CRIMINAL LAW----- (1) RIGHTS ISSUES----- (9) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (9)  
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (9) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

STOVER, ROBERT, OBEDIENCE TOWARD LAW VIEWED FROM A SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONIST FRAMEWORK, PAPER PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 1971.

185-X001 BALCH, GEORGE I. 1968

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECI POPULATION SAMPLE (ENUMERATION),  
INCLUDING OCCUPATIONAL POPLN N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (3) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (3)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

BALCH, GEORGE I., MULTIPLE INDICATORS IN SURVEY RESEARCH--THE CONCEPT--SENSE OF POLITICAL EFFICACY, PAPER PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 1971.

186-X001 UNIV OF MICHIGAN--DETROIT AREA STUDY 1971

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (9) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (1)  
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (3)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)

MICROSOCIAL (FEW)

SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE)

POLITICAL (FEW)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN--DETROIT AREA STUDY, SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND CHANGE IN DETROIT, DETROIT AREA STUDY QUESTIONNAIRES, FORM A AND FORM B, 1971.

186-X002 UNIV OF MICHIGAN--DETROIT AREA STUDY 1971

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH METROPOLITAN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (9) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (1)  
PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--- (3)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW) MICROSOCIAL (FEW) SOCIOECON (EXTENSIVE) POLITICAL (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN--DETROIT AREA STUDY, SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND CHANGE IN DETROIT, DETROIT AREA STUDY QUESTIONNAIRES, FORM A AND FORM B, 1971.

187-X001 ABEREACH, JOEL D. 1967

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (2) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--- (3)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (MANY NAT & LOCAL)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

ABERBACH, JOEL D. AND JACK L. WALKER, POLITICAL TRUST AND RACIAL IDEOLOGY, AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW, LXIV, DECEMBER 1970 PP 1199-1219.

188-X001 OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION 1968

ANALYSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING MINORITY POPLN N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (3) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1)  
WEAPONS----- (1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (7) SECURITY MEASURES----- (2)  
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--- (3)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (FEW)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

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FEAGIN, JOE R., HOME-DEFENSE AND THE POLICE--BLACK AND WHITE PERSPECTIVES, AMERICAN BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST, XIII, 5-6, MAY-AUGUST 1970 PP 797-814.

189-X001 LUBY, ELLIOT 1967

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (2) POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1)  
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES--- (2)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

LUBY, ELLIOT AND ROBERT MENDELSON, CHARACTERISTICS OF RIOT PARTICIPANTS, MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM REPORTS-4. PREPARED BY PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION BRANCH, OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1970 PP 143-172.

190-X001 SMIGEL, ERWIN O.

1955

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH CITY OR DISTRICT SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=100-249.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(4)

PERSONAL DUTIES-----[4]

VICTIMIZATION: BUSINESSES-----[9]

SELF-REPORTED DELICTS-----[5]

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

SMIGEL, ERWIN O., PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD STEALING AS RELATED TO THE SIZE OF THE VICTIM ORGANIZATION, AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, XXI, 3, JUNE 1956 PP 320-327.

191-X001 GOLD, MARTIN

1961

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECI POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS-----[1]

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-----[1]

CRIMINAL LAW-----[2]

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY-----[6]

SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES-----[6]

SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES-----[4]

WEAPONS-----[4]

SELF-REPORTED DELICTS-----[3]

ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME-----[3]

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

MICROSOCIAL (FEW)

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

GOLD, MARTIN, DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IN AN AMERICAN CITY, BELMONT, CALIFORNIA, BROOKS-COLE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1970.

192-X001 ROSENBERG, BERNARD

1969

DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH SPECI POPULATION SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
INCLUDING JUVENILE POPLN N=100-249.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

POLICE: APPRAISALS OF-----[5]

POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES-----[4]

POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS-----[1]

CRIMINAL LAW-----[3]

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY-----[2]

SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES-----[7]

SELF-REPORTED DELICTS-----[3]

ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME-----[3]

OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME-----[3]

SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES-----[2]

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)

MICROSOCIAL (FEW)

SOCIOECON (FEW)

METHOD INCLUDES CORRELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL DATA.

## DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

ROSENBERG, BERNARD AND HARRY SILVERSTEIN, THE VARIETIES OF DELINQUENT EXPERIENCE, WALTHAM, MASS., XEROX COLLEGE PUBLISHING, 1969.

901-X001 ATTWOOD STATISTICS - NETHERLANDS

1966

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF-----[4]

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY-----[1]

RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS-----[1]

SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES-----[2]

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (FEW)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

902-X001	AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS	1963			
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.				
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS				
	COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF-----	(2)	SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES-----	(2)	
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON				
			SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
902-X002	AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS	1965			
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.				
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS				
	POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES-----	(1)			
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON				
			SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (FEW)	
902-X003	AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS	1965			
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.				
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS				
	COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF-----	(9)			
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON				
			SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (FEW)	
902-X004	AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS	1965			
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.				
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS				
	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-----	(1)	CAPITAL PUNISHMENT-----	(1)	
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON				
			SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
902-X005	AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS	1966			
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.				
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS				
	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-----	(1)	CAPITAL PUNISHMENT-----	(1)	
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON				
			SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
902-X006	AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS	1966			
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.				
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS				
	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-----	(1)			
	CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON				
			SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (FEW)	
902-X007	AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS	1966			
	CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
	OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.				
	COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS				
	COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF-----	(4)	CORRECTIONS-----	(1)	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-----
					(1)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

902-X008	AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS CRIMINAL LAW------(1) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1970	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	(PROBABILITY),
903-X001	CENTRAL RESEARCH SERVICES INC - JAPAN CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(1) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1965	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	(PROBABILITY),
904-X001	DDXA - ITALY CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1965	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	(PROBABILITY),
905-X001	EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADUL; POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT------(1) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1964	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	(QUOTA),
905-X002	EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(1) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1966	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	(QUOTA),
905-X003	EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(1) CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	1966	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATICNAL)	(QUOTA),
905-X004	EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	1967	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	(QUOTA),

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

OF ADULT POPULATION	N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF-----	(4)	COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF-----	(9)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
905-X005 EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY	1967		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL		WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(QUOTA),
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT-----	(1)	MASS MEDIA-----	(1)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		CAMPUS DISORDERS-----	(5)
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
906-X001 ENCUESTAS GALLUP OF ARGENTINA	1966		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=500-999.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---	(1)		
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
906-X002 ENCUESTAS GALLUP OF ARGENTINA	1966		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=500-999.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF-----	(1)	CAMPUS DISORDERS-----	(5)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
907-X001 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION	1964		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---	(4)		
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
907-X002 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION	1965		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---	(1)		
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
907-X003 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION	1965		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL		WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
OF ADULT POPULATION	N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---	(1)		
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON			
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	

## STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

907-X004 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

907-X005 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(1) CRIMINAL LAW------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

907-X006 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 PERSONAL DUTIES------(9) SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES---(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

907-X007 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(1) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

907-X008 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

907-X009 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION 1967  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT------(1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

908-X001 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK 1963  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(2) CORRECTIONS------(9) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(1)

## STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
908-X002 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS CRIMINAL LAW------(2)	1965 WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(4)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
908-X003 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(4)	1966 WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
908-X004 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(3)	1966 WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
908-X005 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(1)	1966 WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
908-X006 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(1)	1967 WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
908-X007 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000. COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(2)	1968 WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
909-X001 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL	1964 WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

PCLICE: APPRAISALS OF-----(7)	POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (5)	POLICE: RESPONDENT CONTACTS----- (1)
POLICE: PERSONNEL----- (2)	COURTS: RESPONDENT EXPERIENCES----- (1)	CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (1)
CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (2)	RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (6)	VICTIMIZATION: INDIVIDUALS----- (5)
ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (9)	OTHER EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME----- (2)	

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (FEW)

910-X001 INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH - GERMANY 1964

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),

OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

910-X002 INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH - GERMANY 1964

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),

OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (3)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

912-X001 INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION - SPAIN 1965

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),

OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (FEW)

912-X002 INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION - SPAIN 1966

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),

OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES----- (2)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (FEW)

913-X001 INSTIT FOR RESEARCH IN COMMUNICATNS-GREECE 1965

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),

OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (1)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)

913-X002 INSTIT FOR RESEARCH IN COMMUNICATNS-GREECE 1965

CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),

OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1)			
CCORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
913-X003 INSTIT FOR RESEARCH IN COMMUNICATNS-GREECE 1965			
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL	WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.			
CCVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(4)			
CCORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY LOCAL)	
914-X001 USTAV PRO VYZKUM VEREJNEHO MIHENI - CZECH 1968			
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL	WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(QUOTA),	
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1)			
CCORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (FEW)		
915-X001 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY - IRAN 1967			
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL	WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(TYPE UNKNOWN)	
OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
CRIMINAL LAW------(2)	SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(2)		
CCORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (FEW)		
916-X001 NATIONAL OPINION POLL - BRITAIN 1965			
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL	WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(1)	CRIMINAL LAW------(3)	CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES------(2)	
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(4)			
CCORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
916-X002 NATICNAL OPINION POLL - BRITAIN 1967			
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL	WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(1)	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(1)	CRIMINAL LAW------(1)	
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(2)			
CCORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	
916-X003 NATIONAL OPINION POLL - BRITAIN 1968			
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL	WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE	(PROBABILITY),	
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.			
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS			
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(4)			
CCORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)	

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

917-X001 NETHERLANDS BUREAU OF STATISTICS 1967  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=500-999.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (4) CORRECTIONS----- (3) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1)  
 CRIMINAL LAW----- (2) CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (2) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (4)  
 SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (FEW)

918-X001 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION 1963  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RIGHTS ISSUES----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

918-X002 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION 1964  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (9) WEAPONS----- (9)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

918-X003 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (5)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

918-X004 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (5) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

918-X005 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1) RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS----- (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

918-X006 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF RELEVANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY-----(1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

918-X007 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION 1967  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (2) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (2)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

918-X008 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION 1967  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (1) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (2)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

918-X009 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION 1968  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

918-X010 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION 1968  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=250-499.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

919-X001 NORWEGIAN GALLUP INSTITUTE 1967  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (TYPE UNKNOWN)  
OF ADULT POPULATION N UNKNOWN.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIMINAL LAW----- (1) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (4)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

920-X001 PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH CENTER-YUGOSLAVIA 1967  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
SOCIAL ALIENATION, GRIEVANCES---(1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (FEW) POLITICAL (FEW)

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

921-X001 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (4) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF----- (4)  
 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (3) MASS MEDIA----- (2)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

921-X002 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (4) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY----- (9)  
 SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (7) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (3)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

921-X003 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CORRECTIONS----- (1)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

921-X004 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 POLICE: APPRAISALS OF----- (1) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (4) CRIMINAL LAW----- (2)  
 SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (2) PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

921-X005 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1965  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 CRIMINAL LAW----- (9) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS--- (1) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

921-X006 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
 OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
 COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
 SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES----- (4)  
 CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON  
 SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

921-X007 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1966  
 CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(2)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

921-X008 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1966  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT------(1) SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(4)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

921-X009 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1966  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
JURIES------(2) CORRECTIONS------(9) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM------(1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

921-X010 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1967  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(2)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

921-X011 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1967  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
SPECIAL OFFENDER CATEGORIES------(4)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

921-X012 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1967  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS------(1) CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(4) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY------(9)  
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(7) ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME(3)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

921-X013 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1967  
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES------(1) ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME------(2)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
921-X014 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1967		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),		
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS		
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM----- (1)	CRIMINAL LAW----- (2)	RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS----- (4)
CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF----- (4)	SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (3)	ACQUAINTANCE WITH CRIME----- (2)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
921-X015 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1967		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),		
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS		
POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES----- (1)	CRIMINAL LAW----- (2)	SPECIFIC OFFENSES: VICES----- (1)
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
921-X016 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1967		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),		
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS		
PERSONAL DUTIES----- (4)		
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
921-X017 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1967		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),		
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS		
CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF----- (1)	ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (1)	
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
921-X018 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1968		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),		
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS		
ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME (1)		
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
921-X019 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1966		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),		
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.		
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS		
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT----- (1)	CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES----- (2)	
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON		
	SOCIOECON (STANDARD)	POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)
921-X020 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP) LTD - BRITAIN 1968		
CURSORY REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF REVELANT ITEMS IN THIS OPINION POLL WITH FOREIGN SAMPLE (QUOTA),		

# STUDY DESCRIPTIONS

OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1) CRIME: POLITICAL ISSUES-----(1)  
CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

SOCIOECON (STANDARD) POLITICAL (MANY NATIONAL)

052-5379 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER - MICH 1969  
DETAILED REPORT(S) AVAILABLE OF THIS DIRECTLY RELEVANT SPECIAL STUDY WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE (PROBABILITY),  
OF ADULT POPULATION N=OVER 1,000.  
COVERS TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS  
POLICE: APPRAISALS OF------(4) POLICE: CURRENT ISSUES------(1) COURTS: PERCEPTIONS OF------(7)  
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT------(2) CRIME: CAUSES, CONTROL OF------(2) RANKING AMONG SOCIAL PROBLEMS---(1)  
CRIME: MAGNITUDE OF------(1) RIGHTS ISSUES------(2) CAMPUS DISORDERS------(5)  
RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS------(5)

CORRELATIVE VARIABLES ON

PSYCHOLOGIC (FEW)

SOCIOECON (STANDARD)

DOCUMENTS ON THIS SURVEY INCLUDE

BLUMENTHAL, MONICA AND ROBERT KAHN, ATTITUDES TOWARDS VIOLENCE, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, SURVEY  
RESEARCH CENTER-UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, MAY 1971.

BLUMENTHAL, MONICA AND ROBERT KAHN, ATTITUDES AND VALUES REGARDING VIOLENCE, PROPOSAL TO NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION,  
SEPTEMBER 1968.

BLUMENTHAL, MONICA AND ROBERT KAHN, QUESTIONNAIRE-SOCIAL PROBLEMS, ANN ARBOR, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER-UNIVERSITY OF  
MICHIGAN, SUMMER 1969.

BLUMENTHAL, MONICA, ROBERT KAHN AND FRANK ANDREWS, VIOLENCE WORRIES AMERICANS-MEN IN STUDY OFTEN JUSTIFY SEVERE POLICE  
ACTION TO QUELL DISORDER--A SPECIAL REPORT, ISR NEWSLETTER, I, 10, SPRING 1971 PP 3-6.

## CONVENTIONAL ABSTRACTS

## CONVENTIONAL ABSTRACTS

### Introduction

This section is a compilation of brief textual abstracts of all reports and documents available to us emanating from the surveys in the Inventory and of a few works on crime and justice topics not generated by a specific survey. The nature of the documents ranges from major study reports and books to questionnaire interview schedules and proposals for research.

When an appropriate summary of the document was available (e.g., journal abstract, book review) that summary or portions thereof were utilized. Such abstracts are distinguished from those which we composed by the use of quotation marks. The ID Number of the survey on which the document is based or for which it was used appears in the upper-right-hand corner of each abstract. Documents with no ID Numbers are ones which were not coded, in that they were not based upon a specific survey, but were nevertheless included in this section on the basis of their substantive contribution. They appear with the notation "not coded" in lieu of an ID Number. Among the works falling into this category are literature reviews, compilations of survey results, discussions of the use of the sample interview survey method in crime-related studies, and cursory reports of studies for which there was not sufficient information available for our Inventory coding procedures.

The CONVENTIONAL ABSTRACTS also provide the most specific information needed for procuring publications and documents on the surveys in this Inventory.

183 X001

☐ Abelson, H. et al.

"Public Attitudes Toward and Experience with Erotic Materials." Technical Reports of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, Vol. 4. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970, pp. 1-138.

"Problem: To identify the amount, frequency, and circumstances of the public's exposure to erotic materials; to describe community standards and norms pertaining to distribution, consumption, and control of erotica; to collect other relevant data concerning the correlates of exposure to erotic materials, and to identify the public's perceptions of the effects of exposure to erotic materials.  
Method: A probability sample interview survey of 2,486 American adults over 20 and an additional sample of 769 young persons, 15 to 20. Face-to-face interviews were conducted in the 48 contiguous states during February, March, and April of 1970."

187 X001

☐ Aberbach, Joel D. and Walker, Jack L.

"Political Trust and Racial Ideology." American Political Science Review, Vol. 64 (December 1970), pp. 1199-1219.

This study is a comparative analysis of a person's trust in government (political trust) in the black and white communities of Detroit, following the racial violence which was experienced by that city in 1967. The random sample of 539 was supplemented by a special random sample of 316 drawn from the areas in which rioting took place. Blacks are generally lower on the political trust index than whites. Political trust is examined in terms of a general trust in people, social background variables, political expectations and experiences, and feelings of deprivation. Differences between the black and white communities on several of these dimensions and their relationships to political trust are quite pronounced, pointing to the development of a black political community in Detroit. The components of political trust or distrust are explored in depth and their policy implications analyzed. Crime-related items include personal experiences of police mistreatment and willingness to riot.

173 X001

☐ Adorno, Theodore, et al.

"Questionnaire - The Ethnocentrism (E) Scale." Measures of Political Attitudes. By John P. Robinson, Jerrold Rusk and Kendra Head. Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1969, pp. 245-257.

"This scale was designed to measure ethnocentrism, which was conceived as an ideological system pertaining to groups and group relations and referring to general cultural narrowness. The E Scale consists of 3 subscales: Negro, Minorities, and Patriotism. The 'Negro' subscale deals with the Negro stereotype and Negro-white relations. The 'Minorities' subscale deals with the negative opinions and imagery directed to many minority groups (excluding Negroes and Jews) in America. The 'Patriotism' subscale deals with jingoistic attitudes in which America is regarded the superior 'ingroup' and other nations are viewed as inferior 'out-groups'. All items are negatively stated Likert-type items with which the subject expresses his agreement or disagreement on a +3 to -3 scale with the neutral point excluded. The sample size was: Form 78, N-295; Form 60, N-226; Form 45, N-570; and Form 40, N-988."

The pertinent items are: leniency in the treatment of draft dodgers and ways of controlling crime.

173 X002

☐ Adorno, Theodore, et al.

"Questionnaire--California F Scale." Measures of Social Psychological Attitudes.  
By John P. Robinson and Phillip R. Shaver. Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center,  
University of Michigan, 1969, pp. 224-232.

"The F-Scale was designed to measure ethnic prejudice and 'prefascist tendencies' simultaneously, without mentioning minority groups by name. The authors conceived of the authoritarian personality syndrome as comprising the following nine variables: conventionalism, authoritarian submission, authoritarian aggression, anti-intraception, superstition and stereotype, power and 'toughness', destructiveness and cynicism, projectivity, and sex. The sample size was: Form 78, N=295; Form 60, N=286; and Forms 45 and 40, N=1,518."

The relevant items are: attitudes on violence, homosexuality, sex crimes, the extent of crime and ways of controlling it.

061 X001

☐ Akman, Dogan D. and Normandeau, Andre

"Towards the Measurement of Criminality in Canada: A Replication Study."  
Acta Criminologica, Vol. 1 (January 1968), pp. 135-260.

"... Part I, Chapter (1) Canadian Crime Statistics: Problems and a Solution--presents a general view of the statistics involved, the problems of analysis related to the Canadian Uniform Crime Reporting system, and proposes a solution to overcome this shortcoming. Part II, Chapter (2) Major Assumptions and Research Design--discusses the Sellin-Wolfgang Index, which is constructed on the basis of the seriousness in terms of community judgment of the various crimes rather than on a grading of legal penalties, and describes research strategy and research procedures for the present monograph. (3) Analysis, Findings and Interpretation: Deriving the Canadian Index--offers data which verify the validity of the Sellin and Wolfgang hypotheses. The study involved magnitude scales of the seriousness of various crimes as obtained by a sample of Canadian University Students, who were divided into 13 groups. An adequate metric of social consensus in Canada regarding the relative seriousness of the offenses scorable by the proposed index is arrived at. (4) Constructing a Crime and Delinquency Index--explains that the 'events' of crime and delinquency are used as basic units in the index, and outlines the weighted scoring system utilized for various types of offenses. Part III, Chapter (5) Technical Issues and Objections--discusses 14 of the issues and objections which have been raised regarding the proposed new index of crime and delinquency. Conclusions--summarizes the study and points out why the proposed index is more adequate for studying criminological and social problems than the Canadian Uniform Crime Reporting system. It is recommended that the new index be put to use as a valuable supplement to currently available criminal statistics. It is not a finished product and will no doubt be improved in the course of time, but until then it will serve as a guideline for action, particularly regarding the allocation of financial resources for the prevention of crime."

127 X001

☐ Aldrich, Howard and Reiss, Albert J., Jr.

"The Effect of Civil Disorders on Small Business in the Inner City." Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 26, No. 1 (1970), pp. 187-206.

"Civil disorders have affected negatively both the objective and subjective situation of the small businessman in the inner city. He experienced considerable financial loss, and insurance companies reacted by increasing the cancellation rate in riot-affected areas. On the issue of law and order the attitudes of all businessmen have become more conservative, and an increasing number of protective measures are now being used to protect their firms against crime. On the basis of present data, predictions for the future of small business in the inner city can only be pessimistic."

092 X001

- ☐ Almond, Gabriel A. and Verba, Sidney

The Civic Culture. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1963.

This book reports on an international study concerned with how people feel about their country and political affairs. Approximately 1000 persons were interviewed in each of five countries (U.S., Great Britain, Germany, Italy and Mexico) using a stratified multi-stage, probability sample. Included among a large number of political questions was an item in which the respondent was to imagine himself in minor trouble with the police and to express his expectations in terms of being treated equally and considerately by police. In all countries except Mexico police were viewed with as much or more favor than the general governmental authorities. In all countries the proportion expecting equality of treatment was greater than that expecting considerateness and responsiveness.

069 0003

- ☐ Altes, Jane (Regional and Urban Development Studies and Services, Southern Illinois U.)

East St. Louis--The End of a Decade. Edwardsville, Illinois: Regional and Urban Development Studies and Services, January 1970.

This is the report of a comprehensive study on many facets of life in East St. Louis, including population characteristics, employment and unemployment, income, housing, education, health, agencies and organizations, the neighborhood and attitudes toward and use of government programs. The city was divided into 3 geographical areas for purposes of analysis: the Model City area, the General Neighborhood Renewal Program (GNRP) and the rest of the city. The survey was conducted in winter 1969 and yielded the following general results: East St. Louis is losing population; welfare needs and unemployment are high; income is low; housing is poor (although, conditions for blacks have improved); residents are dissatisfied with their local government; medical care is fairly good and the neighborhood is generally evaluated favorably (crime and delinquency was seen to be the most important problem).

081 0005

- ☐ Angell, John, et al. (Michigan State University)

A National Survey of Police and Community Relations. Prepared for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Field Surveys V. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

This national survey reviews current developments in the field of police and community relations, via case studies of fourteen locations and a complementary survey questionnaire sent to a representative sampling of police and citizens in all 50 states and in cities of over 25,000. The purpose is to design a series of recommendations for future program development. In addition to the general recommendation of more extensive, formalized community relations programs, specific suggestions are presented to facilitate the process: the review and revision of mechanisms for handling citizen complaints; the incorporation of related subjects into police training programs; and the analysis and revision of tension-provoking field procedures.

104 X001

- ☐ Anttila, Inkeri and Jaakkola, Risto (Institute of Criminology, Helsinki, Finland)

"Unrecorded Criminality in Finland." Kriminologinen Tutkimuslaitos, Helsinki, 1966, A:2.

This study of unrecorded criminality in Finland is based on interviews with 2520 nineteen year old men at draft induction centers in Helsinki and Rovaniemi. Self-reports for 20 crime categories were ascertained. Analysis of the data from Helsinki respondents revealed that: (1) there are no clear systematic differences in the actual crime rates of the different social classes. (2) Even when the amount and type of crime is held constant, members of the higher social classes and the better educated run a smaller risk of having to answer for their crimes. The social control of deviant behavior thus shows a selective bias. (3) There is a correlation between social mobility and conflict incidence so that those who had moved downwards had more often been involved with the police than those who maintained or increased their social position, and those whose status remained unchanged reported more conflicts than those who had risen up the social ladder.

044 0473  
044 1473  
044 2473

- ☐ Averch, H.A.; Denton, F.H.; and Koehler, J.E. (The Rand Corporation)

A Crisis of Ambiguity: Political and Economic Development in the Philippines.  
Prepared for Agency for International Development. Santa Monica, California:  
The Rand Corporation, 1970.

"This report contains the findings of an interdisciplinary study of the social, political, and economic state of the Philippine nation. It covers interactions among political perceptions, voting behavior, and economic growth, as well as the problems of crime and dissidence. Survey data and aggregate data are applied jointly to all of these subject areas. The aim is twofold: to provide as comprehensive and detailed a portrait as possible of the Philippine social system and the actors involved in it, and to pinpoint uncertainties in the information used for decision-making by the Philippine government and U.S. agencies.

"...The method of this study is deliberately eclectic. In general, (the authors) examine the same propositions at different levels of aggregation, contrasting province or city data from official Philippine sources with individual data derived from surveys conducted during the 1960's, including a survey carried out for Rand early in 1969. The credibility of hypotheses at a given level of aggregation was checked by using data from other levels of aggregation."  
The areas covered under crime and dissidence are: the public's perception of crime; the structure of the crime-reporting system; the status of crime statistics; the attitudes of the general public towards protest movements, especially the Hukhalahap; and, finally, ways of controlling these protests.

- ☐ Bachman, Jerald G., et al.

052 X001

Youth in Transition, Vol I. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1969.

This report summarizes the first two years of a six-year nationwide longitudinal study of Adolescent boys. The study is part of a continuing program concentrating on the effects of contemporary environmental factors on the mental and physical health of adults and adolescents. Included among the large number of background, experience, and attitude questions are a few dealing with self-reported crime.

- ☐ Bachman, Jerald G., et al.

052 X001

Youth in Transition, Vol. II. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1970.

This report is part of the larger longitudinal study, "Youth in Transition," based on surveys of a national sample of 2200 young men. (See also Bachman, 1969, 1971.) The present volume deals with family background factors and abilities as they relate to a variety of personality characteristics, plans for the future, and behaviors. Among the questions on behavioral dimensions were several focusing on self-reported crime and an item on contact with police.

- ☐ Bachman, Jerald G. and Van Duinen, Elizabeth

052 X002

Youth Look at National Problems. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1971.

This publication is a special report of the larger longitudinal study, "Youth in Transition", which has been studying a national sample of about 2200 young men. This report concentrates on the final data collection which surveyed the sample after they were out of high school. Instruments used in the final data collection included questions on perceptions of the most important problems facing the U. S. today and suggested solutions for six specific problem areas, including crime and violence.

185 X001

- ☐ Balch, George I. (University of Illinois)

"Multiple Indicators in Survey Research: The Concept 'Sense of Political Efficacy'."  
Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association,  
Chicago, Illinois, September 1971.

This paper suggests that the concept and measure of "sense of political efficacy" are due for reformulation and hypothesizes that the relationship between political trust and sense of political efficacy varies with the desirability of having political influence. Several implications of this are tested in a survey of 1,189 college students. The findings provide support for the utility of multiple item analysis rather than a summed scale. Items measuring attitudes toward and experience with demonstrations are included to examine observational implications with a variety of indicators.

181 X001

- ☐ Bales, R. and Couch, A.

"Questionnaire--Value Profile Scale." Measures of Social Psychological Attitudes.  
By John P. Robinson and Phillip Shaver. Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center,  
University of Michigan, 1969, pp. 444-448.

"This general purpose inventory of values was developed for interpersonal relations research. A value statement is a statement of the basis of an existing norm, or a proposal for the basis of a new norm. Factor analysis yielded four orthogonal factors: acceptance of authority, need-determined expression vs. value-determined restraint, equalitarianism, and individualism which are incorporated into this questionnaire. The sample was composed of 552 college students."

The items of relevance were: obedience and respect for authority, youth's respect for authority, and morality.

020 X001

- ☐ Barton, Allen H. and Mendlovitz, Saul

"The Court and the Community." The Jury Project (University of Chicago Law School),  
First draft, Sept. 1956.

A survey of public attitudes toward the courts, based on a probability sample of 102 adults, with a supplementary sample of 39 jurors from state courts and 24 Federal jurors (done in River County).

The first section discussed contacts with the courts of the adult sample.

Just over half the sample have ever been in court (as party, witness, juror, spectator); an additional 39% have had some kind of contact (i.e., know someone who has been in court, or have read about cases); only 11% have no contact.

Also included in this section is a discussion of type of contact as related to class and sex. Of those who had contact, a total of 55% have in some way been unfavorable (this does not seem to vary by class).

The second section examines public opinion toward courts.

When asked to rate community problems, 66% did not know whether they considered courts as a problem. Thus, "many more people have actually had an unfavorable court experience than define the courts as a problem." In answer to 14 specific questions on courts, about 25% were critical, 35% favorable and 40% don't know (specifically, jurors and spectators had primarily favorable attitudes.)

In other words, though people may have experienced trouble in contact with courts, they do not "blame" the court itself for their problems.

020 X001

☐ Barton, Allen H.

"Jury Selection in Peoria County." The Jury Project (University of Chicago Law School).

An account of how 559 people were selected to serve as grand and petit jurors during the year beginning September 1953, and what types of people were retained or eliminated at each stage.

First describes legal requirements: a) source of names, b) selection from source list, c) specific qualifications required for jurors, d) selection of panels from those qualified, and e) selection from the panel.

Then discusses the actual procedures followed for each step of legal requirement. Then analyzes 2,656 returned questionnaires to determine how those selected differ from those not selected. (by education, age, sex, labor force status, occupation, and type of employer).

The following trends prevailed: a) there was under-selection of both the highest and lowest educated; b) there was under-representation of young (under 29) and old (over 60); c) the ratio of women to men was 3 to 2; d) those in the labor force were less likely to be chosen; e) those at the upper level (business and professional) and lower level (unskilled laborers) of the occupational scale were under-represented; f) persons privately employed are more likely to be selected than those self-employed, government-employed, or unemployed.

Reasons for disqualification for each variable were also examined.

Finally, the results of the Peoria study were compared with previous study findings (for men only).

020 X001

☐ Barton, Allen H. and Mendlovitz, Saul

"Peoria Survey Code Book." The Jury Project (University of Chicago Law School).

Lists the questions and codes used in the Peoria Jury Study.

020 X001

☐ Barton, Allen

"Tabulations on Attitudes Toward the Jury and the Courts from the Peoria Survey." The Jury Project (University of Chicago Law School), May 22, 1957.

Three parts:

- I. Tentative Conclusions on the Relations of Attitudes to Background and Court Contact  
Analyzes three attitudes: a) preference for "better qualified" jurors, b) preference for judge rather than jury in civil cases, and c) criticism of the administration of justice by class, education, court contact, and sex. A high degree of correlation results for all but sex.
- II. Indices of Attitudes Toward the Jury and the Courts  
Describes the construction of three indices: a) attitude toward juror qualifications b) preference for judge or jury trial, and c) general attitude toward the administration of justice.
- III. Attitudes in Relation to Background and Court Contact  
Analyzes the three indices by occupation (class), education, court contact, and sex.

132 X001

- ☐ Bayley, David H. and Mendelsohn, Harold

Minorities and the Police: Confrontation in America. New York: The Free Press, 1969.

"Minorities and the Police reveals the factors that influence relationships between the police and the community. It concentrates on the perspectives, attitudes, experiences, responsibilities, and emotions of the police and various urban ethnic groups. This volume is based primarily on data compiled in four surveys, conducted by the authors, in Denver, Colorado. These surveys were directed at (1) police officers, (2) a cross-section of the Denver community, (3) the opinion-making elite, and (4) members of minority groups. For the purpose of this study Denver's population was treated as three distinct groups: Dominants (whites of non-Mexican-American extraction); Negroes; and those with Spanish names. The results provide a candid view of the relationship between the police and minority groups.

Minorities and the Police is the first volume to present both the views of the police and of the community concerning their relationship. Fifteen survey tables record such information as the distribution of income among police and the general public, the salary schedule for Denver's police department, the amount of respect for police in the three groups, requests for police assistance by different ethnic groups, and whether or not members of majority and minority groups have had friendly talks with policemen who work in their neighborhood. Other topics that receive special emphasis are urban violence, the attitudes of police officers toward minority groups, and the extent to which minority and majority attitudes cause different experiences with the police.

The authors conclude their comprehensive study of police-community relations with practical suggestions for the solution of basic problems of the police and the Denver community that are applicable to other American urban areas as well."

083 X001

- ☐ Beardwood, R.

"The New Negro Mood." Fortune Magazine, Vol. 77, No. 1 (January 1968), pp. 146-152

A sample of 300 Blacks in 13 cities was interviewed in this poll conducted by Daniel Yankelovich. The major findings were: (1) 3 out of 4 Blacks felt their condition at the time of the interview was better now than it had been in recent years; (2) 8 out of 10 felt chances for getting a good job were better, 7 out of 10 felt housing conditions had improved; (3) 1 out of 2 were more angry than 10 years ago, 1 out of 10 less angry; (4) the majority endorsed aggressive, nonviolent tactics, one out of 3 endorsed more violence (Northern Blacks emphasized violence more than did Southern Blacks); (5) 3 out of 4 were hopeful that Black problems would be solved. The directly relevant items were: opinions re important objectives (69% expressed better police protection as an important goal); and feelings about violence and rioting are necessary to achieve Negro objectives and views of violence and rioting that have already occurred).

026 X001

- ☐ Belson, William A. and Didcott, Peter J. (Survey Research Centre--London School of Economics and Political Science)

Causal Factors in the Development of Stealing by London Boys: Part I--Methods of Enquiry. London: The Survey Research Centre, 1969.

"This report describes the methodological aspects of an enquiry into causal factors in the development of juvenile stealing. It is to be followed by a report setting out the results of that enquiry.

The present document is best seen in the context of the wider enquiry of which it is a part. This wider enquiry consists of three parts, each financed by the Home Office. (1) A study of the adequacy, for research purposes, of information obtainable from certain of the documents in a remand home and classifying centre. (2) A programme of methodological research done in preparation for an enquiry into the development of juvenile stealing. . . (3) The use of the techniques referred to in (2) above in an enquiry designed to test over 30 hypotheses about causal factors in the onset and continuation of juvenile stealing. This enquiry was based on 1,425 London boys mostly aged from 13 to 16 years.

The enquiry has produced various by-product findings which include the following: the comparative incidence of juvenile stealing in the general population of London boys; the views of boys about what constitutes stealing and about the rights and wrongs of stealing; the general background of boys with respect to getting caught by the police, home conditions, the nature of boys' interests, and the extent of their association with thieves."

- ☐ Belson, William A. (Survey Research Centre--London School of Economics and Political Science)

"The Extent of Stealing by London Boys and Some of its Origins." Reprinted from The Advancement of Science, Vol. 25, No. 124 (December 1968).

This report presents findings of a test of 30 hypotheses about factors which are causally involved in juvenile stealing; the hypotheses were a product of previous intensive interviewing of boys. Testing of hypotheses was based upon extended interviews with over 1400 London boys in the general population. Findings are discussed in terms of: (1) Types of theft committed by London boys and the percentage admitting them; (2) Class differences in types of stealing done; (3) Comparison of the stealing of boys from different occupational backgrounds; (4) Stealing and age, race, religion, school; and (5) Proportion of and characteristics of those who get caught by police,

not coded

- ☐ Berg, Dorothy F. (Drug Sciences Division, Office of Science and Drug Abuse Prevention, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs)

The Non-Medical Use of Dangerous Drugs in the United States: A Comprehensive View.  
Presented to the New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission Conference on The Prevention of Drug Abuse--the Challenge of the 70's, Rochester, October 20, 1970.

"This paper is a review and discussion of some of the methodological and epidemiological aspects of a compilation of studies, surveys, and polls of the non-medical use of dangerous drugs and other 'exotic' substances in the United States. The compilation of these studies is contained in the six tables of the appendix to this report. Included in the compilation are drug usage statistics for students in colleges, universities, secondary schools, and junior high schools. Additional statistics are shown for high school dropouts, hippies, working youth, adults, and enlisted men who served in Vietnam. Altogether, 69 surveys are included in the compilation. Categories of dangerous drugs and special substances employed in this report are the hallucinogens, stimulants, depressants, opiates and other 'exotic' or special substances, such as glue, gasoline, nitrous oxide, and cough syrup. Of the surveys of college students reported here, 14 were conducted in the West, nine were in the Northeast, four were in the South, and one was in the North Central region. "At the secondary school level, 12 surveys were conducted among high school students in the North Central region, eight were in the West, three were in the Northeast, and one was in the South. The only survey of high school dropouts was carried out in the West. The three junior high school surveys were conducted in the Northeast, the South and the West, respectively. Of the four nationwide surveys reported in the compilation, three were conducted among college students and one was conducted among the adult population, 21 years of age and over. Surveys of young as well as of hippie youth were conducted in the West and North Central region; one survey of enlisted men was conducted in Vietnam. Most of the surveys included in the compilation were conducted in metropolitan areas."

not coded

- ☐ Berg, Dorothy F. (Drug Sciences Division, Office of Science and Drug Abuse Prevention, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs)

Illicit Use of Dangerous Drugs in the United States: A Compilation of Studies, Surveys, and Polls. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

"This report is the fourth edition of a compilation of studies, surveys and polls on the extent, frequency, and current illicit use of dangerous drugs and other 'exotic' substances. Included in the compilation are drug usage statistics for students in colleges and universities, senior high schools, and junior high schools. Additional statistics are shown for high school dropouts, hippies, working youth, adults, and enlisted men who served in Vietnam. Categories of dangerous drugs and substances included in this report are the hallucinogens, stimulants, depressants, opiates, and other 'exotic' substances such as glue, gasoline, nitrous oxide, and cough syrup. Of the surveys of college students reported here, 14 were conducted in the West, nine were in the Northeast, four were in the South, and one was in the North Central region. At the secondary school level, 12 surveys were conducted among high school students in the North Central region, eight were in the West, three were in the Northeast, and one was in the South. The only survey of high school dropouts was made in the West. Included in the compilation are three junior high school surveys. These were conducted in the Northeast, the South, and the West, respectively. Of the four nationwide surveys reported here, three were conducted among college students and one was conducted among the adult population, 21 years of age and over. Surveys of young adults as well as hippie youth were conducted in the Northeast and West; surveys of adult populations were conducted in the West and the North Central region; and one survey of enlisted men was conducted in Vietnam. It should be noted that the majority of the universities and high schools included in the compilation are located in large metropolitan areas. The studies, surveys, and polls presented in this compilation vary in reliability and validity. These shortcomings make it difficult to generalize even to the school where the survey was made because appropriate sampling techniques were not employed."

154 X001

- ☐ Bergersen, Brit (National Institute for Alcohol Research, Norway)

"The Use of Marihuana and Hashish Among Youth in Oslo." (Oslo-Ungdoms Bruk av Marihuana og Hasjisj.) Tidsskrift for Samfunnsforskning, Vol. 9, No. 3 (1968), pp. 208-232.

"In the Spring of 1968, the National Institute for Alcohol Research of Norway undertook an investigation concerning the attitudes towards and use of marihuana and hashish among youth in Oslo, 15-20 years of age. 1,000 questionnaires were sent to a representative sample of youth and 800 answers were received. The questionnaire dealt with the period March 1967-March 1968 and was almost identical to the one used by E. Manniche and E. Heogh. The 20 tables included deal with the number of users, family situation and family background, education and work situation, manner of introduction to marihuana and hashish, contacts with users and attitudes towards the drugs."

107 X001

- ☐ Berrien, F. K. (Rutgers University)

Values and Public Dissent: Final Report. Washington, D. C.: Group Psychology Programs, Office of Naval Research, January, 1971

The objective of this study was to determine what politically relevant values discriminated between persons who could be classified by their group membership as dissidents, middle-roads, and establishment defenders. Value profiles based on survey questionnaires were obtained from "average" college students, middle managers of a large utility, newspaper editorial writers, Army and Navy non-commissioned officers, American Legionnaires, Birch Society members, U. S. Marshalls, anti-war demonstrators, Navy Brig and Army Stockade prisoners, welfare recipients, radical and conservative students. Relevant items included attitudes toward violence riots and rioters, capital punishment, gun ownership and power of the police, Major interpretation of value differences emphasized the dissenters' sense of powerlessness and perception of failure in society to conform in practice to democratic values.

081 0001

- ☐ Biderman, Albert D., et al. (Bureau of Social Science Research)

Report on a Pilot Study in The District of Columbia on Victimization and Attitudes Toward Law Enforcement. Prepared for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Field Surveys I. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

This report supplements the Preliminary Technical Report May 28, 1966. Analysis of interviews with 511 randomly selected adult respondents (18 years old or older) in a sample of households drawn from three police precincts in D.C. is presented. The following topics are included, with primary emphasis placed on the first: (1) Direct experience of persons as victims of crime; (2) Nature of contacts of the public with agencies of law enforcement and the administration of justice; (3) Effects of crime and fear of crime on the lives of citizens; (4) Attitudes of the citizenry affecting respect for the law and cooperation with agencies of control and prevention; (5) The state of public information regarding crime and law enforcement matters. In regard to the primary interest in the nature and incidence of unreported crimes of victimization, it was found that the self-reports of victimization by citizens interviewed in their homes suggest a much higher incidence of crime than do police statistics, and further, nonreporting of offenses does not account for the major share of the vast discrepancy.

081 0001

- ☐ Biderman, Albert D., et al.

Salient Findings on Crime and Attitudes Toward Law Enforcement in the District of Columbia. Submitted to Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., 1966.

This is a preliminary report on a sample of 291 Negroes (predominantly moderate income, long-term D.C. residents.) Findings: 1) self-reports of crime victimization greatly exceed police reports of crime; 2) safety is of major concern--advocated means of coping are better police protection, stricter law enforcement and more severe penalties; 3) In general, attitudes toward police are favorable, however, there is some dissent, due to disenchantment with the legal system; 4) In direct contacts with the police, people are usually satisfied, criticisms mainly center on lack of thoroughness or effectiveness. Also, there is the feeling that Negro citizens receive poorer treatment than whites.

081 0002

- ☐ Biderman, Albert D.

"Surveys of Population Samples for Estimating Crime Incidence." The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 374 (November, 1967), pp. 16-33.

"A national survey and intensive surveys in three cities were undertaken for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice (hereinafter referred to as the National Crime Commission), to assess crime incidence by asking random samples of the public whether they had been victimized by crime. The major difficulties of these surveys arose from victimization's being an infrequent and usually not highly salient life event for most people. Even though these surveys found victimization to be far more common than suggested by national or local police statistics, they captured people's experiences selectively and incompletely. The immediate data from a victim survey naturally differ in form from police and other agency statistics. While these make the survey data distinctively instructive, they present problems for comparison with police statistics. Such comparisons as can be made suggest that a large volume of citizen complaints to the police are not reflected in published offense statistics."

not coded

- ☐ Biderman, Albert D. and Reiss, Albert J.

"On Exploring the 'Dark Figure' of Crime." The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 374 (November 1967), pp. 1-15.

"The history of criminal statistics bears testimony to a search for a measure of 'criminality' present among a population, a search that led increasingly to a concern about the 'dark figure' of crime--that is, about occurrences that by some criteria are called crime yet that are not registered in the statistics of whatever agency was the source of the data being used. Contending arguments arose about the dark figure between the 'realists' who emphasized the virtues of completeness with which data represent the "real crime" that takes place and the 'institutionalists' who emphasize that crime can have valid meaning only in terms of organized, legitimate social responses to it. This paper examines these arguments in the context of police and survey statistics as measures of crime in a population. It concludes that in exploring the dark figure of crime, the primary question is not how much of it becomes revealed but rather what will be the selective properties of any particular innovation for its illumination. Any set of crime statistics, including those of survey research, involve some evaluative, institutional processing of people's reports. Concepts, definitions, quantitative models, and theories must be adjusted to the fact that the data are not some objectively observable universe of 'criminal acts,' but rather those events defined, captured, and processed as such by some institutional mechanism."

148 X001

- ☐ Biles, David (University of Melbourne)

Questionnaire: "Attitude Survey on Crime and Punishment." (Mimeographed.) 1968.

This questionnaire was designed to be administered to criminology students at the University of Melbourne in a test-retest design in order to demonstrate changes which occur over time in students' attitudes towards crime and punishment. Items include attitudinal questions utilizing a Likert-type scale regarding: treatment of criminals, courts, specific criminal acts, juvenile delinquency and possible causes, capital punishment, and the police.

085.7072

- ☐ Bloch, Peter B. (The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.)

Draft questionnaire: "The Beat Commander Resident Questionnaire," May 1970. (Mimeographed.)

This 14-page, 33-item questionnaire was designed to test the effectiveness of an experimental "beat commander" system of police coverage in Detroit. The instrument was designed to measure: a) incidence of crime victimization; b) acceptability of police behavior (from eyewitness reports); c) attitudes toward the police; d) perceived degree of effectiveness and corruption of the police; and e) fear of crime.

081 0002

- ☐ Block, Richard (Loyola University)

"Law and Order: Foundations of Citizen Support for the Police." Proposal for dissertation research, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, May 1968.

This paper proposes research to find foundations of support for the police among the citizenry and to discover why many people no longer support the police. Data from a national survey of criminal victimization among members of 10,000 randomly selected households will be used. It is hypothesized that an individual's support of the police stems from his position in the social structure and his conception of the seriousness of crime and the importance of civil liberties.

081 0002

☐ Block, Richard L. (Loyola University)

"Police Action, Support for the Police, and the Support for Civil Liberties," Paper read at the American Sociological Association, Washington, D.C., August 1970.

Based on the 1966 NORC crime survey (for use in this paper residents of major cities outside the South were considered). Based on 517 self-reported incidents and 205 non-victim interviews.

Two dependent variables: a) support for increases in police power  
b) support for increased protection of civil liberties  
Two independent variables: a) victimization itself  
b) police action following victimization

Findings:

Victims (both black and white) are more likely to support increases in the protection of civil liberties and less likely to support increased police power than non-victims.

Police action has little effect on victim's support for police or protection of civil liberties.

Since victimization appears to indicate failure of police protection (and thus caused a decrease in support), Block recommends strengthening of police efforts in the area of crime prevention.

081 0002

☐ Block, Richard L. (Loyola University)

"Police Action as Reported by Victims of Crime." Paper read at the Midwest Sociological Convention, St. Louis, Mo., April 18, 1970.

The data, collected by NORC (summer, 1966), evaluated 1,098 incidents of criminal victimization.

Main point: Differences in treatment of crime victims by police were found to exist based on race in the South (blacks receiving poorer treatment) and class status (i.e., family income) and type of crime in the North (lower class and victims of property crimes receiving poorer treatment).

In general, the following variables were studied in relation to victimization:

a) speed of response to complaints; b) labelling of crime (serious vs. non-serious, property vs. personal); and c) probability of arresting suspects.

These were considered by region (North or South) and by area of residence (central city, suburbs, or rural).

081 0002

☐ Block, Richard L.

"Support for Civil Liberties and Support for the Police." American Behavioral Scientist, Vol. 13, No. 5-6 (May-August 1970), pp. 781-796.

"Using a 1966 nationwide random sample of 10,000 households, the relationship between support for increases in police power and support for increases in the protection of civil liberties is explored. It is found that, generally, those who want police power increased are not as likely to support increases in the protection of civil liberties as those who do not want the power of the police increased. However, those R's with little education and/or a low income do not perceive a tension between support for the police and support for civil liberties. A possible explanation for this lack of perception of tension may be found in the convergence of fear of the police and fear of crime among the poor and poorly educated."

075 X001

☐ Blom, Raimo (University of Tampere, Finland)

"National Confidence in the Judiciary." Reprinted from the author's dissertation book, National Confidence in the Judiciary, Acta Universitatis Tamperensis ser. A, Vol. 34, Vammala, 1970.

The main objective of this study is to explain the social conditions of confidence (or lack of confidence) in the impartiality of the administration of justice. In addition to the explanatory objective of the research, an attempt was made to describe the general circumstances of confidence in light of national opinion. A Finnish population, aged 18-65, served as the basic research group. A systematic sample was taken from this group (according to dates of birth) comprising about 4,000 individuals. In the final analysis 2,890 forms were utilized. Measuring confidence felt in the impartiality of the judicial process was accomplished by obtaining the respondents' conceptions of the extent of the risk that the crime might be disclosed, the efficiency of police investigation, and the severity of the punishment received in a court of law in three criminal cases (larceny, assault and drunken driving) separately in six population groups (constructed along dimensions of wealth, official position and residence.)

075 X002

☐ Blom, Raimo (University of Tampere, Finland)

"Public Opinion About the Functioning of Social Institutions." Acta Sociologica Vol. 13, No. 2 (1970), pp. 110-126.

"The aim of the study was to measure images concerning the successfulness of the functioning of seven social institutions. The data are based on a nationwide representative Finnish survey. Institutions as attitude-objects were Provincial Governments, Judiciary, Old-Age Pension system, Church, Municipal Social Service Authorities, Parliament, and Taxation Authorities. The study has two specific aims: (1) to describe the range, averages and dimensionality of the evaluations and, (2) to specify the nature of the explaining mechanisms (structural variables, identification variables, and general attitude variables) of these evaluations. With regards to the judiciary, the aim was to explain the evaluation of its successfulness simply by means of separate variables which measured the quality of experiences and contacts with the judiciary, i.e., contacts with judges, being a witness or defendant in a civil or criminal case, etc.

Sample: 4087 individuals. Three types of variables are examined as factors influencing evaluations of successfulness: 1) customary background variables or structural factors (such as social strata, education, age, place of residence, and sex); 2) some identification factors (such as party support, class identification, and religiousness); and 3) some other social attitudes (the view that the functioning of society is based on class, and moral concern about the functioning of society)."

075 X003

☐ Blom, Raimo (University of Tampere, Finland)

"Continual Differentiation of Penal Demands and Expectations with Regards to Justice," Tampere, University of Tampere, No. 2 (1968).

In this study, the measurement of punitive demands was carried out by presenting the respondents with a definite hypothetical situation in which a certain offense had taken place and a person of a definite population group had been accused of it at court. The task of the respondent was to evaluate whether the punishment the person received was too severe, perfectly right, or too mild. This kind of measurement design made it possible to analyze punitive demands in relation both to the prevailing legislation and the action of the court of justice, and also to analyze their combinations. The sample totalled 570. The mean values of scales of punitive demands show that in cases of state officials and the rich, sentences are seen to be too mild; in other words more severe punishments than those prevailing now are demanded, while the punishments of the poor, the ill-famed and ordinary citizens are thought to be too severe. Factor analyses were carried out both starting with fifty elementary variables and with fifteen scales of punitive demands. The clearest result seems to be the appearance of class-based thinking in the differentiation of punitive demands.

052 5379

- ☐ Blumenthal, Monica D. and Kahn, Robert L. (Survey Research Center--U. of Michigan)

"Attitudes and Values Regarding Violence." Proposal submitted to National Science Foundation, September 1968.

"This research proposes to develop a baseline, normative picture of American attitudes toward violence by means of a national survey. Attitudes toward violence used as a response to threat or injury, as a means of self-defense, as a way of maintaining the law, as a means of producing social change will all be studied, as well as attitudes toward violence which is a direct response to frustration. Information will be collected about the distribution of such attitudes in respect to the demographic, and membership characteristics of the respondent, and the relationship of such attitudes to some personality traits such as ethnocentrism and the tendency to perceive threat will be explored. In addition, a model thought to be capable of predicting attitudes toward violence will be investigated. The model is hoped to be capable of providing clues for studies on the modification of attitudes toward violence, work with which we hope to proceed in the future.

"The investigators plan to be able to repeat the survey at a later date so that information about trends in the public's attitudes toward violence can be developed. The investigation of such trends would not only supply some capacity to predict possible areas of future difficulty, but would also be essential in measuring the effectiveness of any program aimed at reducing violence."

052 5379

- ☐ Blumenthal, Monica D. and Kahn, Robert L. (Survey Research Center--U. of Michigan)

Questionnaire: "Social Problems." Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1969.

This is the questionnaire to be used in the proposed study, Attitudes and Values Regarding Violence.

052 5379

- ☐ Blumenthal, Monica; Kahn, Robert; and Andrews, Frank (Survey Research Center--University of Michigan)

"Violence Worries Americans; Men in Study Often Justify Severe Police Action to Quell Disorder--A Special Report." ISR Newsletter, Vol. 1, No. 10 (Spring 1971), pp. 3-6.

This paper reports on the Blumenthal and Kahn (Institute for Social Research) study on violence. They isolated and studied two different types of violence--1) violence for social control; and 2) violence for social change. Sample: 1,374 men interviewed in 1969. This paper reports on the predominant trends of the survey and gives a few basic marginals of the data.

052 5379

- ☐ Blumenthal, Monica D. and Kahn, Robert L. (Survey Research Center--University of Michigan)

"Attitudes Towards Violence." Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, May 1971.

This paper presents the preliminary findings of a national survey on attitudes towards violence. Sample: 1,374 men aged 16 to 64. 80% of those selected finally participated. Specifically, the survey measures the attitudes towards how much police force should be used in the control of a variety of disturbances, and also the attitudes towards how much property damage and personal injury the respondents felt necessary to bring about social change.

Summary: "This study showed that a majority of Americans are willing to tolerate very high levels of violence used by police, while a minority segment of the American male population believes that violence is necessary to produce social change. The most important factors in explaining violence are not factors such as age and education, but rather the basic values held by American men, including attitudes towards retributiveness, self-defense, and how property is valued relative to persons. In addition, attitudes toward the contenders involved in disturbances are an important determinant of attitudes towards violence."

103 X001

☐ Boggs, Sarah L. (University of Missouri, St. Louis)

"Formal and Informal Crime Control: An Exploratory Study of Urban, Suburban, and Rural Orientations." The Sociological Quarterly, Vol. 12 (Summer 1971), pp. 319-327.

This paper is concerned with the issue of how people view the nature and extent of crime in their own neighborhoods, and whether they attribute their areas' safety (or dangerousness) to the exercise of formal or informal controls, comparing rural, suburban, and central city residents. A series of questions about neighborhood crime and its deterrence was asked in an area probability sample of 842 adults living in households as part of a statewide amalgam survey conducted in Missouri in the Spring of 1968 by the University of Missouri Public Opinion Survey Unit. The respondents were asked how likely it was that certain crimes might happen in their neighborhood, whether any incident had happened during the previous year, how much they could rely on neighbors and police for protection, whether or not they considered their neighborhood safe, and why they felt as they did.

Central city residents, particularly blacks, feel that violent crime is likely to happen, and in the case of robbery, rural residents are more likely to expect this to happen than suburbanites. Rural and suburban residents are more apt to rely on informal controls to deter crime than are people in the central city, and there, whites are more likely to share this orientation than blacks. Formal controls are more salient to urban populations, and especially to black central city residents who feel more dependent on, but less satisfied with, the kind of police protection they receive.

174 X001

☐ Bosworth, C.

"A Study of the Development and the Validation of a Measure of Citizens' Attitudes toward Progress and Game Variables Related Thereto." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1954.

"This scale is designed to measure the person's degree of progressive attitudes on community life in such areas as community improvements, living conditions, and business. The scale consists of 60 Likert-type, five-alternative items which were found to be most discriminating from an original pool of over 300 items. The scale is divided into three subsets of 20 items each: 1) Community Integration; 2) Community Services; and 3) Civic Responsibilities. The sample consisted of a random sample of 300 householders selected from a test city of 50,000 population. . . ."

The only item of relevance was community's opinion of police response.

[As cited in Robinson, John P.; Rusk, Jerrold; and Head, Kendra. Measures of Political Attitudes. Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1969, pp. 392-396.]

089 X001

☐ Bouma, Donald

Kids and Cops: A Study in Mutual Hostility. Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1969.

Reports results of interviews with police and youths in 10 Michigan cities, but focusing primarily on three cities. Interviews were conducted in 1967. Youths were of junior high school age. Examined are youth attitudes toward the police and law enforcement; differences by religion of the youth; police views of riots, police brutality charges, and non-white citizens and fellow officers; and police perceptions of youths' views of police and law enforcement.

117 X001

117 X002

☐ Brink, William and Harris, Louis

Black and White. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1966.

This book, based on a national survey in 1966 of racial attitudes among 1059 Negroes and 1088 whites, along with a select group of 100 Negro leaders, directs its attention to the question of what has happened to the Negro revolution in America. Relevant questionnaire items include attitudes toward police and the Supreme Court, perceptions of violence, and attitudes toward racial demonstrations and riots.

024 X001

- ☐ Bureau of Governmental Research and Service (University of Oregon)

Questionnaire used in survey of attitudes of the general public in the Eugene-Springfield Area. (Mimeographed.)

Areas covered: a) general background questions (age, sex, education, occupation); b) adequacy of police protection; c) perception of whether or not specific practices are local problems; d) perception of extent to which crime and delinquency are local problems; e) police appeal boards and civilian review boards; f) perception of a policeman's job and police understanding of problems; g) attitudes toward police; h) perception of media coverage of law enforcement, community-police relations; and i) victimization questions.

121 X001

- ☐ Butler, Edgar W. and Godley, Carol J. (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

"Data: Police, Citizens, and Rioters." Research Previews, Vol. 15, No. 2 (November 1968), pp. 7-13.

"Data collected by the Community Services Unit (CSU) which was formed by police officers in the Police Department of Winston-Salem, N.C., are reported. Survey techniques and focused interviews as well as a systematic use of official records were combined. Both quantitative and qualitative aspects were examined. The focus was on changes in the community, the Police Department, and other public and private social agencies, and on the attitude and behavior of individuals in each of these spheres within the context of riots and alleged police brutality. Currently data gathered during a 2-year period are being analyzed."

121 X002

- ☐ Butler, Edgar W., et al. (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

Community Services Unit: First Report and Preliminary Evaluation. Winston-Salem, North Carolina: Winston-Salem Police Department, July, 1967.

The development and the functioning of the Community Services Unit of the Police Department of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, are discussed. Several research strategies for evaluating the program have been utilized and are presented, including interviews with a nonrandom sample of 127 persons living in the service area. Interviews included questions on evaluation of contacts with the police and with the CSU in particular, suggestions for the police department and for CSU, and knowledge and/or experience with police brutality.

121 X002

DO NOT QUOTE WITHOUT PERMISSION (Quoted here with permission from E.W. Butler)

- ☐ Butler, Edgar W. and Godley, Carol J. (University of North Carolina)

"A Police Community Services Program in a Black Community." June 1969. (Mimeographed.)

"It is the purpose of this paper to: (1) describe the research assumption which the research team made; (2) describe the internal workings of the Unit, its relationship to the other police divisions, other social agencies, and the community; and (3) draw together some general notions about the CSU and its relationship with the community and relate these factors to goals of the Unit." The items of relevance in this paper are: the selection and training of police officers; police relations to the community; general public attitudes towards police and their services and the success of the C.S.U.

126 X001

☐ Cahalan, Don

"A Multivariate Analysis of the Correlates of Drinking-Related Problems in a Community Study." Social Problems, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Fall 1969), pp. 234-247.

"Four sociological and three psychological variables, adapted from the theories of Merton, Cloward and Ohlin, and Rotter regarding deviant behavior, were combined in this multivariate analysis of drinking-related problems. Significant (.05 level) associations were found between alcohol-related problems and five of the seven independent variables: when all seven variables were used in combination, 72 percent of those with highest-risk scores, and only 12 percent of those with lowest-risk scores, were found to have drinking-related problems. The paper discusses some implications of these multivariate procedures for future studies of delinquency and deviancy."

060 X001

☐ Campbell, Angus and Schuman, Howard

"Racial Attitudes in Fifteen American Cities." Supplemental Studies for The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Otto Kerner, chairman. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968.

Sample: 5,000 (white and Negro) residents of 15 U.S. cities.  
Survey of perceptions and attitudes.

This comprehensive survey deals with: black views of racial issues, white beliefs about Negroes, comparison of white and black attitudes and experiences in the city, and the uses of violence. The findings of the section devoted to the uses of violence are as follows: a) nature of the riots: Negroes, in general, see riots as protests against unfair conditions or economic deprivation, while some whites see riots in the same light and some see them as criminal acts; b) advocates of violence: 6-15% of Negroes advocate violence; c) background of black advocates of violence: advocacy is associated with a variety of grievances and ideological beliefs; d) potential white rioters: 5% would use vigilante tactics in the face of riots.

162 X001

☐ Cantril, A.H. and Roll, Charles W., Jr.

Hopes and Fears of the American People. New York: Universe Books, 1971.

"In January and April 1971, the authors, with the support of Potomac Associates, carried out two public opinion studies. The purpose of this effort was to attain a sense of the basic hopes and fears of the American people and to explore their views on such issues as: law and order, the drug problem, racial problems, national unrest, and the war in Indochina. Interviews were conducted of representative cross section of the American population by the Gallup Organization. N=1,588 in January 1971 and N=1,446 in April 1971."

not coded

☐ Caplan, Nathan

"The New Ghetto Man: A Review of Recent Empirical Studies." Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 26, No. 1 (1970), pp. 59-74.

"A number of major studies on riot causation and the rise of Negro militancy in the United States have now been completed, making it possible for the first time to construct an empirically based explanation of these dramatic social events. When considered in the aggregate, the findings of these studies show that the ghetto riots and the preceding forms of civil rights protest derive from the steady changes in the Negro as he discovers himself and attempts to recreate himself socially and economically in ways that are commensurate with the image of those self-discoveries."

099 X001

- ☐ Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections  
(Southern Illinois University)

Police-Community Relations in Granite City, Illinois. (Ronald J. Veizer, Chief of Police.)  
Granite City, Illinois, December 1970.

This study is concerned with an assessment of the public's views toward the local police in the relatively small city (50,000) of Granite City, Illinois. Analysis is based on questionnaires completed by 149 youths and 540 adults, selected by proportionate simple random sampling within strata. The questionnaire attempted to deal with issues relating to how well the police function in the community, their conduct, their posture with regard to adult and youth criminality; additional desired services and programs, and the extent of special problems such as drug abuse in the city. Seventy-six percent of the youths and eighty-four percent of the adults felt that the police do a "good job" in enforcing the law; 78% of the youths and 76% of the adults felt that the police provide adequate protection for the community. Perhaps the most surprising of the findings were those in regard to a career in law enforcement: 26% of the youth sample indicated an interest in law enforcement as a career and 42% of the adults were favorable toward their children entering a law enforcement career.

028 X002

- ☐ Center for Urban Education

Community Attitudes in Bedford-Stuyvesant: An Area Study. New York: Center for Urban Education, 1967.

This report presents the data gathered from 3,075 households in Bedford-Stuyvesant by the community residents themselves. The survey was designed to gather data on social, physical, and economic aspects of Bedford-Stuyvesant, including housing conditions, rent, home ownership, household composition, employment, education, income, attitudes toward community problems, public services and suggestions for improvements. The major problems as seen by the community residents are housing and employment. To a lesser degree, the need for better education, cleaner streets, more police protection, more recreational facilities, and decrease in crime are also of concern. To improve the area, residents place job-training programs and local expansion of business and industry first, above improvement of housing. The authors of the report find it most significant that, not only do Bedford-Stuyvesant residents perceive their problems correctly, but they also offer realistic and plausible ("even sophisticated") solutions.

119 X001

- ☐ Chappell, Duncan and Wilson, Paul

"Australian Attitudes to the Police: A Pilot Study." British Journal of Criminology, Vol. 8, No. 4 (October 1968), pp. 424-431.

"A report on a survey designed to test Australian attitudes towards the police. In view of a generally recognized Australian antiauthoritarianism, it is often assumed that Australian hostility to the police is particularly high. The survey presented here is a pilot study, intended to lead to surveys in all Australian states. It was conducted in Canberra in September 1966 by interviews with a random sample of 250. Comparative data were obtained from a 1960 enquiry undertaken by the United Kingdom Royal Commission on the Police. Results are presented in 3 areas: (1) Public respect for the police, with breakdown by sex and motorist/nonmotorist (great respect: 60% in Canberra, 82.7% in United Kingdom; little respect: 6%, 0.5%; mixed feelings: 28% and 15.9%; don't know: 6% and 0.9%). While these results would seem to indicate that the relations between the police and the public are much worse in Canberra, they also partly reflect the fact that the young and the motorists, whose hostility to the police is highest, are much more represented in the Canberra sample. (2) Public contact with the police (most of the Canberra sample found that the police, in their personal experience, were usually polite and helpful; in both cases, 4 out of 10 had asked police for assistance). (3) Arming the police (unlike the unarmed British police, the entire New South Wales police force of 6000 carries pistols; in other Australian states and the Capital Territory of Canberra, all police are issued arms but usually do not carry them while on duty; 34% of the sample thought that all police should be armed, 40% some, 23% none)."

119 X002

- ☐ Chappell, Duncan and Wilson, Paul R. (State U. of New York and U. of Queensland)

"Crime and the Public." Draft of chapter for Crime in Australia by Chappell and Wilson to be published later in 1971.

This paper discusses some of the findings of a survey of 1,018 persons randomly selected from 3 metropolitan areas and 1 rural area in Australia. Respondents generally regard crime as the second most pressing social problem facing the country. Crime worries people more in the larger cities; it concerns the older rather than the younger people; and it particularly worries those low in the Australian class system. Most people thought that the crime rate in their city, but not in their own neighborhood, was increasing. Estimates of the major crimes fell far below the actual rates as shown by census figures. Respondents reported many precautions against victimization, such as locking up their homes, carrying household insurance, etc. Crime was seen essentially as a matter for the police rather than a challenge to be met by the community as a whole.

119 X003

- ☐ Chappell, Duncan and Wilson, Paul R.

"Police in Australia." Current Affairs Bulletin (Australia), Vol. 46, No. 7 (August 1970), pp. 99-111.

A nationwide survey of public attitudes toward the police was conducted in Australia in 1967 with a random sample of 1036 persons. The general findings of this survey tend to dispel the more pessimistic views expressed about the state of relations between the police and the public in Australia; 64% of the respondents said they had great respect for the police. There were, however, marked differences between various age groups and educational levels. Only 51% of those under 26 expressed great respect and there was a strong inverse relationship between level of education of respondent and degree of respect for police.

178 X001

- ☐ Christie, R.; Friedman, L.; and Ross, A.

"The New Left and its Ideology." Unpublished paper, Department of Social Psychology, Columbia University, 1969.

"This scale is an exploratory attempt to measure agreement with principles espoused by the under-30 New Left, mainly concerning discontent with the existing social order."

The sample consisted of 153 freshmen at Columbia University. The relevant items were: attitudes on civil disobedience, the criminal justice system, sex, the courts, violence, and the police.

[As cited in Robinson, John P. and Shaver, Phillip. Measures of Social Psychological Attitudes. Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1969, pp. 386-387.]

029 X001

☐ Clark, John P.

"Isolation of the Police: A Comparison of the British and American Situations." Crime and Justice in Society. Edited by Richard Quinney. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1969, pp. 126-146.

This study of the isolation of police utilized data from 3 sources in 3 Illinois cities of 80,000 to 130,000 population: (1) the total universe of municipal police, (2) a random sample of the public age 15 and over (approx. 200 from each city), and (3) the total universe of those in other social control agencies who were likely to have direct interaction with the police through the normal pursuit of their occupation. Data were compared with previous studies conducted in Great Britain, and Scotland whenever possible. The study found that (1) a large proportion of the policemen sampled in both countries feel socially isolated, although the British officers are more likely to notice the lack of social integration. (2) Illinois officers frequently avoid interaction with other social control agencies and these organizations reciprocate in kind. (3) The quality of certain moral value orientations appears to be similarly distributed among police officers and the general public, although the police officers as an organization occasionally differ on certain moral issues from other social control agencies. (4) Both the British and Illinois police and public agree in principle on the content of the ideal police role, but at least in Illinois, police role performance differs significantly from this ideal.

029 X002

☐ Clark, John P. and Wenninger, Eugene P.

"Socio-Economic Class and Area as Correlates of Illegal Behavior Among Juveniles." American Sociological Review, Vol 27, No. 6 (December 1962), pp. 826-834.

This study of the relationship between socio-economic class and area and juvenile delinquency is based on questionnaires administered to 1154 public school students from the sixth through the twelfth grades in the school systems of four different types of communities. Respondents were asked to indicate if they had committed each of 38 offenses within the past year. The findings failed to detect any significant differences in illegal behavior rates among the social classes of rural and small urban areas. Significant differences were found, both in quantity and quality of illegal acts, among communities or "status areas" each consisting of one predominant socio-economic class. The lower class areas have higher illegal behavior rates, particularly in the more serious types of offenses. Differences among the socio-economic classes within these "status areas" were generally insignificant, although when social class categories were compared across communities, significant differences were found.

063 X001

☐ Clarke, James W. and Levine, E. Lester (Political Research Institute, Florida State U.)

"An Opinion Survey of Graduating High School Seniors in the State of Florida Completed During April and May, 1969." Prepared for the Florida Youth Advisory Council, June 1969.

Sample: 932 graduating high school seniors surveyed by mail questionnaire in April, 1969.  
Results are presented in tabular form, first presenting the composition of the sample, and then giving the outcome of each question, broken down by sex and race. All groups agree that the voting age should be reduced to 18, while slightly more students feel 21 is the age for legal alcohol purchase than age 18 (except for white males). Support for the direct-vote method of choosing the President is very strong (majority in all cases). Almost all (especially Negro females) oppose legalizing marijuana, 19% or fewer have ever smoked pot. Negroes more so than whites (65% vs. 39%) place heavy importance on religion. Majority of all groups (except Negro males) would favor abortion in certain cases only. White males have disobeyed the law far more often than any other group (60%). Seven out of ten students feel strict law enforcement is the best way to curtail Florida drug use. Most students support Florida's government although few read its constitution before adoption; drawbacks to working for the state are cited. The final series of analyses deals with Florida's school system--its teachers, programs, effect of integration, adequacy of instruction in state government, self-determination of policy, grading method, system of vocational education and support of free public education.

063 X001

- ☐ Clarke, James W. and Levine, E. Lester (Political Research Institute--Florida State U.)

"Marijuana Use, Social Discontent, and Political Alienation: A Study of High School Youth." The American Political Science Review, Vol. 65, No. 1 (March 1971), pp. 120-130.

"This paper, based on a statewide survey of 907 Florida high school seniors, reveals that self-reported marijuana use, regardless of cause, has social and political implications, though not at the high level of association suggested by the stereotype of a pot-smoking, hippie, political radical. Demographically, the user is typically an urban white male from a wealthier and better educated family. Marijuana users are differentiated from non-users in their more negative views toward the most proximate authority structures and their desire for changes in laws regulating behaviors commonly associated with youth. Marijuana use was not associated with broader social concerns or political ideology, and was only tenuously associated with political alienation. The relationship between measures of social discontent and political alienation reveals a more homogeneous pattern among users than non-users, thus supporting Goode's 'subcommunity' hypothesis."

042 X001

- ☐ Clem, Alan L. (Governmental Research Bureau--University of South Dakota)

"Draft Outline for Law Enforcement Attitudes Study." March 25, 1970. (Mimeographed.)

This study is only in the planning stages, and the decision of the population to be sampled has not yet been made. However, the preliminary questionnaire contains items which include: a) personal court experience; b) resolution of conflict; c) agreement/disagreement with a sense of political futility; d) agreement/disagreement with a sense of political efficacy and competence; e) agreement/disagreement about democratic principles; f) opinions on authoritarianism; g) attitudes on law enforcement personnel and procedures (i.e., police, courts, capital punishment and the law).

120 X001

120 X002

120 X003

- ☐ Cohen, Nathan, ed. (Institute of Government and Public Affairs)

The Los Angeles Riots: A Socio-Psychological Study. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1970.

"The principal empirical endeavors were a field survey of 585 blacks in the curfew area and a field survey of 583 whites from selected neighborhoods. The volume opens with a concise but comprehensive summary of major findings and a set of recommendations directed toward ameliorating social conditions, with principal emphasis on the 'survivalists'--the 40-45 percent of Negroes pervasively concerned with economic frustration. Approximately half of the book is devoted to analyses of data from the curfew area sample, supplemented by a sample of 124 arrestees. The main outlines of the findings come out in the careful statistical analysis by Raymond Murphy and James Watson, including such observations as the wide extent of participation, support, and sympathy for the disturbance among blacks, and the suggestion that increased contact with whites enhances relative deprivation rather than strengthening favorable attitudes. In another chapter, T.M. Tomlinson explores the existence of a riot ideology that might be the foundation for future disturbances, through a close look at militants, identified as those who were favorable toward the Black Muslims. Walter Raine shows the widespread belief in various forms of police brutality, and David Sears and John McConahay find a surprising acceptance of conventional political institutions. Findings from the white sample are analyzed by Richard Morris and Vincent Jeffries, seeking determinants of reactions to the disturbance and attitudes toward Negroes. A supplementary study of ghetto merchants whose establishments were damaged reveals little empathy with rioters and their problems. In a concluding essay, the editor expresses concern that subsequent developments have been more toward law and order than toward large-scale programs for dealing with social problems." [American Journal of Sociology, Book Review by Ralph Turner (UCLA).]

136 X001 136 X004  
136 X002 136 X005  
136 X003

☐ Columbia University School of Social Work

Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation: Progress Report. Submitted to Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, September 30, 1970.

Research is being conducted at the Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation Center in Brooklyn, attempting to evaluate treatment programs for heroin addicts; medical, criminal, and social evaluations are to be included.

This progress report deals primarily with an experiment designed to supplement the overall evaluation program by directly dealing with a set of issues that are subject to controversy in the field of treatment for heroin addiction. The experimental design will permit a careful evaluation of the impact of two variables: methadone dosage levels and psycho-social supports.

136 X001 136 X004  
136 X002 136 X005  
136 X003

☐ Columbia University School of Social Work

Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation: Progress Report. Submitted to Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, January 31, 1971.

This report reviews the current status of the research program of the Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation Evaluation Team. A survey of the area in which the treatment program is located is under way; the survey includes interviews with businessmen, community leaders, and a household sample. The surveys will provide information on the problems of victimization in areas with high rates of addiction, some epidemiological information on drug use, orientations of community residents toward treatment modalities and an understanding of the reception of the ARTC by different segments of the community. A special six-month evaluation of the program is being prepared for L.E.A.A. and will cover the following areas: (1) illicit drug use as measured by urine testing, extent of "missed" methadone dosages; (2) a comparison of pre- and post-treatment employment histories; and (3) a comparison of pre- and post-treatment legal involvements. The relevant items are: racial attitudes, attitudes towards the police and police protection, crime and vandalism, and safe areas of play for children.

136 X001 136 X004  
136 X002 136 X005  
136 X003

☐ Columbia University School of Social Work

Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation: Progress Report. Submitted to Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, May 31, 1971.

This report reviews the current status of the research program of the Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation Evaluation Team. It reports on the preliminary data, especially that pertaining to crime and heroin use in the community. Response rates were tabulated for: respondents' perception of crime; victimization; respondents' reactions to crime; and respondents' reaction to heroin use in the community.

136 X001

☐ Columbia University School of Social Work

Personality and Social Inventory. (Questionnaire for the Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation Evaluation Team.)

The Personality and Social Inventory will be administered at intake to all patients as well as to patients already in the Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation project. With some deletions it will be readministered annually to all patients in order to document alterations in behavior and in selected attitudes that accompany withdrawal from deviant behavior patterns. The purposes of the questionnaire are three-fold. The first objective is to provide concrete measures of social adjustment; e.g., type and stability of employment, participation in community activities, etc. A second major objective is to identify what types of life experiences or personality attributes are most likely to lead to success in the program; e.g., reasons for seeking treatment, childhood and family experiences, etc. Finally, questions are included that will add to the general knowledge about the biographies of heroin addicts; e.g., drink and drug use in family of origin, reasons for own use of heroin, use of other drugs, etc.

136 X002

- ☐ Columbia University School of Social Work

Bedford Stuyvesant-Fort Greene Community Study: Businessmen's Questionnaire.  
(Questionnaire for the Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation  
Evaluation Team.)

The survey of the area in which the ARTC program is located includes interviews with a representative sample of fifty businessmen in the area. The major objective of the questionnaire is to obtain data on their perceptions of the levels of crime and drug addiction, and how the two affect business. With reference to crime, data are being collected on the frequency and type of victimization and on the efforts by the businessmen, collectively and individually, to deter crime. The merchants are also asked to evaluate police efficiency in the area.

136 X003

- ☐ Columbia University School of Social Work

Bedford Stuyvesant-Fort Greene Community Study: Community Leaders' Questionnaire.  
(Questionnaire for the Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation  
Evaluation Team.)

The survey of the area in which the ARTC program is located includes interviews with a sample of community leaders divided into three groups: ten elected officials, five church leaders, and thirty-five heads of community organizations including community action groups, service organizations and tenant associations. Questions on the problem of crime in the area emphasize causes of crime and what kinds of programs and activities the leaders feel are helpful in reducing crime. The greater part of the interview is concerned with the causes, prevention and treatment of drug addiction. Respondents are asked to evaluate specific local programs, including ARTC, and to rate different treatment modalities; particular attention is paid to methadone maintenance. The questionnaire also elicits information on the importance of the drug problem to this community and the kinds of activities these organizations and leaders are involved in to deal with this problem. Respondents are asked to indicate who they think should have a say in the setting up of drug programs and who should control the day-to-day running of these programs.

136 X004

- ☐ Columbia University School of Social Work

Bedford Stuyvesant-Fort Greene Community Study: Community Residents' Questionnaire.  
(Questionnaire for the Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation  
Evaluation Team.)

The survey study of the area in which the ARTC program is located includes interviews with a sample of 600 residents. The resident survey has several objectives: to explore the attitudes of residents toward crime in the community, the incidence of victimization, and the adaptations that people have made to living in a high crime area; to explore attitudes toward drug use and the problems of drug addiction in the community; to obtain data on the epidemiology of drug use; to obtain respondents' views on how drug addiction should be stopped; to find out how much the people in the community know about the different types of treatment and drug problems in the area (especially the ARTC project); to obtain opinions of different modalities of treatment, with particular attention given to methadone maintenance as a treatment modality, with questions designed to elicit knowledge of and attitudes toward methadone.

136 X005

- ☐ Columbia University School of Social Work

Criminal Evaluation Questionnaire. (Questionnaire for the Addiction Research and  
Treatment Corporation Evaluation Team.)

This questionnaire, administered to patients in the ARTC program, is designed to gather data for research purposes on the patients' criminal activity before and after they became addicted, on the amount of money spent on heroin and their sources of financial support, and on their past and present legal status (arrest, conviction, probation, etc.).

136 X001      136 X004  
136 X002      136 X005  
136 X003

- ☐ Columbia University School of Social Work

Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation: Progress Report. Submitted to Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, September 15, 1971

This report presents the status of the research program of the Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation Evaluation Team. Preliminary analysis of the data has shown that people who live in the same community and who have the same exposure to drugs have very different experiences when classified by ethnicity. It is anticipated that a base with which to isolate factors leading to the susceptibility to drug use will be found. A profile of the crime "victim-prone" person is also being drawn up. In addition, plans for the evaluation study of the patient treatment program are presented in detail.

179 X001

- ☐ Comrey, Andrew and Newmeyer, John

"Measurement of Radicalism-Conservatism." Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 67 (1965), pp. 357-369.

"The present investigation represents an attempt to apply the factored homogeneous-item-dimension approach to the structuring of political and social attitudes. The sample consisted of 212 volunteers from universities, organizations and randomly-selected blocks in Los Angeles."

The relevant items were: moral censorship, racial tolerances, severe treatment of criminals, capital punishment, and traditional moral values.

179 X001

- ☐ Comrey, Andrew and Newmeyer, John

"Questionnaire--Radicalism-Conservatism." Measures of Social Psychological Attitudes. By John P. Robinson and Phillip R. Shaver. Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1969, pp. 392-395.

This questionnaire was used in the Comrey and Newmeyer study of "Radicalism-Conservatism." A total of 120 items tapping the 25 variables were rated on a nine-point Likert type scale.

115 X001

- ☐ Conklin, John E.

"Dimensions of Community Response to the Crime Problem." Social Problems, Vol. 18, No. 3 (Winter 1971), pp. 373-385.

"This paper examines a number of dimensions of public response to the crime problem. A sample from a high crime rate urban area and a sample from a low crime rate suburban area are compared. The urban sample perceives higher local crime rates than the suburban sample, and it also feels less safe, less trustful of others, and less positive affect for the community than the suburban sample. Relationships between perception of crime and the dimensions of response are stronger in the urban sample than in the suburban sample, suggesting a threshold effect may be operating, with perception of crime affecting dimensions of community life only after that perception has passed a certain level."

- ☐ Coombs, Clyde H. (University of Michigan)

"Thurstone's Measurement of Social Values Revisited Forty Years Later," Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1967), pp. 85-91.

"In 1927 Thurstone reported a scaling study of the judged seriousness of crimes and offenses ranging from rape to vagrancy. That study has been repeated 40 years later using the same stimuli, the same instructions, and an equivalent population of subjects. Findings include: a) There was more homogeneity of attitudes toward the seriousness of crimes 40 years ago than today; b) offenses against the person are now judged relatively more serious and sex offenses relatively less so; and c) offenses against property, with the exception of arson, are judged less serious relative to the others than they were 40 years ago. Some sex differences are noted."

not coded

- ☐ Coopersmith, Stanley (Institute of Governmental Affairs--U. of California, Davis)

"Student Attitudes Toward Authority, Law, and Police: How They Are Affected by the Law Education Program of Davis, California." (Mimeographed.)

Four years ago, the Davis Police Department, concerned about its relationship to the public and about the attitudes of citizens toward the police initiated a community relations and education program within the city's public schools. Using a variety of methods, the officers try to inform students about the police and their duties and attempt to develop positive attitudes toward law enforcement with the intention of preventing and reducing the occurrence of juvenile crime. In order to evaluate the effects of the program, a questionnaire survey of children who were involved in the program was used. Questions covered a variety of attitudes about the Davis police and police in general as well as feelings about laws and crime. Results were correlated with length of time in the program, family situation, and history of prior negative involvement with the police.

137 X001

- ☐ Corman, P.; Mahieu, E.; and Patout, R. (University of Liège, Belgium)

Le Droit de la Jeunesse vu par de Jeunes Etudiants. Liège: Université de Liège, Ecole de Criminologie, 1969-1970.

This study examines the opinions of high school students in Belgium regarding law and justice. Questionnaires were administered to 600 students, aged 12-18, such that analysis of differential knowledge and/or opinions by age could be made. Questions focused on knowledge of different laws, sources of information for such knowledge, conceptions of law, and opinions about the functioning of the justice system and about specific laws.

113 X001

- ☐ Crissman, Paul

"Temporal Change and Sexual Difference in Moral Judgments." Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 16 (August 1942), pp. 29-38.

This paper embodies the results obtained from a questionnaire submitted to 848 college students at Northwestern University and the University of Wyoming. The questionnaire presented 50 relatively familiar and concrete situations or items of behavior, asking the respondent to judge the rightness or wrongness of each.

071 0026

- ☐ Crosby, Robert and Snyder, David (Resource Management Corporation)

Crime Victimization in the Black Community: Results of the Black Buyer Survey.  
Bethesda, Maryland: Resource Management Corporation, October 1969.

Sample: 2,000 interviews with the heads of households in 35 metropolitan areas. Included in this survey were 6 questions dealing with crime on which this report is based. The highlights of the findings are: one-third of the sample feels crime occurs more often in the black community than reported by officials; almost 2/5 (19%) had ever been victims of crime; and 17% of these did not file a police report on the crime; about 3 in 10 victims felt police response was "less than what they would expect;" 41% of those victimized found police response unsatisfactory; of those victims who did not report the offense, 61% could not (or would not) give a reason.

071 0026

- ☐ Crosby, Robert and Snyder, David (Resource Management Corporation)

Crime Victimization in the Black Community: Results of the Black Buyer II Survey.  
Bethesda, Maryland: Resource Management Corporation, February 1970.

Sample: 2,000 black households from 35 major cities. Response to an earlier (summer '69) survey was so great that the authors conducted a follow-up study on crime in fall '69. This report summarized the results from this 2-question follow-up based on the same sampling plan as the former study. The first question asked respondents to identify whether or not they were victims of crime in the past year: 8% said they were. Although no sex difference was found, victimization appeared to increase with greater education and income and decrease with increasing age. The second question presented a list of 10 suggestions for reducing crime and asked the respondent to rate each as "very helpful," "somewhat helpful," or "not helpful at all." For analysis, the alternatives were divided into 2 categories: "hard" policy and "soft" policy. In general, "soft" suggestions (better educational and job opportunities, better family relations, etc.) were preferred to "hard" ones (tougher police policies, keep offenders off street and in jail, more police patrols, etc.). In other words, the black urbanite sees crime as a social problem rather than one solved simply by increased enforcement. Sex, age, education, and income appeared to have little or no effect on results.

035 X001

- ☐ D.C. Committee on the Administration of Justice Under Emergency Conditions

Justice in Time of Crisis: A Staff Report to the D.C. Committee on the Administration of Justice Under Emergency Conditions. William A. Dubrovir, director.  
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1968.

This report describes the administration of justice by the courts and the prosecutors' offices in D.C. during the riots of April 1968 and in the resulting criminal prosecutions.

Among the interviews conducted were 25 with businessmen (4 executives of major businesses in D.C.; 21 whose establishments are in the areas most severely affected by the riots). The interviews focused on the attitude of the businessmen concerning bail policy, preventive detention, charging and sentencing policy, plea bargaining, and the need for additional judicial resources.

028 X001

- ☐ Dentler, Robert, et al. (Center for Urban Education)

Five Scales of Juvenile Misconduct. New York: The Center for Urban Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1966.

Sample: 1,042 junior high school students in a midwestern city (drawn from 2 schools; one white, one black).  
The study dealt with: a) the feasibility of setting up 5 scales of misconduct (impersonal theft; interpersonal theft; vandalism; aggressive acts; and truancy by youths) b) the likelihood that these scales were positively associated; and c) the likelihood that these scales were related to delinquency indicators. (from former theory and research)  
All scale items turned out to be highly reproducible; however, predictor value (using score on one scale to forecast score on another) is poor, and a low proportion of variance is explained (factor analysis was not done--not thought to be feasible here).  
The authors concluded that misconduct is multi-dimensional variable, and "critical facts" or indicators turn out not to help in prediction value of misconduct.  
The authors, on the basis of these findings, recommend discontinuance of self-report research.

138 X001

- ☐ Dentler, Robert A. and Monroe, Lawrence J.

"The Family and Early Adolescent Conformity and Deviance." Marriage and Family Living, Vol. 23, No. 3 (August 1961), pp. 241-247.

Sample: 610 seventh and eighth grade students in a midwest suburban middle class community.  
Four Guttman scales were constructed from the responses to questionnaires administered: Conduct Scale, Life Chance Scale, Interpersonal Relations Scale, and Home Centered Activity Scale.  
Taken separately, only the Home Centered Activity Scale correlated highly with Peer Centered Activity Scale (with strong home ties correlating with conformity and peer centered activities with deviance).  
"In combination, the 3 family scales were, at their extremes, significantly associated with conduct." However, further self-report research was recommended.

138 X002

- ☐ Dentler, Robert A. and Monroe, Lawrence J.

"Social Correlates of Early Adolescent Theft." American Sociological Review, Vol. 26, No. 5 (October 1961), pp. 733-743.

"Survey and retest data from 912 junior high school youth in three types of communities provided a highly reliable self-report scale of theft, confirming the viability of the Nye-Short technique for direct investigation of misconduct within more than one age group. The Theft Scale correlated with age, sex, and birth order among a series of demographic factors, but not with socio-economic status, type of community or family intactness. It is associated significantly with quality of parent-child relations and leisure activities, but not with peer group sociometric status or self-concept. Though associated with truancy, vandalism, and anti-social misconduct, the Theft Scale was not predictive of these forms of deviant behavior, suggesting that self-report scales should perhaps be devised for each type of misconduct to allow research on interrelations among them."

not coded

- ☐ Dentler, Robert A. (Teachers College, Columbia University)

"Notes on the Self-Report Technique in the Study of Juvenile Misconduct." Prior to 1966. (Mimeographed.)

This paper points up the advantages of the self-report technique over office police and court records. Self-reports are ancillary evidence (don't capture interaction between youth and community agents) but deal with actual behavior. Conditions are given for obtaining honest, reliable answers: a) proper sponsorship and acceptance of the inquiry by the community, including guarantees of confidentiality; b) a completely independent organization should conduct the survey; c) the surveyed population must be made aware of the general purpose of the study; d) period of recall must be clearly defined (one year is best); e) special provisions for responding must be made for impaired subjects (retarded, handicapped, etc.).  
One problem is that of coping with the "extremely skewed distributions." The technique is most applicable in a) baseline studies; b) field tests of hypotheses; c) a demonstration project aimed at control or prevention problems; d) longitudinal studies. The author gives selected references.

152 X001

☐ Dohrenwend, Barbara Snell

"An Experimental Study of Directive Interviewing." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 1 (Spring 1970), pp. 117-125.

"An experiment was carried out to test the hypothesis that directive interviewing will increase the accuracy of reports about illicit behavior (specifically having an illegal abortion), with the rationale that the interviewer's implied acceptance of such behavior in directive questions serves to counteract social norms against reporting it. A systematic sample of 219 females between ages 35 and 49 living in a section of New York City was interviewed by 14 female interviewers. The design of interview schedules varied in 2 ways: (1) questions were either directive or nondirective; (2) questions preceding those about own abortion experience concerned either reproductive history or attitudes and knowledge about contraception and abortion. Directive questioning significantly increased reports of knowledge about how abortions are done, knowledge of friends' abortions, and reports of own abortions, by better educated women. However, evidence from social desirability ratings of induced abortion obtained from a subsample of the respondents indicated that less educated women tended to deny knowledge about abortions and own abortions, whether questioning was directive or nondirective. Further work is needed, therefore, to determine how to bring the accuracy of reports by less educated respondents about controversial topics up to the level achieved by means of directive questioning among better educated respondents."

not coded

☐ Doleschal, Eugene

"Hidden Crime." Crime and Delinquency Literature, Vol. 2, No. 5 (October 1970), pp. 546-568.

This review examines selected studies of "hidden crime" and delinquency based on self-reporting, with special emphasis on American and Scandinavian research and including British, Canadian, and Dutch research. A secondary purpose is to determine the significance of findings for crime and delinquency research and for criminal policy. Several general conclusions are drawn from these studies. A large number of crimes not resulting in arrest were admitted in self-report studies, and the amount of self-reported crimes was greater than the most generous estimates made by researchers in the past. Close to 100% of all persons have committed an offense, although few have been arrested. A substantial amount of crime revealed by the studies was serious enough to have resulted in a sentence of imprisonment if the offender had been arrested. The majority of the studies show that the middle and upper classes are just as crime-prone as the lower classes. This finding, however, is contradicted by other studies and remains controversial. All studies, however, agree that official statistics greatly exaggerate the amount and seriousness of crime and delinquency among lower socioeconomic groups.

088 X001

☐ Donald, Ernest P. and Dinitz, Simon

"Self Concept and Delinquency Proneness." Interdisciplinary Problems in Criminology: Papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964. Edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Columbus, Ohio: The College of Commerce and Administration, The Ohio State University, 1965.

This paper is concerned with an item analysis of self-concept items from schedules of sixth-grade boys, the use of a self-concept orientation in identifying a veering of boys at threshold age toward or away from delinquency, and the place self theory occupies in current sociological formulations regarding delinquent behavior. The paper reports on an item analysis of 56 self-concept items from the schedules of 354 sixth-grade boys within the total sample of 717 schedules collected in 1957 (the remainder of the 717 being girls). The 354 schedules included white and Negro boys, from the sixth-grade classes of elementary schools in high and low delinquency areas of Columbus, Ohio. The authors conclude that the differential socialization clue which the self-concept orientation suggests has important application for the study of delinquency and that the favorable self concept at 12 years of age probably acts as a buffer against delinquency deflection, while a poor self-concept represents vulnerability to confrontation by patterns of delinquency and delinquent companions. The boys with a favorable self-concept overwhelmingly held the line against delinquency during a four-year follow-up period in high delinquency areas of Columbus, while 39 percent of the boys with an unfavorable self-concept became involved in delinquency on an average of three times during a similar period in similar areas.

098 X001

- ☐ Dorn, Dean S. (Sacramento State College, California)

"A Partial Test of the Delinquency Continuum Typology: Contracultures and Subcultures." Social Forces, Vol. 47, No. 3 (March 1969), pp. 305-314.

"A Questionnaire designed to measure value orientations was administered to a sample of institutionalized delinquents, non-institutionalized delinquents, and non-delinquent adolescents for the purpose of testing some aspects of the Yinger-Cavan approach to delinquent behavior. Several conceptual distinctions were made between contracultures and subcultures to further clarify the Yinger-Cavan discussion. Only partial support was found for the 'continuum' approach to deviancy. Members of contracultures (delinquents) did not reject middle-class values as was hypothesized."

034 X001

- ☐ Dow, Thomas E., Jr.

"The Role of Identification in Conditioning Public Attitude Toward the Offender." Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, Vol. 58, No. 1 (March 1967), pp. 75-79.

"In this article, which is based upon a paper presented at the Fifth International Criminological Congress at Montreal, in 1965, Dr. Dow suggests that the negative attitude of the public toward the offender is the result of a failure in identification between the two. This assumption was tested by measuring the ability of 549 students to identify with delinquency and adult criminality. Their ability to do so was extremely limited, and provided presumptive evidence that this breakdown in identification had conditioned public attitude toward the offender. This finding suggests the need to know more about public attitude and the role played by identification in conditioning this attitude."

not coded

- ☐ Duncan, Otis Dudley (University of Michigan)

"Indicators of Social Change from Replication Studies." Proposal submitted to the Russell Sage Foundation, May, 1970.

This paper proposes an omnibus replication of certain aspects of baseline studies performed annually in Detroit since 1951 (the Detroit Area Study) in order to utilize new and available longitudinal data to produce indicators of social change. Among the topics under consideration for replication are political behavior intraclass correlation of attitudes and orientations on moral issues.

not coded

- ☐ Dunham, H. Warren and Shapiro, R. Diane (Wayne State University and Lafayette Clinic)

"Adolescent Drug Behavior: Some Problems of Assessment." Paper presented at the 7th World Meeting of the International Sociological Association, Varna, Bulgaria, September 1970.

This review of the literature on drug abuse focused on : (1) comparing incidence and prevalence rates for different periods of time in different countries; (2) comparing age of known users in different societies and at different time periods; and (3) comparing the prevailing policies pertaining to drugs with patterns in the above comparisons. The two general sources of information were public records of medical and enforcement agencies, and survey data.

An examination of data from eleven countries evidenced four age patterns:

- (1) a predominantly younger addict population in Israel, Mexico, Canada, and the U.S.;
  - (2) a predominantly older addict population in Germany, Italy and New Zealand;
  - (3) a shifting addict population to an older age range in Japan and Belgium;
  - (4) a shifting addict population to a younger age range in France and Great Britain.
- Drug preference varied with the age of the addict population, with non-medical drugs generally associated with a younger addict population and therapeutic drugs associated with an older addict population. Social policy affected drug preference, with heroin abuse associated with penal sanction and morphine addiction with treatment oriented policy.

057 X001

☐ Durea, Mervin A.

"An Experimental Study of Attitudes Toward Juvenile Delinquency." Journal of Applied Psychology, Vol. 17 (1933), pp. 522-534.

The primary objective of this study was to construct "an instrument which will give differential weightings to different types of delinquent offenses on the principle that the scale separation between some offenses is greater than the distance between others." Fourteen offenses were scaled according to their perceived seriousness by a sample of psychologists in child guidance, personality, and related phenomena; sociologists in criminology and social pathology; juvenile judges; and graduate students in education (N = 192).

The author drew the following conclusions from his research: (1) a scale was developed measuring the degree of seriousness of juvenile offenses; (2) limitations were pointed out of the method whereby the seriousness of juvenile acts is estimated in terms of equal increments on a linear scale; (3) a series of scale values for 14 offenses was obtained using Thurstone's technique of paired comparisons and a formula devised by him for ascertaining scale separations between different offenses.

030 X001

☐ Easton, David and Dennis, Jack

Children in the Political System. New York: McGraw Hill, 1969.

Research focused on children's images of authority and diffuse support for the political system. One of two key roles considered is that of the policeman. A structured questionnaire was administered to children in grades 2 through 8 in 8 cities, 1 large and 1 medium sized, drawn from 4 regions of the country. Total sample size was approximately 12,000.

037 X001

☐ Elliott, Delbert S. (University of Colorado)

"Delinquency, Dropout and the Social Milieu of the High School: A Summary of Preliminary Findings." (Mimeographed.)

Sample: 2,617 students who entered ninth grade in 1963.

This study was longitudinal, lasting over a period of five years. For each subject parent interviews and school, police and court records were obtained. The basic measure of delinquent behavior consisted of self-reports (supported by number of police contacts). Some socioeconomic analysis was also performed; males, minority groups, and those in low socioeconomic status groups had the highest police contact. The dropout measures (dropout status, attendance status, graduate status) yielded three types of dropouts: a) involuntary; b) intellectually handicapped; c) capable. The relationship between dropout and delinquency was explored: dropouts were by far more delinquent while in school, but once out of school, the delinquency rates decreased. The relationship of 3 variables to delinquency and dropout was also investigated: a) Failure or anticipated failure in goal attainment (educational, occupational, extra-curricular, self-peer comparisons); b) personal alienation (normlessness, powerlessness, social isolation); and c) exposure to and social support for delinquency and dropout: in community context (perceived amount of), in social context (perceived amount of and objective measures through sociometric question), and in home context.

081 0002

☐ Ennis, Philip H. (National Opinion Research Center)

Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: A Report of a National Survey. Prepared for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, Field Surveys II. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

This is a study based on surveys of a probability sample of 10,000 households designed to measure the amount of criminal victimization in the U.S. and to aid in the analysis of its distribution causes and consequences.

The interviews sought to establish the nature of the crime, where and how it took place, the extent and nature of losses, injuries or damage, the notification of police, or reasons for failing to report the incident, the judicial outcome of the case, and whatever descriptions there were available about the offender. Attitudes toward the police, personal and neighborhood security, and crime were obtained from the interviewed victims and from a random sample of non-victims for comparative purposes. An assessment of the survey procedure is also presented with an examination of its recognized methodological problems.

116 X001

- ☐ Erickson, Maynard L. and Empey, LaMar T.

"Class Position, Peers, and Delinquency." Sociology and Social Research, Vol. 49, No. 3 (April 1965), pp. 268-282.

"This paper uses self-reported rather than official data on delinquency to examine theory regarding the relation of class, delinquent associates, and peer expectations to law-breaking. Social class seemed to be the least important of the three variables. Delinquent associates and commitment to peer expectations proved to be far more predictive of delinquent behavior. The only significant class difference was due to upper-class respondents who were significantly less inclined to violate the law or be committed to peer relationships."

not coded

- ☐ Erskine, Hazel

"The Polls: Capital Punishment." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 2 (Summer 1970), pp. 290-307.

This is a presentation of U.S. and foreign polls on the subject of capital punishment. Available public opinion questions divide themselves into the subjects of capital punishment for murder, for treason, and opinion on the death penalty as a deterrent to crime.

167 X001

- ☐ Eysenck, H.

"Primary Social Attitudes: I - The Organization and Measurement of Social Attitudes." International Journal of Opinion and Attitude Research, Vol. 1, No. 3 (1947).

"This scale was constructed not as a measure of a specific personality variable but rather as an attempt to discern the primary dimensions underlying people's social attitudes and beliefs. This scale was administered to 750 subjects: 250 were conservatives, 250 were liberals and 250 were socialists. They were matched for education, for sex and for age (over or under 30); and all subjects were middle class, urban residents, and British."

The relevant items of this scale were: treatment of criminals and attitudes towards the death penalty.

[As cited in Robinson, John P.; Rusk, Jerrold; and Head, Kendra. Measures of Political Attitudes. Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1969, 113-115.]

188 X001

- ☐ Feagin, Joe R.

"Home-Defense and the Police: Black and White Perspectives." American Behavioral Scientist, Vol. 13, No. 5-6 (May-August 1970), pp. 797-814.

"Drawing on data from the Opinion Research Corporation (New Jersey, 1968), a study of attitudes toward home defense and violence illustrated a growing tendency of both white and black Americans to arm themselves. Attitudes toward police protection and self-help are examined by controlling for race, age, sex, region, education, occupation, and urbanity. The conclusions are alarming: for in the late 1960's, extrapolating on the basis of this data, a majority of black and white Americans felt that people like themselves had to be prepared to defend their own homes against crime and violence, that such protection could not be left to the police. This has implications for the maintenance of order and legality in this society."

110 X001

- ☐ Ferdinand, Theodore N. and Luchterhand, Elmer G.

"Inner-city Youth, the Police, the Juvenile Court, and Justice." Social Problems, Vol. 17, No. 4 (Spring 1970), pp. 510-527.

"In spite of the fact that black first-offender delinquents present less intensive anti-social attitudes and behavior patterns than white delinquents, they receive more severe dispositions from the police of Easton than white delinquents accused of the same offense. As the anti-social characteristics of black and white delinquents intensify, the differences in disposition between the races tend to disappear. The Juvenile Court, however, displays little or no discrimination toward black delinquents in adjudicating juvenile cases."

149 X001

- ☐ Fields, James M.

"The Sample Cluster: A Neglected Data Source." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 4 (Winter 1970-71) pp. 593-603.

"The location of respondents in sample clusters is used to provide information on several substantive topics. The extent to which cluster members' answers are similar depends on the type of question, especially on the extent to which the question refers to the neighborhood and the extent to which it involves value judgments. Several general techniques for analyzing cluster data are illustrated." Sample: 619 Negro heads of household or spouses of heads from the 1968 Detroit area study. Only peripheral attention is given to crime and crime related areas.

060 X004  
120 X001

- ☐ Fogelson, Robert and Hill, Robert

"Who Riots? A Study of Participation in the 1967 Riots." Supplemental Studies for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Otto Kerner, chairman. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968.

This study uses data from surveys in Los Angeles, Detroit and Newark and arrest records in six cities to investigate riot participation. Arrest records from four additional cities were included in an analysis of the social composition of the arrestees. The authors conclude that the rioters were a small but significant minority of the Negro population, fairly representative of the ghetto residents, and especially of the young adult males, and tacitly supported by at least a large minority of the black community.

109 X001

- ☐ Forward, John R. and Williams, Jay R.

"Internal-External Control and Black Militancy." Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 26, No. 1 (1970), pp. 75-92.

"During the 1967 Detroit riot, interviews were conducted with 67 black youths who lived in the riot area. Interview data were combined with data obtained from the same respondents in an earlier study. Results showed that persons who reacted most favorably to the riot situation were those who were most confident of their own ability to shape their future but at the same time were most aware of the extent to which racial discrimination prevented black people from achieving their goals. These and other results support a blocked-opportunity rather than an alienation-powerlessness theory of recent rioting."

141 X001

☐ Fris, Drs. T.

"Attitudes about Crime and Criminals." ("Over de Houding Tegenover Misdaad en Misdadiger.") Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Criminologie, No. 6 (Dec. 1968), pp. 254-259.

In order to determine attitudes toward ex-prisoners, questionnaires dealing with criminals, crime, and punishments were administered to 112 members of a social work organization. Factor analysis of the responses produced the following factors: (1) mistrust of ex-prisoners; (2) locus of blame (outside or criminal); and (3) methods of alleviating the problem. An abbreviated questionnaire utilizing these factors was administered to 167 high school students in Likrecht. The average scores of the students were similar to those of the organization members; however, the students were somewhat more positive in their responses.

039 x001

☐ Funkhouser, G. Ray and Popoff, David

"Your Thoughts on Crime and Punishment." Psychology Today, Vol. 3, No. 6 (November 1969), pp. 53-58.

Sample: 8,000 subjects who voluntarily replied to a questionnaire in a special issue of Psychology Today. (Also, a control group of subscribers was sent questionnaires to see how representative of readership those who voluntarily replied were; the general respondents were younger, lived in larger cities and there were more males.) The topics covered were: a) attitudes toward rights and freedoms, privacy, vice and severity of punishment; b) opinions about the courts, the purpose and effectiveness of the penal system; c) perception of crime and crime rate; d) knowledge of crime and law; e) attitudes toward insanity and law; f) media coverage of crime; g) direct experience with law and the courts. Many of the responses were analyzed in terms of liberal or conservative viewpoint (for example, liberals are generally more concerned with justice for the individual while conservatives are more concerned with strict law enforcement). Perhaps one of the most surprising findings is that over 90% of the respondents believe the current system of justice is inequitable.

040 X001

☐ Furstenberg, Frank F., Jr. (University of Pennsylvania)

"Public Reaction to Crime in the Streets." The American Scholar, Vol. 40, No. 4 (August 1971), pp. 601-610.

Using data collected by the Louis Harris Organization in a special survey conducted for Life in 1969, the author examines 2 explanations for the recent rise in public concern about crime: a) it is a reaction to unwanted social change; or b) crime rate is increasing, and thus fear is justified. The Life study (and the President's Crime Commission studies) equate fear of victimization and concern about crime. The author refutes this, and using the data, shows concern about crime (almost 1/3 rank crime as most serious problem) does not stem from a personal fear of being victimized (people in low crime areas are more concerned about crime than those in high crime areas). By constructing an index of "commitment to the existing social order" (that is, resistance to change) he finds that those most threatened by change\* are more concerned about crime than those who are not as committed to the present social order. Personal fear of crime stems from perception of danger in one's own neighborhood--fear is highest in high crime areas (thus, perhaps fear is justified). The author suggests adopting measures to lessen anxiety and concludes that politicians must work toward informing the public that crime is produced more by the absence of change than by change.

\*especially racial reform

041 X001

☐ Gamson, William A. and McEvoy, James

"Police Violence and its Public Support," The Annals, Vol. 391 (September 1970), pp. 97-110.

"The paper analyzes two models of social support for totalitarian social movements, the mass society model, and the class conflict or interest group model. Using national survey data, the authors formulate and test the implications of each of these models in terms of generating support for police violence among the mass public. With the exception of a positive relationship between education and rejection of police violence, the mass society model is not well supported by the data examined by the authors. Generally strong support is present for the class conflict model."

081 X001

☐ Gardiner, John A.

"Public Attitudes toward Gambling and Corruption." The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 374 (November, 1967), pp. 123-134.

"Operation of large-scale gambling by crime syndicates requires both a popular desire to consume illegal services and at least tacit acceptance by local officials. In 'Wincanton,' a middle-sized industrial city, city officials were paid to overlook gambling, and also engaged in other corrupt activities. A survey of city residents indicated general tolerance or approval of gambling, but hostility toward all forms of official corruption. When corruption was exposed by federal investigators, Wincanton voters elected reform candidates for local offices. Analysis of voting patterns indicates that voting in reform elections parallels normal party voting patterns; a constant proportion of voters in each precinct in the city will deviate from their normal party allegiance following exposures of corruption."

081 X001

☐ Gardiner, John A. and Olson, David J.

"Wincanton: The Politics of Corruption." Task Force Report: Organized Crime, Appendix B, pp. 61-79. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

"Following a brief description of the people of Wincanton and the structure of its government and law enforcement agencies, a section outlines the structure of the Wincanton gambling syndicate and the system of protection under which it operated. A second section looks at the corrupt activities of Wincanton officials apart from the protection of vice and gambling.

"The latter part of this report considers gambling and corruption as social forces and as political issues. First, they are analyzed in terms of their functions in the community--satisfying social and psychological needs declared by the State to be improper; supplementing the income of the participants, including underpaid city officials and policemen, and of related legitimate businesses; providing speed and certainty in the transaction of municipal business. Second, popular attitudes toward gambling and corruption are studied, as manifested in both local elections and a survey of a cross-section of the city's population. Finally, an attempt will be made to explain why Wincanton, more than other cities, has had this marked history of lawbreaking and official malfeasance, and several suggestions will be made regarding legal changes that might make its continuation more difficult."

086 X001

☐ Gibbons, Don C.; Garabedian, Peter G.; and Jones, Joseph (Portland State University)

"Opinions on Crime Problem, Due Process, and Related Matters--San Francisco and Portland." (Mimeographed.)

Sample: 466 San Francisco residents and 353 Portland residents. The results of a survey on crime and the law are presented in preliminary form. In general, residents of San Francisco perceive crime as worse than in Portland; San Francisco respondents feel less safe than those from Portland. For most items on attitudes toward due process of law, San Francisco and Portland respondents are in close agreement (generally in favor of apprehension of criminals, but also for protection of individual's rights). Attitudes toward juveniles tend to be more lenient than for adults. Punitive sentiments run fairly parallel in San Francisco and Portland except that Californians think too many criminals are put in prison while Oregonians believe not enough get prison terms. On other issues, Portlanders feel their police are fairer than San Francisco residents perceive theirs to be. For both cities, around 2/3 ranked crime in the top 3 social problems.

086 X001

☐ Gibbons, Don C.

Questionnaire: Law and Society Study. Portland: Portland State University, Sociology Department.

This same 10-page questionnaire was administered to a sample in San Francisco and Portland in an attempt to find out how people feel about crime and the law. Initially, respondents' perceptions of the extent of crime is queried, and their own feelings of safety are tapped. Feelings on criminal rehabilitation, "plea capping," length of prisoners' sentences and halfway houses are probed. In an "agree--disagree" format, opinions involving the Supreme Court, skid row bums, juvenile courts, police searches, juvenile delinquents, courts, the police and police brutality and capital punishment are sought. Finally, perceived seriousness of various crimes and possible solutions are dealt with. The last 8 items are background questions, including victimization incidents.

086 X002

- ☐ Gibbons, Don C.

"Crime and Punishment: A Study in Social Attitudes." Social Forces, Vol. 47, No. 4 (June 1969), pp. 391-397.

"The relationships between punitive sanctions directed at offenders and public sentiments about appropriate penalties are in need of investigation. Previous studies dealing with this subject are noted. This paper reports on an investigation in California in which citizens indicated the degree of punishment they felt to be appropriate for 20 different crimes. The most visible and coercive offenses received the most severe penalty choices and these are crimes which are severely punished in the state. However, some discrepancies between citizen preferences and penalties currently imposed were also observed."

086 X003

- ☐ Gibbons, Don C.

"Who Knows What About Correction?" Crime and Delinquency, Vol. 9 (April 1963), pp. 137-144.

"This paper reports the results of a study of the amount and kinds of correctional information held by members of the general public. A few hundred laymen in San Francisco were interviewed and their responses were compared with those of a small sample of professional correctional workers. The results indicate that most citizens are relatively well-informed about the more dramatic aspects of law enforcement and correction but are generally ignorant of the details of correctional procedures. Many are not aware that California's correctional system is widely credited as the most progressive in the United States. Perhaps more surprising is the finding of some major gaps in information among correctional employees. Some implications of these findings are discussed briefly."

183 X003

- ☐ Gilligan, Carol, et al.

"Moral Reasoning about Sexual Dilemmas." Technical Reports of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, Vol. 1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970, pp. 141-174.

"Previous sex research has been concerned with the content of sexual attitudes and behavior rather than with the structure or process of reasoning about the morality of sexual relationships. The project reported here constitutes the first step in the study of moral reasoning about sex and includes the development of a) a set of dilemmas which elicit moral judgements about sexual relationships and b) a scoring system by which these judgements can be validly discriminated according to stage of moral development. The subjects for this study were 50 high school juniors from a lower-to-upper-middle-class suburban high school. The sample was equally divided between boys and girls and also between the higher and lower academic programs of the school."

Appendices include: the moral dilemma stories; the scoring sheets and the sex attitude scale.

165 X001

- ☐ Goffin, Pierre (Institute of Sociology--University of Brussels)

"A Sounding of Opinion." ("Un Sondage d'Opinion.") Sociologie du Droit et de la Justice, Proceedings of the Research Committee on the Sociology of Law, International Sociological Association, Brussels, Belgium, April 9-12, 1969, pp. 123-136.

This paper reports on the progress of the Center for the Sociology of Law, Institute of Sociology at the University of Brussels' attempt to assess the general public's attitude towards the justice and penal system. A sample of 500 (taken in 1969) randomly selected respondents throughout Belgium (including both Flanders and Wallonies) were asked their opinions regarding knowledge of Belgium law, the place of the mass media in the judicial and penal system, respondents judgments on certain crimes, opinions of the magistrates and barristers and of juvenile delinquency. Only the very basic results are presented. Questionnaire included in the paper.

☐ Gold, Martin

Delinquent Behavior in an American City. Belmont, Calif.: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company, 1970.

This book reports on a study of 522 teenagers chosen at random from the 13 to 16 year old population in a small midwestern city. The aim of the study was to get a complete picture of delinquent behavior from the teenagers themselves. To get this information, respondents were given a set of cards with 51 items on them. For each card they were to indicate whether or not they had ever done that particular activity, and if it was within the last three years, how often. Items ranged from "carried a gun or knife" to "hit your mother" to having sexual relations and/or drinking alcoholic beverages to "set fire to someone else's property", and there were a few innocuous items such as "played on a school athletic team" as well. For each of the offenses which was reported for the previous three years, respondents were asked for detailed information along the lines of how often, where, when, if alone or with others (and if so, who), if premeditated, if anyone was told, if the respondent had gotten caught, and if the parents had found out. An attempt was also made to find out how much information was being concealed.

The author argued that delinquency should be looked at in terms of degree rather than from a typological perspective, and he set up his analysis in this way. The distribution of delinquent behavior was examined through two indices, one emphasizing the frequency and one the seriousness of delinquent acts. Analysis by sex, age, race, social status, companionship in offenses, and the effects of getting caught are analyzed in detail.

052 0136

☐ Gold, Martin and Williams, Jay (Institute for Social Research)

"Report of the National Survey of Youth--Search of Official Records." Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, December 1969.

Sample: 847 13-16 year olds.

This paper deals with the findings of a national survey conducted during the spring of 1967. Of major concern was the information uncovered about detected and undetected delinquency. Respondents were asked which of 16 offenses they had committed in the previous 3 years, and detailed information was obtained on those offenses committed. The data was then compared to official records of delinquency. The results showed: a) 22% reported being apprehended by police, but only 4% had records; b) out of 17,406 offenses which were admitted, 49 were on record (because not all offenses lead to records for various reasons); 74% of the apprehended youths are not formally declared delinquent; c) in relation to how cases are handled, lower status and Negro teenagers are more likely to be handled by the courts.

A major part of the paper was devoted to looking at detected and undetected delinquency by frequency and seriousness, in addition to data on police contacts and records: a) race: no notable difference in frequency or police contacts; Negroes commit more serious offenses; b) sex: boys commit offenses more frequently and commit more serious crimes than girls; boys have more police contacts and records; c) age: both seriousness and frequency is associated with increasing age, as is increased police contact; d) social status: Negroes were excluded because criteria are not equally applicable to them; higher status whites show more frequency and seriousness of delinquency than lower status group (thus, usual notion about lower class delinquency is refuted). However, higher status group had more police contacts, but lower group had more police records--perhaps shows a police bias.

052 0136

☐ Gold, Martin and Williams, Jay R.

"National Study of the Aftermath of Apprehension." Prospectus, A Journal of Law Reform, The University of Michigan Law School, Vol. 3, No. 1 (December 1969).

This study of the effects of apprehension on adolescent behavior is based on interviews with a representative sample of 847 13-16 year old boys and girls in the contiguous 48 states. The study inquired about the delinquent behavior of each adolescent during the previous 3 years, recording such information as the nature of each offense and whether it resulted in apprehension. Out of the 847 respondents, 74 had experienced apprehension. Matched controls were found for 35 of these and these matched pairs were examined in terms of subsequent delinquent behavior. More frequent subsequent delinquent behavior was demonstrated by the apprehended respondents than by their unapprehended matches (difference could have occurred by chance once in ten times). The authors conclude that these data indicate that apprehension itself contributes to further delinquency.

025 0508

☐ Gollin, Albert E. (Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., Washington, D. C.)

"Dynamics of Participation in the March on Washington." Paper presented at AAPOR Meeting, May 1964.

"Selected findings from an interview study with participants of the March on Washington of August 28th, 1963. Methodological problems in organizing the study, using survey methods, sampling from a crowd and subsequent estimation of bias are discussed. Social and organizational statuses bearing on the role of participant are explored. Negro participants were predominantly Northern and urban, distinguished by high education and income, by membership in active civil rights organizations, and by high rates of prior activism in community and political spheres. White participants' statuses and past activities were explored, especially imbalances in education, age and religious (church) identification.

"Rank orders in priorities among current goals of the movement show the great importance of equal job opportunities and school desegregation. Predictions about the most readily achieved goals stressed greater expectations of gains on the school and job issues. Least optimism was voiced about housing and greater respect from the white majority.

"Data elicited on attitudes toward future demonstrations and civil disobedience showed a highly favorable reaction to the former, but great polarization on the latter: Most were either unconditionally for or against, with white Marchers being slightly more militant on balance than Negroes.

"The functions of the March, intended and as assessed by Marchers, showed it to be more significant in displaying and contributing to Negro solidarity than in creating pressure for specific legislation. An historical parallel is drawn between the event and the Convention movement prior to the Civil War."

111 X001

☐ Goode, Erich

"Multiple Drug Use Among Marijuana Smokers." Social Problems, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Summer 1969), pp. 48-64.

This study is based on interviews with about two hundred marijuana smokers, aimed toward questions relating to multiple drug use, particularly use of stronger drugs such as heroin and LSD. The sample was drawn informally from two sources: a "snowballing" list of known-user acquaintances and access to places of employment with high proportions of marijuana users. Among the 204 respondents, the use of drugs other than marijuana was more characteristic than it was exceptional; 68% had taken at least one other drug at least once. The author states that the most significant fact about marijuana use is that it is overwhelmingly a group activity. Heavy marijuana use increases the likelihood of taking additional drugs which are approved of by the subculture.

166 X001

☐ Goodwin, Leonard

"Work Orientations of the Underemployed Poor: Report on a Pilot Study." The Journal of Human Resources, Vol. 4, No. 4 (Fall 1969), pp. 508-519.

This paper presents initial findings of a two-year study of how various elements of the population view work, with special attention to the low-income teenage male. A comparison between results of an earlier national study by the Brookings Institution (853 male workers) and results of this pilot effort (17 white middle-class teenage males and 43 Negro low-income teenage males who had entered a job training program) is made.

Data were gathered via personal interviews. Among a number of questions focusing on work values and attributes of the "ideal life" are two of particular interest: the saliency of concern with avoiding trouble with the law and attitudes toward making a living illegally.

166 X002

☐ Goodwin, Leonard

"Work Orientations and Work Performance of Black WIN Women: An Interim Report."  
Submitted to Office of Research and Development, Manpower Administration, U. S.  
Department of Labor, September 15, 1970.

The major purpose of this report is to establish the relationship between work orientations and work performance for 322 black women who have terminated from the Work Incentive Program (WIN). Items comprising work orientation included attitudes toward the acceptance of quasi-illegal activities and toward honesty and dishonesty. Work performance was measured by the amount of money the trainee was earning on a job.

166 X002

166 X003

166 X004

☐ Goodwin, Leonard

"A Study of the Work Orientations of Welfare Recipients Participating in the Work Incentive Program: Final Report." Submitted to Office of Research and Development, Manpower Administration, U. S. Department of Labor, August 1971.

The federal government established the Work Incentive Program (WIN) in order to help welfare recipients acquire the skills needed for adequate employment. The purpose of the study was to examine the work orientations of WIN trainees in several different lights: 1) as they compare with the work orientations of regularly employed people; 2) as they relate to work performance at the time a trainee terminates the program; 3) as they are influenced by the experience of getting or not getting a job. In addition, the degree to which staff members understand the work orientations of the WIN trainees was studied.

One questionnaire was administered to 1,439 WIN trainees in six moderately large cities in the East, Midwest and West. A comparison group was needed, and so home interviews using a second questionnaire were taken with groups of 267 long-term welfare mothers, 500 Negro outer-city parents, and 175 white outer-city families, all in Baltimore. A third questionnaire was administered to 233 WIN staff members, who were to complete it as they thought the average trainee in their program would do so. Included among the many items are general attitudes toward work and perceived attitudes on the best and worst ways of life. Several crime-related questions focus on the importance of staying out of trouble with the law, being honest, and feelings about making a living by illegal and quasi-legal means.

166 X002

166 X003

166 X004

☐ Goodwin, Leonard

"On Making Social Research Relevant to Public Policy and National Problem Solving."  
American Psychologist, Vol. 26, No. 5 (May 1971), pp. 431-442.

Uses an analysis of data from author's Brookings Institution study of the work orientations of Work Incentive Program (WIN) welfare recipients for a discussion of what institutional arrangements for social research are conducive to its contributions to governmental efforts for dealing with social problems. The criminological relevance of this study derives from one of the major scales used to measure work orientation which measured the respondents' acceptance or rejection of illegal or quasi-legal activities (gambling, running numbers, peddling stolen goods) as ways of getting enough to live on. Correlations are given of 1,108 WIN female trainees' scores on this scale with other scales dealing with work ethic, self-confidence in success and attitude toward acceptance of government support. Comparisons also are given with 200 WIN staff members estimates of how recipients would respond, and with scores for samples of long-term welfare mothers and outer-city white mothers. Scores of WIN recipients on the illegal activities scale average low (much lower than as perceived by program staff) and have zero-order r with acceptance of government help.

145 X001

☐ Government Social Survey (Home Office, London)

"Crime and Criminals Study: Schedule Type I Questionnaire." (Mimeographed)

This questionnaire is one of the schedules used in a crime survey of 4,000 adults in England and Wales. Items include questions on the causes of crime, seriousness of offences, knowledge and opinions about the courts, prisons, prisoners, and habitual offenders as well as questions on victimization of self, relatives or friends.

145 X001

☐ Government Social Survey (Home Office, London)

"Crime and Criminals Study: Schedule Type II Questionnaire." (Mimeographed)

This questionnaire is one of the schedules used in a crime survey of 4000 adults in England and Wales. Items include opinions on the purpose of sentencing, the seriousness of various offences, permissible law-breaking, prisons, reasons that people become habituated offenders and measures for alleviating the habitual offender problem. Questions on victimization of self, relatives, or friends--the nature, frequency, and consequences thereof--are also included.

145 X001

☐ Government Social Survey (Home Office, London)

"Crime and Criminals Study: Schedule Type IV Questionnaire." (Mimeographed)

This questionnaire was administered to those respondents, in a survey of 4000 adults in England and Wales, who were aged 70 and over. Questions focus on victimization of respondent, his relatives, or his friends and the fear of crime.

106 X001

☐ Great Britain Royal Commission on the Police

"The Survey of Relations Between the Police and the Public Carried Out by the Government Social Survey." Great Britain Royal Commission on the Police 1962 Final Report. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, pp. 102-105.

This survey of relations between the police and the public in Great Britain is based on samples of both the public and the police. The views of the public were assessed on the basis on interviews with a sample of people whose names were drawn by random selection from the electoral register, together with an additional random sample of young people aged between 18 and 20, who are not on the register. The samples were representative of the total population in terms of the proportions living in different regions of the country, in urban and rural areas, and in districts of different economic level. Eighty-three per cent of those interviewed professed great respect for the police, 16% said that they had mixed feelings, and only 1% said that they had little or no respect for them. The more critical sections were the younger informants, motorists, and people living in urban areas. The survey of police opinion, based on interviews with a sample of constables and sergeants, produced results which are in some respects strikingly at odd with the survey of public opinion.

A little over two-thirds of the police interviewed thought that there had been a change for the worse in the general public's opinion of the police, and about one-third thought that police behavior had deteriorated. The police, like the public, thought that the principal blame for any worsening of relations should be attributed to two sections of the population--young people and motorists.

036 X001

☐ Greenberg, Edward S.

"Children and Government: A Comparison across Racial Lines." Midwest Journal of Political Science, Vol. 14 (May 1970), pp. 249-275.

The article reports on the perceptions of a sample of black and white children in Philadelphia of governmental benevolence, role performance, and good will, the efficacy of government at different levels, and the subject-participant orientations of children. The data base is drawn from Greenberg's dissertation, and other questions in the study focused on the police.

036 X001

☐ Greenberg, Edward S.

"Black Children and the Political System." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 34 (Fall 1970), pp. 333-345.

A study of four age groups of black and white children, both middle class and lower class, surveyed in two cities (Pittsburgh and Philadelphia) focuses on children's support for the political system. Dependent variables are support for the political community, the government, and political authorities (the president and the police). Support for the police declines with age, with black children being less supportive at all ages. Support is less among black children with more accurate perceptions of race relations.

036 X001

☐ Greenberg, Edward S.

"Children and the Political Community: A Comparison across Racial Lines." Canadian Journal of Political Science, Vol. 2 (December 1969), pp. 471-492.

The research reported assesses the accuracy of children's perceptions of aspects of the political community and the political regime. Data basis is the dissertation of Greenberg--questions in that study including several on perceptions of and affect toward police.

097 X001

☐ Greenstein, Fred I.

Children and Politics. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1965.

This is a study of children's cognitions and affect toward political symbols, institutions, and roles, based on responses to questionnaires of children (659 New Haven children in grades 4 through 8). Questions about political authority include questions about the role of the policeman and the nature of laws.

177 X001

☐ Gurin, Patricia, et al.

"Internal-External Control in the Motivational Dynamics of Negro Youth." Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 25, No. 3 (Summer 1969), pp. 29-53.

"This paper delineates two differentiations in the concept of internal-external control of reinforcement that are particularly relevant for understanding the motivational dynamics of people disadvantaged by minority or economic status. One is the distinction between the belief that internal or external control operates generally in our society and the feelings about one's control or lack of control in one's personal life situation. The other is the distinction between a belief in external control when the external factors are structured as 'fate' and 'chance', and when they are seen as systematic societal barriers and constraints. Data are presented from two studies of Negro youth suggesting that both distinctions are necessary in the prediction of performance and aspiration. Whereas individual aspiration and performance were positively related to the belief in one's personal control, they were, if anything, negatively related to the generalized belief in internal control. On a measure which contrasted internal with external 'social system' alternatives in accounting for failure among Negroes, it was the externally rather than internally oriented youth who showed the more 'effective' individual aspirations for nontraditional occupations and greater participation in collective attempts to deal with the system barriers to Negro achievement."

The relevant items were: causes and control of racial disturbances and violence, and social alienation.

128 X001

☐ Hahn, Harlan

"Riot-Precipitating Police Practices: Attitudes in Urban Ghettos." Phylon--The Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture (Second Quarter 1970), pp. 183-193.

Focusing primarily on surveys in Bedford-Stuyvesant (a modified probability sample of 200 Negro residents interviewed after the 1964 riot) and in the Twelfth Street neighborhood in Detroit (a stratified quota sample of 270 Negro residents interviewed after the 1967 riot), this analysis examines the collective sentiments of ghetto residents about police conduct in ghetto areas. Data indicate that residents of large urban ghettos which have experienced riots are critical of police treatment of black citizens and that many of them blame urban disorders in large measure on the police. Some surveys indicate that a near majority of ghetto residents believe in the existence of at least some police brutality; they also, however, complain of inadequate police protection and services. The author suggests that the apparent discrepancy between complaints about police brutality and the inadequacy of protection may have resulted from the modern policy of aggressive preventive patrolling, which has not only increased hostile encounters between the police and the public but also has allowed minor crimes to be overshadowed by major offenses.

128 X001

☐ Hahn, Harlan

"Cops and Rioters: Ghetto Perceptions of Social Conflict and Control." American Behavioral Scientist, Vol. 12, Nos. 5 & 6 (May-August 1970), pp. 761-779.

This study explores the attitudes of ghetto residents who have experienced civil disorders concerning both riot control issues and police conduct before the riots during the disturbances, and after the violence had ended. Data are derived principally from a modified quota sample survey of 270 black adults in the Twelfth Street area of Detroit, where the riots of 1967 originated. Supplementary data from a citywide panel survey of both black and white adults in Detroit conducted after the 1965 and 1966 elections were used to examine public sentiments concerning police activities prior to the outbreak of violence.

128 X001

☐ Hahn, Harlan

"Black Separatists: Attitudes and Objectives in a Riot-torn Ghetto," Journal of Black Studies, Vol. 1, No. 1 (September 1970), pp. 35-53.

The purposes of this study are: (a) to investigate the association between socio-economic characteristics and support for black separatism; (b) to explore the reactions of black separatists to incidents involving commonly accepted social values or standards; (c) to assess the perceptions of black separatists concerning civil disorders; and (d) to examine the political attitudes of black separatists. Data for the study were obtained from a modified quota sample survey of 270 black residents of the Twelfth Street area of Detroit shortly after the riots of 1967. Findings include: (1) the socioeconomic characteristics and perceived deprivation of black integrationists and separatists were essentially similar; (2) separatists tended to support violence as a means of achieving racial progress, to indicate that they had participated in the riot, and to isolate vengeance as a motive for the destruction of property; (3) separatists tended to reject political party affiliations, to disapprove of the antipoverty program, and to remain unconvinced that the government was really interested in solving the problems of black people.

128 X001

☐ Hahn, Harlan

"The Aftermath of a Riot." Discourse . . . A Review of the Liberal Arts.

To explore the opinions of residents in a riot-torn neighborhood, a quota sample of 307 adults in the Twelfth Street area of Detroit was interviewed after the 1967 riot. Findings reported here include: (1) Although an overwhelming proportion denied that the activities of civil rights leaders were responsible for starting the trouble, 63 per cent believed that the riot would help rather than harm "what civil rights groups are trying to accomplish." (2) Sixty-eight per cent felt that the disorders could not have been avoided. (3) Only 23 per cent believed the government really had been interested in solving problems before the riot; the proportion rose to 38 per cent after the riot. (4) Sixty-five per cent believed that city officials would "pay more attention to the needs of this neighborhood" as a result of the trouble.

128 X001

☐ Hahn, Harlan

"Ghetto Sentiments on Violence." Science and Society, Vol. 33, No. 2 (Spring 1969), pp. 197-208.

To complement data from the Campbell-Schuman research (National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders), this study explores the results of a modified quota sample survey of 37 whites and 270 black residents of the Twelfth Street neighborhood of Detroit conducted by the author shortly after the riots of 1967. The two surveys included numerous questions on violence that were sufficiently similar to permit meaningful comparisons. Residents of the Twelfth Street area were found to display a greater ideological commitment to violence, more willingness to participate in civil disorders, increased militancy, and higher expectations of basic social changes than black Americans who lived in other urban ghettos.

128 X001

☐ Hahn, Harlan and Feagin, Joe R.

"Philosophy of Law and Urban Violence." Soundings--An Interdisciplinary Journal, Vol. LII, No. 1 (Spring 1969), pp. 110-117.

To determine how ghetto residents perceived the law and its enforcement agents, this study analyzes data from 270 black adults in the Twelfth Street area of Detroit interviewed shortly after the riots of 1967. Data indicate that most residents have little respect for the legal system. Only 8 per cent believed that the law was fair to all people; less than 5 per cent thought that laws are equally enforced. Eighty-three per cent felt that there was discrimination in police treatment of local people; the same proportion did not believe that policemen and local judges were totally honest. The respondents, however, expressed a hope that the disorders would inspire radical attempts to bring the law into conformity with their needs by granting them increased opportunities to participate in major decisions.

128 X001

☐ Hahn, Harlan

"Violence: The View From the Ghetto." Mental Hygiene, Vol. 53, No. 4 (October 1969), pp. 509-512.

This study compares the attitudes and behavior reported by ghetto residents in two separate surveys. The first survey was of a modified quota sample of 270 black residents of the Twelfth Street area of Detroit conducted by the author shortly after the riots in 1967. The second survey is of a random probability sample of 2814 black respondents in 15 cities, sponsored by the Kerner Commission and conducted by Campbell and Schuman in 1968. Only five of the cities studied by Campbell and Schuman had experienced a major disturbance, whereas all of the respondents in the Detroit research had been personally affected by a serious riot. The differences in the attitudes and behavior of residents in an area that had undergone violence and others living elsewhere seemed to reflect distinct social or political objectives. Black citizens outside a neighborhood that had exploded in riots tended to perceive the violence as a method of securing a response rather than as a conflict with white authorities. On the other hand, those who had experienced a major disturbance appeared to view it as a part of a rebellion or a direct confrontation.

not coded

- ☐ Harold Lewis Malt Associates (Washington, D.C.)

An Analysis of Public Safety as Related to the Incidence of Crime in Parks and Recreation Areas in Central Cities. Phase I Report submitted to HUD, March 1971.

This study is based on the presupposition that central city parks are underutilized and that underutilization is due to the occurrence or fear of crime. The purpose of the study is to determine whether--and if possible, to what extent--park crime or the fear of crime can be controlled. This report focuses on the findings of research which included a literature search and review; an in-depth analysis of park crime occurrences in Cincinnati, Ohio; and a ten-city survey of police and park officials. In the ten-city survey, 31 police officials and 18 park and recreation officials were interviewed and asked to describe the biggest crime problem in their parks; the parks experiencing those problems; the probable causes of those problems; and the actions they had taken to reduce crime. Available data shows park crime, compared to street crime and total crime in the census tracts, to be virtually non-existent. While reported crime is very low, park and police officials believe that people fear crime in parks and consequently avoid using them. The authors therefore recommend that the next phase of the study concentrate on the intent, causes, and basis of the fear of crime in neighborhood parks.

140 X001

- ☐ Harold Lewis Malt Associates (Washington, D.C.)

"Park Usage Survey Questionnaire." (Mimeographed.) 1971.

This questionnaire is to be used to study the intent, causes, and basis of the fear of crime in neighborhood parks. Items include park usage, perception of safety, experience or knowledge of victimization in parks, and suggestions for alleviating the crime problem in parks.

001 X014

- ☐ Louis Harris and Associates

The Public Looks at Crime and Corrections. Washington, D.C.: Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, February 1968.

Sample: 1,000 adults and 200 teenagers (age 16-20) in 100 locations nationwide (teenagers: 142 boys and 56 girls).

Survey to examine: a) general attitude of public toward corrections and rehabilitation; b) attitudes about contacts with offenders returning to community; c) opinions about corrections as a career.

Findings: a) general attitude of public is that corrections are not doing rehabilitating but are punitive institutions, while court system is believed too lenient on offenders. Though concerned about improving the system, the public opposes (by 59% to 33%) raising taxes to pay for better rehabilitation programs. b) acceptance of exconvicts is still difficult for most of the community, both in hiring, and social and personal contacts. Probation is not considered acceptable by the public, except for crimes committed by juveniles. Results showed that Halfway Houses in the community are a good idea but implementation of the concept would probably face large opposition. The public did show support (50%) for volunteer participation in rehabilitation programs.

001 X014

- ☐ Harris, Louis

"Changing Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Corrections," Federal Probation, Vol. 32 (December 1968), pp. 9-16.

In this address, delivered at the annual membership meeting of the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1968, the author presents some of the findings of a survey conducted by Louis Harris and Associates in November 1967. The survey was concerned with (1) general attitudes of the public toward corrections and rehabilitation; (2) attitudes about contact with offenders returning to the community; and (3) opinions about corrections as a career.

168 X001

☐ Hartmann, G.

"The Differential Validity of Items in a Liberalism-Conservatism Test." Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 9 (1938), pp. 67-78.

"This scale is designed to measure conservatism, defined as a resistance to institutional change. The author describes the quality being measured as a continuum ranging from the radical who favors the maximum degree of reconstruction in our social practices to the reactionary who is hostile to all modification save that which restores the conditions of an older day. The scale consists of 106 agree-disagree items. The items were first rated by liberals and conservatives prominent in American public life and then administered to a large sample of school teachers. The sample consisted of 3,700 secondary school teachers drawn from every state in the union."

The relevant items in this study pertain to: reduction of the crime rate and the right to free speech.

[As cited in Robinson, John P.; Rusk, Jerrold; and Head, Kendra. Measures of Political Attitudes. Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1969, pp. 126-127.]

146 X001

☐ Hashimoto, Juzaburo; Yasuko, Sato; and Masaji, Tachibana (The Research and Training Institute--The Ministry of Justice, Tokyo).

"Studies of High School Students who Have Been Victims of Crimes--Several Analytical Investigations from the Viewpoint of Criminology." Bulletin of the Criminological Research Department, 1968, pp. 27-28.

"The purpose of this paper is to investigate the general situation of high school victims and to clarify the process of the crimes, thus obtaining a basic understanding of the crime itself and of juvenile delinquency. Sample: 30,000 high school students throughout Japan (November 1966) through the use of a multi-stage stratified random sampling process. The areas of this study were: Tokyo, Shizuoka, Iwate, Hiroshima and Kumamoto. All of the students were asked whether they had ever been injured from crimes, and, if so, the number of times, the details of the case, the hours and scene of the offense, the number of assailants, their appearance, if they were acquainted with assailants, the persons who accompanied victim, the behavior of the victims just after the offense, notification of the police and the student's own reaction. These questionnaires were collected throughout the country by school teachers in each prefecture who investigated the circumstances of the crime during class time."

Findings: Only the basic marginals are reported in this paper.

159 X001

☐ Hauge, R.

"Time or Money." ("Tid eller Penger.") Nord T. Kriminalvidensk (Norway), Vol. 56, Nos. 1-2 (1968), pp. 137-140.

"A representative sample of the Norwegian population was asked how much they would be willing to pay to avoid a prison sentence of 30 days. More than 50% of the males were willing to pay more than 800 Norwegian kronen (approximately \$115) in order to avoid such a sentence; the corresponding percentage for women was 41%. The amount increases to some extent with the income level, however not at a proportional rate."

161 X001

☐ Havelin, Arnold

"Political Attitudes towards Homosexuals and Homosexuality." Tidsskrift for Samfunnsforskning (Norway), Vol. 9, No. 1 (1968), pp. 42-74.

This study, based on a nationwide sample survey, is concerned with the general public's attitudes towards homosexuality and homosexuals. The 1,642 respondents, representative of the Norwegian population, were interviewed in March 1967 by the Norwegian Gallup Institute.

090 X001

- ☐ Hess, Robert D. and Torney, Judith

The Development of Political Attitudes in Children. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1967.

The data base for this study is the same as that in the study by Easton and Dennis. The study focuses on the acquisition of selected political attitudes, including attachment to government, respect for laws, and orientations toward governmental authority figures, such as the police. The role of different socializing agents, such as the family and the school, is also examined. Differences by sex, age, intelligence, and social class are examined.

129 X001

- ☐ Hindelang, Michael J.

"The Commitment of Delinquents to Their Misdeeds: Do Delinquents Drift?"  
Social Problems, Vol. 17, No. 4 (Spring 1970), pp. 502-509.

"In the field of delinquency many sociologists have subscribed to the subcultural notion that delinquents share values that are in opposition to the dominant culture; Matza (1964) has alternatively suggested that delinquents and non-delinquents share similar moral prohibitions, but that episodic release from moral constraint ('drift') allows the delinquents to engage in delinquent behavior. Sixty-nine Ss were asked to report on their involvement in 26 delinquent activities; they were also asked to evaluate each activity along an approval-disapproval continuum. For 13 of the 15 delinquent activities that could be analyzed, those engaging in the act were significantly ( $p < .05$ ) more approving of the act [than] those not engaging in the act. These findings do not support Matza and call into question the necessity of postulating the notion of drift."

156 X001

- ☐ Hink, U.

"The Criminogenic Effect of Remand in Custody: A Criminal-Psychological Investigation."  
('Die Kriminogene Wirkung der Untersuchungshaft: Eine Kriminalpsychologische Untersuchung.') Kriminalistik (West Germany), Vol. 21, No. 10 (1967), pp. 523-525.

This study investigates the opinions of a sample of 200 people concerning suspects who were held in custody pending trial and were subsequently acquitted. In general, the respondents expressed a tendency to shun these people, and the consequences of this negative attitude were demonstrated in the history of 36 cases. The authors conclude that, experimentally, it can be shown that the loss of prestige after remand in custody with subsequent acquittal fosters criminality.

100 X001

- ☐ Hirsch, Herbert and Lewis, Donohew (U. of Texas, Austin and U. of Kentucky, Lexington)

"A Note on Negro-White Differences in Attitudes toward the Supreme Court." Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 49, No. 3 (December, 1968), pp. 557-563.

"Research on the racial variable as an indicator of attitudes toward governmental institutions is sketchy. Based on data taken from the Survey Research Center study of the 1964 presidential election, it is found that Negroes perceive the Supreme Court positively while whites view it negatively. These results hold even after the introduction of the political variables of party identification and political efficacy, and the demographic variables of education, geographic area, and income."

124 X001

☐ Hirschi, Travis

Causes of Delinquency. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1969.

"Causes of Delinquency shows that the lower-class child is no more likely than the middle-class child to commit delinquent acts; that the broken home and the working mother have very little significance for delinquency; and that delinquents are not, as has been contended, the finest products of their own culture. The author begins by describing the history and content of theories of delinquency. Hirschi offers a rigorous definition of delinquency suitable to quantitative research, surveys the social distribution of delinquency, and then examines, one by one and with reference to rates and kinds of delinquency, the important ties to society: attachment to people and institutions; commitment to conventional success goals; involvement in conventional activities; and belief in the validity of legal and moral rules. Then he shows how variation in the strength of these ties is linked to the commission of delinquent acts. Hirschi finds significant areas of agreement between his own extensive survey of adolescents and those of other scholars, and contends that the older theorists, though openly moralistic, were essentially correct: delinquent behavior is natural; it is likely to occur unless prevented by ties to conventional society."

124 X001

☐ Hirschi, Travis and Stark, Rodney

"Hellfire and Delinquency." Social Problems, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Fall 1969), pp. 202-213.

"Religious training is assumed to prevent delinquency by promoting the development of moral values, acceptance of conventional authority, and belief in the existence of supernatural sanctions. The relations between church attendance and these presumed consequences are examined. Children who attend church are no more likely than non-attenders to accept ethical principles; they are only slightly more likely to believe in the literal existence of the Devil and a life after death. Those variables affected by church attendance, however, are unrelated to the commission of delinquent acts, while those variables strongly related to delinquency are unaffected by church attendance. The lack of a relation between church attendance and delinquency is thus 'explained'."

143 X001

☐ Hoekema, J.

"Does the Public Recognize a Difference Between Detention and Imprisonment?"  
(Ziet het Publiek Verschillen Tussen de Hechteuis en de Gevangenis Skraf?)  
Tijdschrift v. Strafrecht (Netherlands) (July 1960), pp. 198-221.

On the basis of an inquiry among nearly 1000 male and female Dutch subjects aged 15 and over, the tentative conclusion is presented that nearly 50% of the public have different views of those who have been detained than of those who have been in prisons, other circumstances being equal. The former are viewed with less disapproval. No correlation of this difference with personal factors was demonstrated.

045 X001

☐ Institute for Business and Community Development (University of Richmond)

"Problems of Small Businesses in Richmond, Virginia"---Survey Questionnaire, 1968-69.  
(Mimeographed.)

This 73-item questionnaire gives a great deal of attention to the respondent's business establishment (clientele, volume of business, location, financial information, etc.) in addition to questions about the respondent himself (sources of income, age, education, business failures) and questions about employees (number, wages, race, etc.). The final section asks questions about community problems, including insurance items, crime and protection against it\*, dissatisfaction with utilities, communication and transportation facilities, and community organizations.

\*the crime items are designed to correspond to the items used in the national study by the Small Business Administration done in April 1969, so results would be comparable.

045 X001

☐ Institute for Business and Community Development (University of Richmond)

"Problems of Small Businesses in Richmond, Virginia"--Excerpt from study, 1968-69.  
(Mimeographed.)

The excerpt from the Richmond survey among small businessmen gives some interesting insight, particularly when the data is compared with that of the national "Crime Against Small Business" report of the Small Business Administration (1969). Out of 6 types of crimes (burglary, robbery, vandalism, shoplifting, bad checks, and employee theft), only the robbery rate is higher in Richmond than nationally. In Richmond, white businessmen experienced more crimes than their black counterparts. Contrary to national findings, where bad checks and vandalism were the most prevalent crimes against businessmen, in Richmond, burglary heads the list. Crime rates differ for different types of businesses, but in all cases, burglary, vandalism and bad checks are experienced. This survey also queried small businessmen on precautions taken to deter crime, 82% took some kind of precautions. It is also of interest that dissatisfaction with the police is fairly widespread (whites feeling more strongly than blacks).

048 X001

☐ Institute for Community Studies

Evaluation of the Community Action Program of Kansas City, Missouri, Vols. I and II.  
Kansas City: Institute for Community Studies, November 1969.

Sample: A household survey of 1,405 residents of 6 inner city "target areas" and a comparison area.

Vol. I: A very comprehensive research report (for the Office of Economic Opportunity) based on the above sample. In general terms, the purpose of the report was to measure the impact of the local Community Action Program (CAP) on the problem of poverty in Kansas City. Out of a very long and complex set of survey materials, the number of questions on crime-related topics is relatively few. In response to a question asking respondents to identify neighborhood problems, 15% cite social control (includes juvenile delinquency, crime, drunkenness, hot-rodding, etc.). In regard to change over the past year, a majority of respondents (59%) see "social control" as getting worse.

Vol. II: The Appendices, include the survey instruments, selected demographic data, reference material and survey analysis materials.

048 X002

☐ Institute for Community Studies

A Study of Problems and Potentials of Older People-- Questionnaire. Kansas City:  
Institute for Community Studies, 1970.

This very lengthy questionnaire (54 pp.) attempts to capture older people's feelings, opinions and attitudes about personal, social and neighborhood problems, as well as respondents' activities, job histories, etc. It includes several items which pertain to personal feelings of safety, and security of the neighborhood (deterioration of neighborhood as motivation to move, fear of danger as interference to making personal contacts and as reason for setting up a service to check the security of the home) in addition to perception of specific problems in the country, the city, and of youth and the elderly.

047 X001

☐ Institute of Government (University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia)

Douglas Police Department Survey-- Questionnaire. Athens, Georgia: Institute of Government, University of Georgia, 1968.

This 9-item questionnaire (which was never administered due to lack of time) was designed to be distributed to individuals identified by police records as having requested police service. The questions deal with the victim's impressions of the officer's response (promptness, efficiency, manners), impressions of the department as a whole and how the department could be improved, and a general question on the fairness of the law.

049 0251

- ☐ Institute of Governmental Affairs (University of Wisconsin, University Extension)

Factors Contributing to the Police Image and Police-Community Relations in Four Wisconsin Cities. Madison, Wisconsin: Institute of Governmental Affairs, University of Wisconsin, University Extension, 1967.

Report of an attitude survey which records and analyzes the attitudes of adult citizens toward the police, of the police toward the public and of the police toward themselves in 4 Wisconsin cities. There were 3 populations: the general public, policemen, and city officials, lawyers and judges. (The latter group was not analyzed in this report.) The results are analyzed separately for the 4 communities and thus, each city emerges with its own "portrait" with respect to police-community relations.

050 X001

- ☐ Institute for Local Self-Government

Criminal Victimization in Maricopa County. Berkeley, California: Institute for Local Self-Government, June 1969.

Sample: 1,000 households in Maricopa County (which contains the city of Phoenix). In order to make possible comparisons between national crime rates and crime in Maricopa County, Arizona, this study was designed to approximate the NORC criminal victimization study of 1967. The focus is on crimes of violence and property crimes (not crimes against businesses). In this report, types of crimes are divided into Part I crimes (serious) and Part II crimes (less serious). Overall, both types deviate little from national patterns, although some rates in Maricopa exceed national rates, but in general, are not as high as in other western areas. Specifically, robbery, auto theft, burglary and larceny over \$50 are Part I crimes which exceed national rates (based on NORC data), as are Part II crimes of consumer fraud (particularly high in Maricopa), counterfeiting-forgery, larceny under \$50, other auto offenses, and minor sex crimes (not rape). The data on crime rates are further analyzed by geographic distribution (central metropolitan and outer areas) compared with national data, and by location of victimization (over half of the crimes occur within close proximity to victim's home). In Maricopa County, almost 2/3 have never been victimized. Those who have are broken down by income, sex, and age. The final aspect analyzed in this report is attitudes toward the police, including the degree to which police are notified of crimes (79% of Part I crimes, 43% of Part II crimes) and the victim's attitude toward authorities (generally favorable).

051 X001

- ☐ Institute for Research in Social Science (University of North Carolina)

"Survey of Washington, D.C. teenagers--Preliminary marginals", August 1969. (Mimeographed.)

This is a study of the daily activity patterns of residents of a low income black neighborhood in Washington, D.C. The questions concerning crime items were asked of a sample of 393 teenagers, aged 13-17 inclusive, in August 1969.

The main findings of the 8 questions dealing with crime are: a) a large majority believe that if a victim leaves keys in his car, he's as responsible for its theft as the one who steals it; b) over half of the respondents do not think that law breakers are always caught and punished; c) almost 3/4 would be greatly bothered if sent to juvenile court; d) slightly more teenagers believe the police would not try to give all kids an "even break" than believe they would; e) the number of those who believe that what people call "delinquency" really is not harmful to anyone is slightly exceeded by those who disagree; f) about twice as many youths do not believe it is all right to get around the law if you can as do believe it; g) almost two-thirds believe a criminal is responsible for his actions; h) a large majority of the sample has a lot of respect for the Washington police.

052 0136

☐ Institute for Social Research (University of Michigan)

National Survey of Youth--Questionnaire. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, May 1967.

A 96-item questionnaire designed to tap the feelings, attitudes, and opinions of teenagers in America. Subjects covered include: school attitudes and plans; image of ideal boy and girl; family situation; parents' job histories; health; religion and nationality; parents' education; attitudes toward the family; job aspirations; feelings about friends; dating; delinquent activities in the past 3 years, whether caught and effect of police involvement.

054 0006

☐ Iowa Urban Community Research Center.

A Guide to Surveys in the Data Bank of the Iowa Urban Community Research Center.  
Iowa City, Iowa: The University of Iowa. Survey #6, (Ottumwa), pp. 49-53.

This questionnaire was given to 542 students, randomly selected from a population of 8,000 students between the ages of 6 and 17. Items included: peer group relationships, family relationships, self concept measures, goals and friendship orientations, anxiety scale items and value questions. Value questions include Williams' Major Goals of Americans, Cohen's Middle-Class Values and Miller's Lower-Class Delinquent Values. Self-report questions on specific delinquency items are also administered.

054 0011

☐ Iowa Urban Community Research Center

A Guide to Surveys in the Data Bank of the Iowa Urban Community Research Center.  
Iowa City, Iowa: The University of Iowa. Survey #11 (Davenport), pp. 97-100.

This is a service survey conducted for the Chamber of Commerce in Davenport in order to discover what might be done, in the opinion of its residents, to make Davenport a better city. Davenport residents' opinions were solicited regarding present services of the area, including police protection and court services, the quality of educational resources, recreation, shopping, etc. Respondents were also questioned about the needs of the city and their perception of the extent of selected problems including narcotic addiction, youth gangs, gambling, vandalism, organized crime and disrespect for laws.

079 0390

☐ Jacob, Herbert

Questionnaire: Citizen Reaction to Public Officials. Madison: Survey Research Laboratory, University of Wisconsin, 1969.

This questionnaire is concerned with the citizen's experiences with government officials, focusing on how he had expected to be treated by them, how he actually was treated and, consequently, his satisfaction and/or dissatisfaction with their services. Among the 50 government officials and special programs included as items are: policemen, district attorney, probation officer, zoning officials, Head Start, Social Security and Medicare, Neighborhood Youth Corps and Equal Opportunity Commission.

☐ Jacob, Herbert

079 1390

Questionnaire: Study of Citizen Attitudes--Milwaukee. Madison: Survey Research Laboratory, University of Wisconsin, 1969.

This questionnaire is designed to study the attitudes and opinions of citizens, focusing on the following: (1) satisfaction with services in the neighborhood; (2) attitudes toward government and the citizen's role in politics; (3) citizens' expectations of officials such as policemen, welfare workers and judges, i.e., what qualities would make the best official; (4) perceptions of what officials are really like; (5) general attitudes on such topics as honesty, success, dependability of others, and patriotism.

079 0390  
079 1390

☐ Jacob, Herbert

"Black and White Perceptions of Justice in the City." Law and Society Review, Vol. 6, No. 1 (August 1971), pp. 69-89.

This study measures the phenomenon of justice indirectly as the congruence between expectations about key officials in the justice system and perceptions of their actual behavior. Three samples were taken from distinct neighborhoods: 73 from a black ghetto; 74 from white working class, and 77 from white middle class. Questions were directed toward examining the range of variation which exists in perceptions and evaluations of police, the factors which are associated with these variations, the degree to which perceptions of the police are associated with perceptions of judges, and the gaps existing between expectations about police and judges and perceptions of the two. The data show that: (1) perceptions of policemen vary between and within neighborhoods in Milwaukee; these variations are associated with race and also with the quality of the respondent's experience with the police, and with his socioeconomic characteristics; (2) perceptions of policemen are closely associated with perceptions of judges; and (3) considerable gaps between expectations about police and perceptions of their actual behavior exist among respondents in every neighborhood. The gap is especially large and frequent in the black neighborhood. As expectations about policemen and judges are almost constant between neighborhoods, the perception of injustice is principally a function of variations in the perceptions of actual policemen and judges which are found to be related to race, experience, and socioeconomic characteristics.

120 X002

☐ Jeffries, Vincent; Turner, Ralph; and Morris, Richard

"The Public Perception of the Watts Riot as Social Protest." American Sociological Review, Vol. 36 (June 1971), pp. 443 - 451.

"This paper presents a test of several hypotheses regarding the conditions under which publics will identify a collective disturbance as a social protest. Data consist of reactions of white respondents to the Watts Riot. An Index of Protest Definition is presented. Findings indicate that protest definition is most strongly predicted by credibility based upon a predisposing experience or ideology. Forming subjective common cause with protestors appears to be related to protest definition only among those of higher SES. Protest definition is weakly related to belief in support from the group the protestors claim to represent. Perceiving the disturbance as an appeal for help is positively related to protest definition, while experience of threat does not independently predict protest definition. The relationship between conciliation and protest definition is inconclusive."

122 X001

☐ Jensen, Gary F. (University of Washington)

"'Crime Doesn't Pay': Correlates of a Shared Misunderstanding." Social Problems, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Fall 1969), pp. 189-201.

"The belief that law-breakers are caught and punished has been argued to play a role in crime prevention and in the determination of respect for the law and the police. This study lends support to these arguments by showing that such belief is negatively related to both official and self-reported delinquency and positively related to respect for the law and the police. Moreover, David Matza's claims regarding the role of the 'apprehensiveness component' in deterring drifters from infraction are also supported in that this belief is negatively related to delinquency among those with few ties to conventional society. Finally, variation in the belief by age supports the notion that it is a misunderstanding fostered by nonbelievers."

- ☐ Johnson, Paula B.; Sears, David O.; and McConahay, John B.

120 X001  
120 X002  
120 X003

"Black Invisibility, the Press, and the Los Angeles Riot." American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 76, No. 4 (January 1971), pp. 698-721.

"Previous survey research indicated the importance of 'black invisibility' for understanding the Los Angeles riot of 1965 and black reactions to it. The extent and nature of this invisibility were explored by means of a content analysis of Los Angeles newspapers from 1892-1968. The results indicate that little attention has been given in the press to blacks throughout the twentieth century, and coverage of blacks relative to their proportion of the population actually diminished from 1892 to just before the riot. The great increase in coverage during the riot itself returned rapidly to the pre-riot level by early 1966. The white public in Los Angeles, local white public officials, and subsequent press coverage were largely unsympathetic to Negro grievances. While press attention to blacks has not increased, its content has changed markedly from coverage of conventionally stereotyped activity to emphasis on interracial conflict. Possible consequences of black invisibility for race relations in the United States are suggested."

- ☐ Joint Center for Urban Studies of MIT and Harvard (Cambridge, Massachusetts)

055 X001

How the People See Their City: Boston 1969--A Report of the Boston Area Survey.  
Cambridge, Massachusetts: The Joint Center for Urban Studies of MIT and Harvard, 1970.

Sample: 552 Boston area residents.

This report is an attempt to provide information on some basic characteristics of the population, including: changes in the population, the housing situation, attitudes toward services provided by the city, ethnic groups and the crime problem. The findings on crime are analyzed in terms of victimization of household members during the year prior to the survey. 39% of the households in Boston experienced some sort of crime (the majority of these crimes are against property rather than person). Burglary accounted for the largest amount of crime (20%), followed by stolen cars, property stolen from cars and robbery (all at 16%). The report breaks down crime victimization by area, ethnic group, family size and age of family head. Finally, data on reporting crimes to the police are presented: almost all car thefts are reported, 71% of burglaries are reported, but the remainder of crimes were reported only about half of the time.

- ☐ Joint Center for Urban Studies of MIT and Harvard (Cambridge, Massachusetts)

055 X001

Boston Area Survey: 1969--Excerpt from Questionnaire. (Mimeographed.)

Crime items covered: a) how good a job police are doing; b) member of household been victimized, type of crime and description, whether or not each was reported to the police; c) how good a job local government is doing overall.

- ☐ Joint Center for Urban Studies of MIT and Harvard

055 X002

Boston Area Study: 1970--Questionnaire. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The Joint Center for Urban Studies of MIT and Harvard, 1970.

Sample: area probability sample based on SMSA

This is a 60 page questionnaire containing 233 questions. Crime items covered in the questionnaire include: a) member of household been victimized, type of crime and description and whether or not each was reported to the police; b) household members owning a gun, what type and use; c) perception of safety in own neighborhood. In addition, the survey covered the following topics: health, driving safety and habits, population, mobility and housing, recreation and leisure and general background information.

056 X001

- ☐ Joint Urban Sciences Information Institute (Carnegie-Mellon University, School of Urban and Public Affairs, University of Pittsburgh)

Community Information Process and Demonstration Project Proposal. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: Joint Urban Sciences Information Institute.

The Institute proposes to establish an information system that will provide continuous data on social conditions, change and conflict and relevant values, perceptions and aspirations. The core of the survey methodology is the panel design, similar to that used in market analysis. Pluralistically developed panels will be employed to provide time series data to be aggregated on a neighborhood basis, covering a wide range of topics. These and other data inputs, relevant data from external sources and JUSII research will form the information base which will be linked to sequential-transactional modeling efforts. Through this proposed technique it will be possible to estimate many future variable states probabilistically, conditional on past and present action much of which is gleaned through the panel time series vehicle.

The demonstration project itself would cover two sections, or communities, of the City of Pittsburgh. Proposed topics include items on attitudes toward police and incidence of crime.

082 0207

- ☐ Justice, Blair

Violence in the City. Fort Worth, Texas: Texas Christian University, 1969.

" . . . Violence in the City contains much material of interest on race and social conflict in Houston, Texas. The research team interviewed 7,000 people in the black community, and the book also includes demographic and documentary data on conditions in 'Space City U.S.A.' The attitudinal tables suggest that Houston Negroes are predominantly 'moderate,' oriented toward entry into the American mainstream. Perhaps the most illuminating findings document the effect of dramatic conflict on social attitudes. In the course of the study, confrontation and violence broke out between the police and students at Texas Southern University. Contrasting comparable samples interviewed before and after this crisis, Justice found that negative appraisals of the police treatment of blacks increased from 37% to 67%, support for Muhammad Ali's religious deferment rose from 39% to 61%, and support for disruption, violence, and black power increased, though not as drastically . . . "

[Abstracted from a review by Robert Blauner, American Sociological Review, Vol. 36, No. 2 (April 1971).]

082 0207

- ☐ Justice, Blair

Detection of Potential Community Violence. Final Report submitted to Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, 1968.

Sample: 7,156 members of Houston's Negro communities.

Three sets of interviews: 1) sociological--covering jobs, housing, police, schools, justification for violence, civil rights and religion--translated into racial tension charts; 2) single episode or issue interviews--translated into a straight percentage form; and 3) psychological--attempted to determine how the respondents dealt with hostility. These interviews were used to detect 1) "how 'explosive' a situation existed in the Negro community"; and 2) "what kinds of programs were needed to meet the most urgent needs or grievances."

As a result of this study, a number of programs were recommended to reduce potential violence--the adoption of these appears to be beneficial: thus, among the final 11 recommendations is the one which advocates always taking action on the problems uncovered.

150 X001

- ☐ Kaupen, Wolfgang and Werle, Raymund (University of Cologne)

"Knowledge and Opinion of Law and Legal Institutions in the Federal Republic of Germany." Presented at the 7th World Congress of Sociology (3rd open meeting of the Research Committee on Sociology of Law: Public Opinion about Law and Legal Reforms). 1970.

This paper presents some findings of a study of the relations and attitudes of the public to the law and its institutions. Interviews were conducted with 1100 adults in Germany. Items included (1) extent and type of contact with legal institutions; (2) socio-cultural distance between population and legal institutions; (3) hypothetical cases of behavior about which the respondent judges the legality and appropriate punishment; and (4) attitudes toward punitive measures and criminals. Sample: 1100 German adults over 18 (disproportionately stratified random sample) comprised of 600 males; 200 working females; 200 nonworking females; and 100 persons from the upper class.

163 X001

- ☐ Kohn, Melvin L.

"Bureaucratic Man: A Portrait and an Interpretation." American Sociological Review, Vol. 36 (June 1971), pp. 461-474.

"There is a small but consistent tendency for men who work in bureaucratic organizations to be more intellectually flexible, more open to new experience, and more self-directed in their values than are men who work in nonbureaucratic organizations. This may in part result from bureaucracies' drawing on a more educated work force. In larger part, though, it appears to be a consequence of occupational conditions attendant on bureaucratization--notably, far greater job protections, somewhat higher income, and substantively more complex work."

Some of the indices used to measure this were: valuation of conformity, authoritarianism, morality, respect for the law, the legality of certain acts, and permissible law breaking. Only peripheral attention, though, is given to these crime and crime related areas.

091 X001

- ☐ Kutchinsky, Berl (Institute of Criminal Science--U. of Copenhagen)

On the Construction of SIKOL--A Simple Instrument to Be Used in Experimental or Comparative Studies of Knowledge and Opinion about Law. A Preliminary Report. Copenhagen: Institute of Criminal Science, University of Copenhagen, 1970.

This report presents an outline of the principles for the construction of SIKOL and a short description of the application of these principles in the present version. The SIKOL (the letters stand for Special Instrument, Knowledge and Opinion about Law) is a self-administered paper-and-pencil questionnaire to be used in groups or individually. The purpose is to measure attitudes toward crimes. Thirty-five crimes are presented in the form of one-sentence descriptions, and the subjects are requested to indicate their assessments of the seriousness of each crime by circling a number on a 1-to-7 scale. Subjects can be retested, and changes as well as differences in assessment can be measured by means of the usual methods of comparison.

091 X002

- ☐ Kutchinsky, Berl (Institute of Criminal Science--U. of Copenhagen)

"Law and Education: Some Aspects of Scandinavian Studies into the General Sense of Justice." Acta Sociologica, Vol. 10, Nos. 1-2 (1966), pp. 21-41.

"An attempt' to relate Scandinavian studies of the 'general sense of justice' to some personality variables. Studies involving three variables are reported: ecological domicile (country), sex and education, in ascending order of emphasis. The investigation involved questions of knowledge and attitudes. Females ranged lower than males on a scale of knowledge of law and this difference is related to differences of education, except at the lowest educational level. However there was no clear relationship between education and social status, as measured by the fathers' occupation. Attitudes towards several legal issues were related to the education level of the respondents. A number of general hypotheses incorporating these results is formulated with a demand for further studies."

- ☐ Kutchinsky, B. (Institute of Criminal Science, U. of Copenhagen)

091 X003

"Sex Crimes and Pornography in Copenhagen: A Survey of Attitudes."  
Technical Reports of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, Vol. 7.  
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

"Problem: To describe public attitudes about sex crimes and about reporting sex crimes in Copenhagen, Denmark for the purpose of ascertaining changes in these attitudes.

Method: A sample of 398 Copenhagen by two methods (a random sample stratified by marital status and a nonprobability 'quota' sample). Face-to-face interviews were conducted by same-sex interviewers."

091 X003

- ☐ Kutchinsky, Berl (Institute of Criminal Science--U. of Copenhagen)

"An Analysis of the Recent Decrease in Registered Sexual Offenses in Denmark."  
Copenhagen, Denmark: Institute of Criminal Science, May 12, 1971.

"The purpose of this paper is to present a brief account of an attempt to solve the puzzle of the decrease in the number of sexual offenses registered by police in Denmark. The paper consists of two parts--Part I--presents the main features of [the] efforts to reach a correct description of the phenomenon: Was there really a decrease? Part II--presents some preliminary considerations concerning the next step in [the] project: to find a satisfactory causal explanation of this phenomenon." This study was based on survey data collected in Copenhagen, December 1969 and the sample consisted of 198 men and 200 women. The questions were related to their attitudes towards sexual crimes, their experiences with such crimes, and their attitudes towards the law regarding these crimes.

not coded

- ☐ Kutchinsky, Berl (Institute of Criminal Science--U. of Copenhagen)

"Advances in Scandinavian Studies on Knowledge and Opinion about Law." (Reprint.)

This paper describes new developments within the sociology of law in Scandinavia, citing recent studies from each of the four countries. Topics of studies reviewed are: (1) Finland--confidence in the law and in the legal authorities; (2) Norway--contact with and attitudes toward the institutions of law; (3) Sweden--attitudes toward legal phenomena and studies of self-reported crimes; (4) Denmark--specific laws, their effects and attitudes toward them.

not coded

- ☐ Kutchinsky, Berl (Institute of Criminal Science--U. of Copenhagen)

"A New Series of Danish Investigations on Knowledge and Opinion about Law (KOL)."  
Appendix to Information Circular No. 4. Copenhagen: The International Research Committee on Knowledge and Opinion about Law, 1969.

This report discusses methodological issues in Danish investigations of knowledge and opinion about law which have been examined in a series of pilot studies. Of particular interest are attitudes which express severity, rigorism and intolerance and how these reactions come about. Thus the project is striving to establish what part the design of the stimulus material, the build-up of the subjects and the arrangement of the experimental situation plays for the resulting statements of attitude.

- ☐ LaFaille, R.; LeFevere, J.; and van Houtte, J. (University Faculties Sint-Ignatius, Prinsstraat, 13, Antwerp, Belgium)

"Knowledge and Opinon about Law," Presented at the 7th World Congress of Sociology (meeting of the Research Committee on Sociology of Law).

This paper presents some results of Belgian research about the acceptance of legal regulations. The basic hypotheses, sampling method, and future analysis plans are discussed. Data analysis will include examination of the general "consciousness about law" and the diversified "consciousnesses" based upon socio-professional categories. Comparisons of the opinions of subjects of the legal system, administrators of justice, and law-makers will be made.

087 X001

- ☐ Landis, Judson R., and Scarpitti, Frank R.

"Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Value Orientation and Opportunity Awareness."  
Interdisciplinary Problems in Criminology: Papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964. Edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Columbus, Ohio: The College of Commerce and Administration, The Ohio State University, 1965, pp. 61-69.

This paper reports the findings of a study designed to implement and test one tenet each of the Cohen and of the Cloward-Ohlin theories of delinquency, namely, rejection of middle-class values and awareness of limited opportunity. Scales to test these two tenets were inserted in a larger schedule containing two additional inventories: one dealing with socialization and the other dealing with self concept. This schedule of four instruments was administered to 1,030 middle and lower-class sixth and ninth grade white and Negro boys and girls in Columbus, Ohio, and to 515 white and Negro boys between the ages of 13 and 18 who were inmates of the Fairfield School for Boys in Lancaster, Ohio. It appears that class-oriented perceptions, though difficult to measure empirically, are modestly related to antisocial behavior in adolescent years. Such a relationship appears to hold true for urban areas other than those suggested by the original theorists; that is, for smaller, more homogeneous communities which do not have great social class or minority group differences. The authors conclude that it may be helpful to treat value orientation and awareness of limited opportunity as socialization and self variables, the direction of which are related to insulation against or proneness toward delinquency in adolescence.

068 X001

- ☐ Laurence, Joan

"White Socialization: Black Reality", Psychiatry, 33 (May, 1970), pp. 174-194.

The article reports on a study of selected political orientations of 178 black and 821 white children, as measured by a written questionnaire. The study was conducted in March, 1968, in the Sacramento Unified School District by the UCLA Committee on Civic Education. Questions focusing on children's perceptions of due process of law, obedience to law, and procedural rights were included. Some differences between black and white children in their perceptions of the necessity for obedience to the law were found. Blacks and whites differed significantly in their responses to the statement "Policemen can generally be trusted", with approximately 45% of the black children and 75% of the white children agreeing.

The children also differed significantly by race in their perceptions of the appropriateness of shooting looters during a riot and in the causes of riots.

082 X002

- ☐ Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Questionnaire used in study of public's attitude toward Portland Police Bureau, Portland State University. (Mimeographed.)

This questionnaire (47 questions) deals primarily with attitudes toward Portland police: perceived respect, contact with police officers, media coverage, degree of protection, review boards, use of force, ways for improving police image, perceived extent of crime, police problems, police prestige, and perceived competence and intelligence of the police.

169 X001

- ☐ Lentz, Theodore

C - R Opinionnaire Test Manual. St. Louis, Missouri: Character Research Association, Department of Education, Washington University, 5th printing, 1950.

"This scale is designed to measure conservatism - radicalism on a continuum of attitudes toward change. The percentile ratings and the reliability data are based on a sample of 580 college students, both male and female, otherwise undescribed. (392 were from five small denominational colleges and 187 were from two large midwestern universities.)"

The relevant items pertain to: treatment of criminals; capital punishment; freedom of speech and attitudes towards the criminal justice system.

[As cited in Robinson, John P.; Rusk, Jerrold; and Head, Kendra. Measures of Political Attitudes. Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1969, pp. 134-135.]

058 X001

☐ Lentz, William P.

"Social Status and Attitudes Toward Delinquency Control," The Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, Vol. 3, No. 1 (January 1966), pp. 147-154.

"Known or official delinquents form the basis for the delinquent stereotype and become the focus of attention of both agencies and the public. The boy who has been labeled a delinquent faces other people whose attitudes are crucial in the perpetuation of delinquency as a stable role. This survey sought to determine how Wisconsin adults believe delinquents should be handled. The findings show that they favor swift and impartial justice, but they also conceive of the delinquent as an emotionally disturbed individual who ought to be given the attention of experts. In general, the higher the social status the less likely the respondent was to subscribe to the general view. Those in higher social status groups displayed less confusion on most issues. We may conclude that the general confusion regarding the handling of delinquency is a barrier to control. Agencies may mitigate the problem somewhat by clarifying their roles. Delinquency will not be prevented if current attitudes on how to handle the delinquent persist."

093 X001

☐ Levy, Sheldon G.

"The Psychology of Political Activity." The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 391 (September 1970), pp. 83-96.

"This study examines the attitudes of citizens to actions that might be taken under hypothetical conditions of governmental oppression. A technique called Polarized Subgroup Analysis (PSA) was used to divide a national sample of adults into groups that varied in the amount of systemic punishment that they had experienced. Those who had experienced greater amounts of systemic punishment were less politically active and more rigid in the modes of action that they had utilized. They were more rigid psychologically and had higher levels of endorsement of official internal and international uses of force."

Items in the political activities schedule included participation in legal and/or illegal demonstrations and in riots. Items used to measure endorsement of official uses of force focused on attitudes toward discretionary use of force by the police and the government's use of force in international relations.

081 0004

☐ Lohman, Joseph and Misner, Gordon (University of California, Berkeley)

The Police and The Community: The Dynamics of Their Relationship in a Changing Society, Vols. I & II. Prepared for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Field Surveys IV. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966.

This study uses 6 different research methods (panel, participant observation, interviews, etc.) to focus upon both the formal and the informal social systems which seem to be central to the police-community relations field in Philadelphia and San Diego. Topics covered include the attitudes of the police and various elements of the public toward each other; services which the police can perform to improve police-community relations; special institutions which can be created concerning police-community relations; police personnel policies; law enforcement methods relating to such relations; the amount and kind of police brutality, indignities and other misconduct and methods for controlling it in the future; and the contribution and responsibility of community groups for better police-community relations. The major thrust of conclusions is that police-community relations measures must not be considered a one-way public relations type of communication, but instead a continuous and dynamic two-way flow of communication between the police and the community.

183 X001

☐ LoSciuto, L., et al.

"Methodological Report on a Study of Public Attitudes Toward and Experience with Erotic Materials." Technical Reports of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, Vol. 4. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970, pp. 139-256.

"A technical discussion of the methodological procedures and problems involved in the Commission-funded national survey (see Abelson, et al., 1970). Topics discussed include sampling procedures and sampling errors, field procedures, completion rates and an analysis of non-response, coding and editing procedures, and scale and index construction."

189 X001

☐ Luby, Elliot and Mendelsohn, Robert

"Characteristics of Riot Participants," Mental Health Program Reports-4. Prepared by Program Analysis and Evaluation Branch, Office of Program Planning and Evaluation, National Institute of Mental Health. Washington, D. C., U. S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1970, pp. 143-172.

This paper reports on a series of studies which were made in the aftermath of the racial violence which occurred in Detroit during the summer of 1967. A community sample of 400 whites and 450 Negroes was drawn from the entire city of Detroit and several of the smaller cities surrounding it (double sample drawn from the riot areas); interviewing took place in the fall of 1967. One researcher examined the ways in which Detroiters first found out about the rioting, their initial reactions to it, and the ways in which they kept up with the news of the riot. Another study was concerned with thoughts on why the riot happened, whether or not it expressed the feelings of the Detroit black community, consequences for sympathetic white attitudes and/or full racial integration, and views of the police and their work. Interpretations of the slogan "Black Power" were studied for 855 people.

One separate analysis was done on the small group of whites favoring complete separation from Negroes. In addition, another study was made at the time of the riot, where a nonrepresentative sample of 202 persons who had been forced out of their homes was interviewed. Still other studies were done of a sample of the people who were arrested in the riots and of members of the Detroit police force.

134 X001

☐ Lykke, Arthur F.

"Attitude of Bonding Companies Toward Probationers and Parolees." Federal Probation, Vol. 21 (December 1957), pp. 36-38.

The author investigated the attitude of bonding companies toward probationers and parolees through a mail survey sent to several companies in widely scattered areas of the U. S. These bonding companies expressed a bias against bonding persons who have been convicted of an offense against local, state or federal laws. They do, however, give their applications full consideration and their attitude and resulting decision vary depending upon all of the circumstances involved.

182 X001

☐ MacNaughton-Smith, Peter and Spencer, Maureen (University of Toronto)

"First Steps in an Empirical Study of the Nature of Real and Imaginary Crime." Paper presented at the VI International Congress on Criminology, Madrid, Spain. Sept. 21, 1970.

"This paper is a preliminary investigation based on interviews from 48 Toronto respondents on real and imaginary crime. This study is based on the assumption that before one can scientifically understand or explain crime there must be a clearly defined operational means of deciding when a crime is or is not present.

"The study focused on five main areas: 1) differences between people likely or not likely to call the police; 2) differences between people likely or not likely to have the police called to them; 3) differences between behaviors likely or not likely to have the police called to them; 4) differences between times and occasions on which it is or is not likely that the police will be called; and 5) differences between places at which it is or is not likely that the police will be called.

"Based on these preliminary results, MacNaughton-Smith, and Spencer differentiated three types: 1) instrumentalists who call the police as a means to a very specific end; 2) moralists who call the police because one should or it's their duty; 3) desperatists who call the police because they 'had some big trouble' usually extremely vaguely defined."

074 X001

☐ Makela, Klaus

"Public Sense of Justice and Judicial Practice." Acta Sociologica (Finland), Vol. 10, No. 1 (January 1966), pp. 42-67.

In this report (1) a comparison is made between different segments of the population and their punitive demands for certain crimes; (2) an attempt is made to estimate the influence of a particular judge on the variation in sentences; (3) the judicial practice of different categories of judges is analyzed; and (4) punitive demands by the public are compared with the prevailing judicial practice. Data on the punitive demands by the public are based on a two-stage random sample drawn from the universe of persons of 18 years or older registered in Finland. The interviews were conducted in January and February, 1964. The questionnaires contained eleven simple criminal cases; the respondents were asked to state their opinions on the appropriate punishments.

032 X001

☐ Marx, Gary (Department of Social Relations, Harvard University)

"Citizen Mobilization Around Issues of Crime and Law Enforcement Justice." Proposal. (Mimeographed.)

Proposal to examine formal, non-government community organizations which form to supplement (or, in some cases, operate alternatively to) the police. A number of examples are cited (Maccabees, Deacons, Operation Interruption, etc.) and questions to be covered are listed. Three research methods are enumerated: a) a summary and review of available literature; b) observations and interviews with police and citizen groups; and c) inclusion of questions on the annual Boston area study dealing with attitudes toward and beliefs about crime, law and order. It is felt that the trend toward creating new institutions in an area where citizens believe the justice system has failed\* should be further studied, as it may come to have major policy implications.

\*high crime rate, inadequate police protection and police abuses.

032 X002

☐ Marx, Gary T.

Protest and Prejudice: A Study of Belief in the Black Community. New York: Harper and Row, 1967.

"Protest and Prejudice is the first analytic nationwide study of Negro attitudes toward themselves, their condition, and toward whites. Using a carefully weighted sample to reflect the economic, educational, religious, and social backgrounds of America's diverse Negro population (in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, and Birmingham and random samples of metropolitan areas outside of the South) Negro interviewers determined the Negro moods with respect to civil rights progress, integration, the police, black nationalism, violence, and whites.

"The questions measure the Negro's conception of his progress, intellectual sophistication, and self-esteem. Militancy is defined and assessed, anti-Semitism among the Negro population is analyzed and evaluated along with antiwhite attitudes in general. Often the results are expressed in the respondent's own words, and always the author offers analyses to relate Negro attitudes to American culture. . . ."

☐ Matthews, D.R. and Prothro, J.W.

Negroes and the New Southern Politics. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1966.

"The authors set out in this book to do four things: 1) to describe the political activities of Southern Negroes; 2) to explain why some of them participate in politics while many do not; 3) to try to predict the future of Negro political participation in the South; and 4) to explore the likely fruits of this political activity.

"The main sample was composed of a representative cross section of citizens of voting age living in private households in the 11 states of the former Confederacy, drawn by SRC's stratified and multistage probability sampling technique. Negroes were sampled at about three times their actual proportion of the region's population to produce approximately equal numbers of whites and Negroes, bringing the total Negro N to 618, the white N being 694. An additional sample of 264 Southern Negro college students from Southern homes working towards degrees at accredited, predominantly Negro institutions of higher learning in the 11 states of the former Confederacy were also sampled."

The relevant items were: the causes, control and personal participation in racial civil disturbances; evaluations of the criminal justice system with regards to race; evaluations of the police with regards to race; and questions pertaining to knowledge of the Supreme Court.

[Abstracted from a review by August Meier, Trans-action, Vol. 4 (October 1967), pp. 58-59; and from Robinson, John P.; Rusk, Jerrold; and Head, Kendra. Measures of Political Attitudes. Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1969, pp. 427-430.]

059 1896

☐ McCaghy, Charles H.; Allen, Irving L.; and Colfax, J. David

"Public Attitudes Toward City Police in a Middle-Sized Northern City." Journal of the American Society of Criminology, Vol. 6, No. 1 (May 1968).

Through the use of a self-weighting, two-stage stratified area probability sample of households (N=618), the authors sought to determine the extent of hostile attitudes toward police in a medium-sized Northern city (Hartford, Connecticut). The data show that 1) Hartford residents were generally very satisfied with their police force, 2) non-whites were more critical of the police than whites, and 3) the primary source of dissatisfaction among the respondents was a perceived inability or unwillingness of the police to act as law enforcers. Even on issues for which police are usually criticized (over-emphasis on minor crimes, corruption in the force, brutality, arrogance, discrimination by police, rudeness, lack of intelligence) the respondents tended to see police in a favorable light. Proportionately more Negroes than whites agreed with all of the specific criticisms of the police, thus indicating that 1) Negro attitudes were more negative in general and on specific issues, and 2) certain criticisms were more relevant than others to the social position of the respondent.

170 X001

☐ McClosky, Herbert

"Consensus and Ideology in American Politics." American Political Science Review, Vol. 58, (1964), pp. 361-382.

"This is a study of popular and elite consensus about American democratic ideology, where 'consensus' was defined as a state of concurrence around certain values. Agree-disagree items for assessing the following values were constructed: 1) Rules of the Game with emphasis on fair play, respect for legal procedures, and consideration for the rights of others; 2) Support for General Statements of Free Speech and Opinion; 3) Support for Specific Applications of Free Speech and Procedure Rights; 4) Belief in Equality broken down into political, social and ethnic, and economic equality; 5) Political Cynicism defined as a feeling that the system will not govern justly and for the common good; and 6) Sense of Political Futility defined as a feeling that one cannot reach and influence the system.

"There were two population groups sampled: 1) Leaders - drawn from the 1956 Democratic (N-1788) and Republican (N-1232) national convention delegates; and 2) Followers - a national cross-section sample (N-1481)."

The items of relevance include: opinions of the criminal justice system; evading the law; and equality in front of the law.

[As cited in Robinson, John P.; Rusk, Jerrold and Head, Kendra. Measures of Political Attitudes. Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1969, pp. 170-178.]

133 X001

☐ McCord, William and Howard, John

"Negro Opinions in Three Riot Cities." American Behavioral Scientist, Vol. 11, No. 4 (March/April 1968), pp. 24-27.

The authors explored the opinions of Negroes in three cities--Houston, Los Angeles (Watts) and Oakland. Their sample consisted of 527 randomly selected Houston Negroes, 187 randomly selected Oakland Negroes, and 426 randomly selected Negroes in Watts; the interviews in Houston and Oakland were formal, while those in Watts were of the "natural, dialogue" type--a technique developed by Blair Justice.

The major findings include (1) there is general dissatisfaction among Negroes with the speed of integration, even in the Southern city of Houston; (2) only a minority of urban Negroes totally condemn violence under any and all circumstances (Southern Blacks were more quiescent on this issue); and (3) the "Black Bourgeoisie" is exhibiting overt signs of interest in the Negro community.

131 X001

☐ McDonald, Lynn (McMaster University)

Social Class and Delinquency. Hamden, Connecticut: Archon Books, 1969.

"The relationship between social class and delinquency has been the subject of much speculation and study. Dr. McDonald makes an important contribution to our knowledge in her survey of the admitted delinquency of nearly 1,000 adolescent boys living in a wide variety of areas and attending both grammar and secondary modern schools. In contrast to some other studies Dr. McDonald finds a significant correlation between the social class of children and the number of delinquent acts committed by them. In addition, studies of the actual court appearances for the areas involved reveal that social class and the type of school attended are significantly associated with rates of delinquency.

Dr. McDonald discusses the possible factors responsible for working class delinquency and in particular considers the influence of the neighborhood, the family and the school system. In particular, a school system which accords some children favourable treatment and others failure and humiliation according to their social class and ability is seen as a major factor in the distribution of delinquency. The implications of the spread of comprehensive education are also considered and the author makes some suggestions for educational policy."

081 0001  
081 0002

☐ McIntyre, Jennie

"Public Attitudes toward Crime and Law Enforcement," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 374 (November, 1967) pp. 34-46.

"Findings of public opinion polls and surveys conducted for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice (hereinafter referred to as the National Crime Commission) suggest widespread belief that crime is increasing and has become a major problem. The crimes that people fear most are attacks on the person by a stranger, the least frequent occurrences. Fear of crime is unrelated to personal experience but provokes people to change their daily habits in order to assure safety. A majority attributes crime increases to breakdown in morals and inadequate training of young people but would rely on strict law enforcement to reduce crime. A substantial proportion also recommends improved social conditions. The recommendation for stern treatment of offenders when a general question is posed is tempered by a concern for individual rights and a tendency to be lenient in a concrete case. Reliance of law-enforcement officials rather than citizen action extends to a denial of responsibility in reporting criminal incidents to police."

158 X001

☐ Mellof-Oonk, S.

Opinions on Homosexuality. A Study on Image Formation and Attitudes in the Adult Dutch Population. (Meningen over Homosexualiteit. Een Onderzoek naar Beeldvorming en Attituden bij de Meerderjarige Nederlandse Bevolking.) Amsterdam: Stichting tot Bevordering Sociaal Onderzoek Minderhede, 1969.

This study investigates opinions on homosexuality in the adult Dutch population. The study is based on the premise that the position and possibilities of adaptation of the homosexual in the society are dependent in part on the attitude and image formation he or she encounters in this society.

not coded

☐ Metropolitan Youth Commission of St. Louis and St. Louis County

Police Junior Aide Project: Research Evaluation 1967. St. Louis: Metropolitan Youth Commission, 1968.

"The Police Junior Aide Project, a coordinated effort in St. Louis between the police department, the YMCA, and the Metropolitan Youth Commission, was operated for the first time during the summer of 1967. It involved the hiring of 36 boys, aged 14 and 15, selected from poverty areas, to work with the police. The boys worked in groups of nine and one-half day a week. They were placed in four police districts, and supervised by one staff member of the YMCA per group and by the community relations officer of the police in each district. The work included a variety of nondangerous quasi-police tasks and some non-police tasks. The purposes of the program were: (1) to provide employment opportunities for inner-city boys ineligible for other employment programs; (2) to reduce the amount of juvenile delinquency and other deviant behavior in the inner city; (3) to develop positive feelings between the police, the boys, the parents of the boys, and their peers; (4) to aid in reducing community tension in an expected 'hot summer'; (5) to develop a new recruitment source for future police employment. Formal evaluation was confined to an investigation of purposes (2), (3), and (5). It was hypothesized that there would be a significant difference in behavioral and attitudinal patterns between the experimental group (Police Junior Aides) and a matched control group, after the program. A record search and attitude questionnaires, administered before and after the project, were used in measurement. The major conclusions were: (1) The Police Junior Aide Program did rehabilitate delinquents. The participating group of delinquent boys got into less trouble after their two-month experience with the program. (2) The program did not change the participants' attitudes toward the police."

033 X001

☐ Meyer, Philip

A Survey of Attitudes of Detroit Negroes After the Riot of 1967. Detroit: Detroit Free Press, 1967.

This survey of attitudes among Negroes in the riot area was sponsored by the Detroit Urban League. Interviews were taken from a random sample of 437 Negroes living in the main riot areas of East and West Detroit. Items in the survey included questions on attitudes toward neighbors and the neighborhood, civil rights movement, and racial grievances; opinions regarding the causes of the riot participation in the riot (self-reports), penalties for rioters, and likelihood of another riot; reports on experience with police contacts, and political preferences. The survey found that the Detroit riot was the work of a small minority of Negroes who felt more strongly about racial grievances than the black community as a whole. The most striking feature of the riot-prone group was its youth. The main causes of the riot, as perceived by the Negro community, were police brutality, overcrowded living conditions, poor housing, lack of jobs, poverty, and anger with business people--in that order. Eighty-four percent of those questioned thought that a riot could happen again in Detroit.

033 X002

☐ Meyer, Philip

Return to 12th Street: A Follow-up Survey of Attitudes of Detroit Negroes. Detroit: Detroit Free Press, 1968.

This survey of Detroit Negro attitudes examines the trend in the year since its pioneering study made after the riot of July 1967. A probability sample of 452 Negroes 15 years old and older in the riot areas of east and west Detroit was used. The survey included items on the quality of services in the neighborhood (schools, police, etc.) effectiveness of political and community leaders, attitudes toward the civil rights movement and means by which Negroes can get ahead, opinions regarding last summer's riot and self-reports of participation in the riot. Comparisons with the post-riot study of 1967 demonstrated that grievances now are even higher than they were then. These differences are at least partially attributed to the use of more experienced interviewers in the later study and to an inhibition immediately after the riot. A technique employed to measure progress demonstrated upward movement, both since last summer and over the long run. The Detroit Negroes appear to feel that they are on the way to better things.

144 X001

☐ Middendorf, W.

"Sentencing from the Layman's Point of View." ("Die Strafzumessung aus der Sicht des Laien.") Blutalkohol (West Germany), Vol. 6, No. 1 (1969), pp. 9-34.

By analyzing numerous responses to inquiries--collected partly through radio broadcasts and partly through personal talks--the author studied the views of a sample of the West German population on sentencing in traffic accident cases, particularly in those involving alcohol. The prevalent views, regarded as public opinion, are compared with the views published in the press and with the actual practice of sentencing today.

085 7072

- ☐ Murphy, Patrick V. and Bloch, Peter B. (The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.)

"The Beat Commander." Police Chief, Vol. 37, No. 5 (May 1970). [Cited here with the permission of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.]

In this paper, a two-phase project designed to improve the effectiveness of the police is described. The pilot study is being undertaken in Detroit. The first 8 months of the project is the demonstration phase--that is, on a volunteer basis, officers of the Detroit police force will form a team of patrolmen and a supervisory officer ("beat commander") to cover a "squad car beat" (one area of the city). This set-up is designed to give more responsibility to the police, and by thus instilling pride, hopefully police-community relations would improve, and police would become more effective (through increased information sources in the community) and more accepted (through increased community exposure). The second phase is experimental. Four beats will have the "beat commander" structure and four beats will be control groups. To measure the success of the new system, interviews are to be conducted before, during and after the experiment. Some interviews will be of the general public to determine frequency of crime victimization, level of fear, and citizen respect and appreciation for police. The police themselves will also be interviewed to discover "changes in attitudes, methods and relationships to supervisors."

105 X001

- ☐ Murphy, Walter F. and Tanenhaus, Joseph

"Public Opinion and Supreme Court: The Goldwater Campaign."  
The Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. XXXII, No. 1 (Spring, 1968), pp. 31-50

"This is the first report of a long-term study of public opinion in relation to the United States judiciary, financed by the National Science Foundation. It focuses on Goldwater's 1964 presidential campaign and its influence on public attitudes toward the Supreme Court. The authors have reached a number of suggestive, if not positive, conclusions through the use of correlational and multivariate analyses."

064 X001

- ☐ National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence

Violence and the Media: A Staff Report to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969.

This report presents an historical perspective and a current analysis of the role of the mass media in America. Major efforts are devoted to reviewing theories and studies on the effects of media violence and making recommendations for further research. Of particular relevance is a poll conducted by Louis Harris and Associates at the request of the commission. Interviews were conducted with 496 teenagers selected by means of an area probability sampling procedure. Questions focused on media use, expressions of dissension, experience with violence, and approval of physical violence.

157 X001

- ☐ Neises, G.

"Child Delinquency." ("Kinderkriminalität") Jugend (West Germany), Vol. 22, No. 2 (1970), pp. 49-56.

During Nov. 1969 the German press and radio reported on the reply of the Minister of Interior to a question asked by a member of parliament with regards to "child delinquency." This resulted in an investigation both of the general public's attitude towards this problem and of police statistics generally used in this context. Not only are the latter useless as an aid to acquiring real understanding, but they are also used incorrectly in an effort to create a sense of catastrophe welcomed by those who have always advocated a "harder" type of education. Without belittling the problem of thefts by children, it is demonstrated that discrimination against the younger generation creates its own problems of education, and that especially parental anxiety about the possible "delinquency" of their children can turn into a criminogenic factor. Youth protection organizations should take a firm stand against such widespread prejudices and discriminations.

164 X001

☐ Nettler, Gwynn

"Antisocial Sentiment and Criminality." American Sociological Review, Vol. 24, No. 2 (April 1959), pp. 202-208.

"Crime is often called antisocial, as though this were its distinguishing characteristic, and the label then used as an explanation of illegal behavior. But both crime and antisocial sentiment cover many dimensions of behavior and belief. One classic definition of antisocial spirit refers it to the feeling of estrangement from one's society and its major cultural themes. Durkheim and others associate this unsolidary sentiment with crime and immorality and Everyman comes readily by this doctrine. But when a measure of alienation--based on people known to feel disinterested in or hostile toward our society--is correlated with indices of privately confessed criminality, both the culture-comfortable and the deracine appear less criminal than the moderate conformist although the estranged are more admittedly criminal than the 'solidary.' The prevalent equation of criminal behavior with antisociality is thus challenged and the Durkheimian view is both confirmed and qualified."

Sample: 515 adults from central, coastal California taken from groups of wide diverse social backgrounds: three labor unions, an army company, naval officers, two women's clubs, college undergraduates and adults from evening college classes.

002 X009

☐ Newsweek

"The Public: A Hard Line." Newsweek, March 8, 1971.

This article presents findings of a special public opinion survey (N=1,717) made for Newsweek by Gallup which focused on the public's attitudes toward the criminal justice system. Results indicate a widespread feeling that the system has deteriorated seriously over the past five years. Seventy-five percent of the respondents felt that the system's most serious failure is that criminals receive insufficient punishment; most were willing to grant the police broad new power to facilitate a tougher system of justice. Factors most often selected as causes of crime were drug addiction and lack of parental discipline.

171 X001

☐ Noble, Louis and Noble, Ransom

"A Study of the Attitudes of College Students towards Civil Rights." Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 42 (1954), pp. 289-297.

"The purpose of this study was to investigate the attitude of college students toward the protection of civil liberties and to see what effect 'totalitarian aggression' (Communism) might have had upon these attitudes. The instrument is composed of 20 statements, each dealing with a separate civil liberties issue. . . . The sample population was 195 students in architecture, engineering, home economics, and art for commerce and industry at a professional and technical school in the New York Metropolitan area."

The items of relevance were: the right to free speech, government censorship, and wire-tapping.

[As cited in Robinson, John P.; Rusk, Jerrold; and Head, Kendra. Measures of Political Attitudes. Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1969, pp. 184-186.]

030 X003

- ☐ Normandeau, Andre (University of Montreal)

Criminal Justice, Volume 3. Annexe 6 of Society Faces Crime (La Société Face au Crime).

Montreal: The Commission of Inquiry for the Administration of Justice on Criminal and Penal Matters (La Commission d'Enquête sur l'Administration de la Justice en Matière Criminelle et Pénale au Québec), 1969.

This public opinion survey shows how the people of Quebec look at crime and corrections. This study is a replication of a research done in the U.S. and entitled: The Public Looks at Crime and Corrections--Louis Harris and Associates.

Methodology: The sample interviewing survey method was also used here. "A random block sample" was drawn of people 18 years or older, living in the metropolitan area, as defined by the last census in 1966. The sample constituted of 463 French speaking and 194 English speaking Canadians. The Questionnaire was pre-coded.

Chapter 1: In the first chapter the general attitude towards corrections is given, and particularly the attitude towards crime-rates, law enforcement, the courts, corrections, community based correctional programs and financial support for corrections.

Chapter 2: In this second chapter feelings about contacts with convicted offenders on their return to the free community are registered. Attitudes towards various crimes, alcoholism and drug addiction, the re-entry problem, Halfway Houses and volunteer work are measured.

Chapter 3: In this chapter opinions about making a career in the correctional field are given.

Chapter 4: This chapter contains a summary of the findings (general attitudes towards correction; contact with convicted criminals; corrections as a career.)

Chapter 5: In this last chapter the implications of this survey for corrections are put forward (public education problem; gaining public support; specific steps to be taken; tapping the volunteer potential; "the road ahead" in corrections.)

A selected bibliography of Studies of Public Opinion on Crime and Corrections, concludes this survey.

043 X001

- ☐ Nye, F. Ivan; Short, James F. Jr.; and Olson, Virgil J.

"Socioeconomic Status and Delinquent Behavior." American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 63 (January 1958), pp. 381-389.

"Assumptions frequently made as to the differential status distribution of delinquent behavior are questioned. Data obtained from samples of institutionalized and non-institutionalized high-school-age pupils in western and midwestern communities revealed insufficient evidence to reject the hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the amount of delinquent behavior of boys and girls in different socioeconomic strata. The slight differences that were found favored the low-status group as often as the high-status group. The findings have implications for etiological theories based upon the assumed status differential in delinquent behavior."

188 X001

- ☐ Opinion Research Corporation

White and Negro Attitudes Towards Race Related Issues and Activities: A CBS News Public Opinion Survey. Princeton, N. J.: Opinion Research Corp., 1968.

This questionnaire was commissioned by CBS to be used in a series of television broadcasts on "Black America". A probability sample of 587 whites and 478 Negroes was selected to represent the national white and Negro adult populations. Negro and white responses to the questions are reported separately. One series of questions deals with the Negro's perception of himself, the way he thinks whites see him, and white feelings about Negroes. The topics covered are the Negro in the community, white racism, knowledge of the report of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders, responsibility for race relations problems, perceptions of white attitudes towards Negroes, and an assessment of the Negro role in American history. A second series of questions is concerned with Negro wants and needs, and the consequences of protest. Areas covered include the degree of personal satisfaction in a few key aspects of life, media coverage of the Negro, awareness of and support for Negro leadership, attitudes toward protest activity, and causes of violence and the best ways to handle it. Specific crime-related items deal with attitudes toward better police protection for Negro neighborhoods, and detailed statements of what police should do in the event of a riot.

139 X001

- ☐ Ostrom, Elinor and Whitaker, Gordon (Indiana University)

"Does Local Community Control of Police Make a Difference? Some Preliminary Findings."  
Prepared for presentation at the Western Political Science Association Meeting,  
Albuquerque, April 8-10, 1971.

"This study was designed to determine whether local community control of the police is associated with a higher level of police performance in three independent communities when compared to three closely matched adjacent neighborhoods located in Indianapolis. If political structure as reflected in local community control of the police is more effective in meeting citizen demands, (the authors) expected to find higher levels of police performance in the independent communities as compared with lower levels of police performance in the Indianapolis neighborhoods . . . All measures (of police performance) were derived from a citizen survey conducted in the spring of 1970 (N=772). The survey data indicate a consistent pattern of higher levels of police performance in the independent communities when compared to the Indianapolis neighborhoods."

139 X002

- ☐ Ostrom, Elinor (Indiana University)

"Institutional Arrangements and the Police." Research proposal submitted to The National Science Foundation, 1970.

"The objectives of this study include the following: (1) the analysis of data to be obtained primarily by survey methods in Chicago during the Fall of 1970 concerning citizen evaluation of police in three independently incorporated black communities and three matched black neighborhoods inside the City of Chicago. (2) the comparison of the findings in the Chicago study with the findings of an earlier study in three independently incorporated white communities and three matched white neighborhoods inside the City of Indianapolis. (3) the evaluation of the theoretical implications of these two studies in light of two alternative theoretical structures--one derived from the metropolitan reform tradition and one derived from the political economy tradition."

The sample consisted of over 600 randomly selected individuals from six neighborhoods. Relevant questions asked pertained to: victimization, type of police assistance, evaluations of police and citizen-police relationships, and increases in the rate of crime.

139 X002

- ☐ Ostrom, Elinor (Indiana University)

"Institutional Arrangements and the Police." Supplemental information to research proposal submitted to The National Science Foundation, 1970.

This supplement contains three appendices covering topics as follows: Appendix A--sampling methods, types of questions asked in Chicago, defacto vs. de jure centralization, use of police data to supplement survey data; Appendix B--the matching process; and Appendix C--comparability of census tracts containing sample areas.

062 X001

- ☐ Parker, Howard A.

"Juvenile Court Actions and Public Response." Becoming Delinquent: Young Offenders and the Correctional System. Edited by Peter G. Garabian and Don C. Gibbons. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1970.

Sample: 460 citizens from one of 4 small cities in Washington state and 68 community leaders.

Purpose: to investigate perceptions of citizens concerning juvenile court and its operation.

General hypotheses: a) public voices preferences for punitive actions which exceed those perceived; b) community leaders prefer less punitive actions than other citizens; c) community leaders are more accurate in their perception of actual punitiveness; d) community leaders with the most contact with the court are more accurate in their perceptions of court actions; e) the level of punitiveness of court actions will be closer to citizen preferences than to their perceptions.

Findings: all hypotheses were supported by data except #2, i.e., community leaders aren't less punitive than citizens generally.

Conclusions: major communication problem exists for juvenile courts. This problem must be alleviated if public pressure is to be reduced.

121 X002

☐ Perkerson, Kathleen (University of North Carolina)

"A Typological Approach to Criminal Behavior." Submitted to Dr. Edgar W. Butler of the Department of Sociology in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Bachelor of Arts degree with Honors. May, 1969.

"The present research represents an attempt to apply Roebuck's typological format to 178 arrest histories collected in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. (The author) hoped to be able to develop homogeneous categories of criminal behavior for comparison within the typology, and for attitude comparison with a sample of non-offenders from the community. It was felt that such factors as continuity of offending, the extent to which criminal activities occupy the life of the offender, in short, the sociological factors emphasized by Gibbons, can be incorporated without ignoring the criminal code's more operational definitions. Serious constraints were encountered in the data, with regard to size and representativeness of the sample, and with the typology itself. These problems are explicitly noted along the way in the analysis, and in a final section, titled 'Problems with the Study,' they are discussed more fully."

037 X001

☐ Peterson, John

"School and Delinquency: Survey Challenges Pat Theories About Crime Among Dropouts," The National Observer, Monday, March 23, 1970.

Summary of findings of San Diego State study on delinquency and dropouts. Contains quotes from the 3 sociologists who performed this study (Elliott, Aubrey Wendling, and Harwin Voss). Stresses that minority and poor youth do not commit delinquency acts any more frequently; they only start earlier and are caught more often. Dropout rate is related to social class.

101 X001

☐ Pinard, Maurice; Kirk, Jerome; and Von Eschen, Donald

"Processes of Recruitment in the Sit-in Movement." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. XXXIII, No. 3 (Fall, 1969) pp. 355-369

"On the basis of data collected by questionnaire among participants in a 'freedom ride' on U. S. Route 40 in 1961, the role of strains in the growth of an incipient social movement is analyzed. Although strains are positively related to intense participation in the activities of the movement, the data indicate that the most deprived are strongly underrepresented in its ranks. This is explained by the fact that incipient movements do not attract people who are living under long-endured privations, unless they are moved at the same time by a radical ideology and rebellious alienation. The authors argue that access to ideological beliefs is differentially distributed throughout the social structure, with important consequences for early recruitment to movements designed to bring about social change.

066 X001

☐ Playboy

"Playboy's Student Survey." Playboy, Vol. 17, No. 9 (September 1970), pp. 182, 184, 236, 238, 240.

Sample: 7,300 students on almost 200 college campuses. This attitude survey covers the major issues concerning college students today. In response to a question on the single most important issue, 39% chose the Vietnam War, followed by 15% each choosing racial conflict and the environment (crime was 7th with only 3%). Over a third believe immediate withdrawal is the best solution to the war. A large majority (82%) feel that colleges are badly in need of reform, and 3/4 of them favor bringing it about through legitimate channels. While over two-fifths saw the Administration at fault in the Kent State killings, over half do not condone violence under any conditions. Use of drugs by college students appears to follow a pattern: almost half have used pot (47%) while only 7% have ever used hard drugs. (When broken down by other characteristics, more men, Jews, and upper-income students use pot.) Furthermore, pot smokers appear to be more liberal in their attitudes toward a) legalization of marijuana; b) politics; and c) sex. An overwhelming proportion of students favor legalization of abortions (93%) and this includes a large per cent of Catholics.

☐ Pock, John C. (Reed College, Portland, Oregon)

Attitudes Toward Civil Liberties among High School Seniors. (Cooperative Research Project supported by the Cooperative Research Program of the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.) Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, 1967.

"High school students were measured on the degree to which they hold views which favor a civil libertarian position, and the extent to which these views appeared to be influenced by the social attributes of the people involved. From nine schools in the Portland metropolitan area, 3,066 seniors responded to a self-administered questionnaire. The questionnaire gathered a variety of data about the social background and social psychological characteristics of the students as well as assessing civil libertarian attitudes by using descriptions of cases and situations, each involving a constitutional question. The resulting data, reported in Chapter 1, indicate that although the students favor a civil libertarian position in extending civil rights, they were often unfair, being influenced by the personal and social attributes of the people involved. Chapters 2 and 3 describe the extent to which civil libertarian dispositions are affected by social and educational background factors such as sex, social class, religion, academic achievement, and school environment and by the value orientations of the students. The survey appeared to demonstrate that schools were not producing a high degree of consensus about constitutionally protected freedoms in a number of critical areas."

160 X001

☐ Podgorecki, Adam (University of Warsaw, Poland)

"The Prestige of the Law, Preliminary Research Results." Acta Sociologica, Vol. 10, Nos. 1-2 (1966), pp. 81-96.

From a Polish questionnaire about opinions and attitudes towards the law in which two categories of independent variables were included, i.e., ordinary objective variables denoting the socio-demographic traits of the respondents and certain psychological variables, there appeared to exist differences between the sexes, the age groups, the marital status and the different levels of education of the people concerned. The results of two main areas of investigation, harshness vs. tolerance and their attitudes towards the law, led to several hypotheses and interpretations. Another result of this study is that a number of factors that lead systematically to greater harshness also lead systematically to disrespect for the law, and that, conversely, factors leading to greater tolerance also lead to greater respect for the law.

160 X001

☐ Podgorecki, Adam (University of Warsaw, Poland)

"Legal Rigorism in Polish Society." ("Rygoryzm Prawny Społeczeństwa.") Studia Sociologiczne, Vol. 21 (1966), pp. 213-227.

"A report on a survey designed to reveal Polish attitudes towards the law. The survey was conducted in March-June 1964 with a sample of 2,820 by professional sociologists employed by the Center of PQ Studies of the Polish Radio-TV Network. The answers to the questionnaires are presented in five statistical tables. A scale of rigorism is constructed and applied to the sample according to sex, age, residence, education, profession, marital status, social origin, feelings of being threatened, social adaptation, engagement in social work, 'black philosophy' (i.e. nihilism) and respect for the law. It is concluded that the following factors favor a more rigoristic attitude: lower education; manual work; feelings of being threatened; social isolation; dogmatic views; strict education, bad social adaptation; and feelings of frustration."

160 X001

☐ Podgorecki, Adam (University of Warsaw, Poland)

"A Three-Step Hypothesis on the Efficacy of the Law: Three Variables of the Effects of Legal Norms." ("Dreistufen-Hypothese Ueber Die Wirksamkeit Des Rechts: Drei Variable Fuer Die Wirkung Von Rechtsnormen.") Koelner Zeitschrift fuer Soziologie und Sozial-Psychologie, Supplement 11 (1967), pp. 271-283.

"An hypothesis is presented on the effectiveness of legal norms. The general assumption that a law becomes automatically effective upon promulgation is questioned in the name of an hypothesis of an effectiveness of the law based on three variables. These variables, which are illustrated by sociological evidence, are: (1) the socioeconomic system; (2) the legal subculture (a survey of 100 recidivists in Warsaw from 1956 to 1964, made by S. Szelhaus, showed that 87% of the recidivists viewed imprisonment as an inducement to commit further crimes); and (3) personality structure (a survey of a 1964 Polish sample of 3,000 produced the conclusion that social contentment produces tolerant attitudes towards punishment and social discontent produces rigorous attitudes.)"

125 X001

☐ Polk, Kenneth (University of Oregon)

"Class, Strain and Rebellion Among Adolescents." Social Problems, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Fall 1969), pp. 214-224.

"This investigation is a test of one hypothesis advanced in the work of Arthur Stinchcombe which states that higher rates of rebellion in a high school are to be found among academically unsuccessful (and therefore downwardly-mobile) middle-class boys than among working-class boys who similarly are poor performers in school. Drawing upon interview responses from 284 boys selected from a group of high schools in a county in the Pacific Northwest, we are not able to support Stinchcombe's argument. Using a number of measures of rebellion, no pattern emerges whereby white-collar boys who are performing poorly are more rebellious than blue-collar boys at the same level of academic performance. At the same time, levels of rebellion are much higher among those doing poorly in school. This suggests that while Stinchcombe has identified an important variable related to delinquency, i.e., academic failure, the theory he uses to weave together rebellion, failure, and social class background may require some revision."

082 0052

☐ Portune, Robert and Corle, Jack (University of Cincinnati)

The Cincinnati Police-Juvenile Attitude Project: A Demonstration in Police-Teacher Curriculum Development. Final Report submitted to Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, D.C.: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, 1968.

This project supported by LEAA endeavors to improve police-juvenile relations by developing curriculum materials for both junior high students and police academy students which attempt to supply the knowledge that seemed to be lacking on both sides.

These curriculum materials for grades 7, 8, and 9 were used in 12 selected junior high schools. For purposes of evaluation, the students to be taught and matching control groups were both prescaled on attitudes toward police. Following completion of the school units both experimental and control subjects were rescaled to determine whether significant attitude change had occurred. Statistical analysis of all data showed that the curriculum units were able to bring about a general attitude improvement in the experimental subjects.

153 X001

☐ Quensel, Stephan, et al.

"Delinquency Propensity Scales for Male Youths." (Delinquenzbelastungsskalen fuer Maennliche Jugendliche.) Koelner Zeitschrift fuer Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie (West Germany), Vol. 22, No. 1 (March 1970), pp. 75-97.

"Since 1966 the Criminology Department of the University of Giessen, Germany, has been working on a scale to measure delinquency propensity, specifically tailored to German conditions. The results of testing the scale on 4 test groups are reported. The groups consisted of 83 students, 119 high school students, 195 apprentices and 183 prisoners. The high school students and the apprentices represented the 'normal' groups in terms of propensity for delinquency. The questionnaire was anonymous and contained 34 partially interrelated questions regarding delinquency, deviance, and criminal behavior. Answers were rated according to the 11-point scale of J. F. Short and I. F. Nye. Three different scales were developed in the course of testing and factor analysis."

147 X001

☐ Rackham, Neil (University of Sheffield)

"The Crime-Cut Campaign." New Society (London), No. 238 (April 1967), pp. 563-564.

This article attempts to assess the change in public attitude towards the police by the "Crime-Cut Sheffield" campaign which lasted six weeks (1967) in Great Britain. This campaign was directed at reducing crime through wider use of witnesses reporting potential crime. Sample: 40 men and 40 women equally distributed between working and middle class homes. The questionnaire was administered before and after the campaign period.

Findings: There was a significant overall improvement in attitudes to the reporting of potential crime. There was a smaller improvement in attitudes towards to police. Improvements were largest in the working class group. Working class respondents displayed exceptionally detailed knowledge of modern methods of crime detection. There generally was an unfavorable attitude towards reporting crime--reasons given were "Police treat you like a criminal if you report things to them" and "If you report suspicious things to the police they often don't believe you."

080 X001

☐ Ramirez, Albert; Lasater, Thomas M.; and Wershow, Harold J. (U. of Alabama)

Questionnaire: Birmingham Community Survey. Fall 1967. (Mimeographed.)

68 questions were asked of respondents during the Fall of 1967. The first 16 items were statements which the subject was asked to agree or disagree with (these statements dealt with dental care, philosophies of life, courts, law and the police). Following that were questions on health and fluoridation, life in Birmingham, opinions on public figures, race relations and finally, a number comprehensive background questions.

080 X002

☐ Ramirez, Albert; Lasater, Thomas M.; and Wershow, Harold J. (U. of Alabama)

Questionnaire: Birmingham Community Survey. Spring 1969. (Mimeographed.)

This 51-item questionnaire covers such items as: feelings about Birmingham as a place to live; opinions on statements concerning philosophies of life, attitudes toward law, justice police, courts; the question of fluoridation; ideas on the treatment of Negroes and social contacts with members of the other race; feelings about the future; and employment items.

080 X002

☐ Ramirez, Albert; Lasater, Thomas M.; and Wershow, Harold J. (U. of Alabama)

"Isolation, Powerlessness and Willingness to Utilize Violence for Negro Rights: Birmingham, Alabama, 1969." Presented at Western Psychological Association Convention, Los Angeles, California, April 1970.

Sample: 63 middle-income respondents and 83 lower-income respondents (all black)  
This paper attempts to further study three factors which Ransford (1968) identified as contributing to blacks' willingness to use violence (in Los Angeles). His theory was that low contact with whites, a feeling of powerlessness with respect to control of events and high racial dissatisfaction maximized willingness to utilize violence. The authors decided to test this theory in Birmingham, and it was found that the data failed to support Ransford's expectations. The only variables seen to be associated with willingness to use violence were age (younger blacks were more willing) and marital status (unmarried were more willing).

080 X002

☐ Ramirez, Albert; Lasater, Thomas M.; and Wershow, Harold J. (U. of Alabama)

"Changes in Black Attitudes Toward Law, the Future and other Social Factors Since 1967." Paper presented at Southeastern Psychological Association Convention, Louisville, Kentucky, April 1970.

Sample: 4 groups of 51 subjects in both 1967 and 1969: black low-income group, black middle-income group, white low-income group, white middle-income group.  
This paper examines blacks' and whites' attitudes toward law and order, comparing 1967 data with 1969 data, noting changes in opinions over the last 2 years. Questions analyzed included 6 items on attitudes toward law, police and judges, 2 measuring optimism, and one referring to riots.  
Results: a) regarding perceived honesty of judges and police, a much larger proportion of blacks than whites were skeptical (the gap widening over the 2-year period); b) blacks to a greater extent than whites believe it is all right to break a law if you're not caught or if you don't feel it's reasonable; c) cynicism about the legal system increased among blacks over the 2 years, widening the gap between blacks and whites; d) in 1967 blacks were more optimistic than whites; in 1969 there was no significant difference between them. However, middle-income blacks are more optimistic about the future than low-income blacks; e) proportion of blacks who feel that rioting is quickest way to desegregation has decreased slightly (now 21%). In general, the majority of blacks still believe that laws should be obeyed, but they've become more cynical and distrustful of the legal system. Whites, on the other hand, are more favorably disposed to the legal system now than in 1967. Birmingham blacks are more conservative and passive than in other parts of the country. This should be taken into account when looking at these results.

080 X002

☐ Ramirez, Albert; Lasater, Thomas M.; and Wershow, Harold J. (U. of Alabama)

"Differing Perceptions of 'Civic' Reality by Blacks and Whites in Birmingham, Alabama." Presented at Rocky Mountain Psychological Association, Salt Lake City, May 8, 1970.

Sample: four groups in Birmingham: middle-income blacks (MB), lower-income blacks (LB), middle-income whites (MW), and lower-income (LW).  
Racial perceptions of Birmingham as a place to live and work offering equal police protection and equal opportunity in education, jobs and housing were compared. In general, blacks are much more dissatisfied with the civic aspects of life in Birmingham than whites. Furthermore, whites show very little understanding or perception of the existing black problems and interracial contact was found to be quite low, in general.

080 X002

☐ Ramirez, Albert; Lasater, Thomas M.; and Wershow, Harold J. (U. of Alabama)

"Black and White Portrait of a City." (Mimeographed.)

Concerning jobs, education, police protection, etc. there was a consistency in the answers from blacks and whites. Whites were basically satisfied--blacks were not. The white community does not realize the black's dissatisfaction. Except for a small amount of contact on informal level black and white worlds are isolated. A large percent of blacks agreed that rioting would get fastest results and all blacks and the lower-income whites were dissatisfied with city officials and the city government. Most low and middle-income blacks agree with the concept of law, but they are dissatisfied with the administrators. This idea has been a constant one from 1967 to 1969. Finally, the blacks are hopeful about the future which would lead one to believe that violence will be employed to achieve those hopes.

112 X001

☐ Ransford, H. Edward

"Isolation, Powerlessness, and Violence: A Study of Attitudes and Participation in the Watts Riot." The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 73, No. 5 (March 1968), pp. 581-591.

"The hypothesis that isolated individuals are more prone to extremism is tested, using a sample of Los Angeles Negroes interviewed shortly after the Watts riot. It is found that racial isolation (low degrees of intimate white contact) is strongly associated with a willingness to use violence under two subjective conditions: (a) when isolated individuals feel a sense of powerlessness in the society and (b) when such isolated individuals are highly dissatisfied with their treatment as Negroes. Ideal types of the most and least violence-prone are developed from the cumulative effects of the three independent variables (isolation, powerlessness, and dissatisfaction)."

Powerlessness was defined as expectations of control over the political system; racial dissatisfaction measured the degree to which the individual felt he was being discriminated against because of his race; and violence was defined as the willingness to use direct aggression against the groups that are believed to be discriminating, such as the police and white merchants.

053 X001

☐ Reagan, Sydney and Reavis, Larry (Institute of Urban Studies--Southern Methodist U.)

Crossroads Community Study for Dallas, Texas, Vols. I & II. Dallas, Texas: Institute of Urban Studies, Southern Methodist University, May 1970.

Sample: personal interviews in 8,446 households in South Dallas (a primarily black neighborhood).

This is an extremely comprehensive survey report covering information on "social needs and problems, employment and economic status, health needs and problems, housing conditions and needs, population characteristics and social services being received." There are about 10 questions concerning crime included in the questionnaire. The results: a majority of respondents a) want more police patrolling the streets; b) feel unsafe walking the streets after dark; c) feel police treatment of neighborhood residents is not a problem. 20% feel crime and delinquency are definite problems in the neighborhood (ranking 7th out of 18 possible problems). Almost all said that if attacked after dark, they would report it to the police. 7% of the sample said that some member of their family had been a crime victim in the past year. Perhaps surprisingly, a majority have faith in the justice system--62% said they thought that arrest and conviction of the guilty party was likely to result if the crime was reported to the police. In addition to the data analysis and interpretation, the authors offer recommendations for improvement of conditions.

108 X001

- ☐ Reckless, Walter C. ; Cleaver, Patrick T.; and Mylonas, A.D.

"Gradients in Attitudes toward Law, Courts, and Police." Sociological Focus, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Winter 1968), pp. 29-40.

The major purpose of this paper is to report those findings of a study of attitudes toward the law most directly related to the question of scale reliability, validity, and standardization. The scale used in the study consisted of 89 items designed to measure attitudes toward the institution of the law, toward law enforcement officers and toward the courts. Populations sampled included several incarcerated offender populations, a probation case load, labor union members, middle-class mothers, prison guards, police officers, and Mormon males. Two findings of substantive interest emerged. First, contrary to expectation, women offenders were considerably more unfavorable in their attitudes toward the legal system than any of the samples of male offenders. Second, in all samples except the police, attitudes toward the police were considerably more unfavorable than attitudes toward the courts or toward the law.

108 X002

- ☐ Reckless, Walter C. and Mylonas, Anastassios D.

"Attitudes Toward Law Enforcement in Greece and the United States." Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, January 1968, pp. 81-88.

"Attitudes toward law, legal institutions, and law enforcement authorities may indicate a level of criminality. Such attitudes are the internalized residues of critical experiences fed back into the arena of behavior. A pioneer study found that attitudes toward law varied in expected directions with criminal and noncriminal samples in the United States and that a very definite and discernible gradient existed when the attitude inventories of maximum-security prisoners, probationers, labor-union members, and Mormons were compared. Does a similar gradient exist among criterion groups in other countries, based on their assessed attitudes toward law, law enforcement, and legal institutions? After the American research schedule was pretested in Greece, it was administered to a sample of two hundred prisoners, two hundred laborers, and two hundred police officers (known to be the most law-abiding of Greek groups.) A gradient was also discernible among the three Greek samples in the expected direction: the prisoners were the most unfavorable in attitude, the laborers favorable, and the police most favorable. The Greek police sample had scores similar to those of the Mormons in the United States. A criminality level index or measure, if it can be refined, would make a very important diagnostic and predictive tool in the field of crime control."

108 X003

- ☐ Reckless, Walter C. ; Toro-Calder, Jaime; and Cedeno, Ceferina

"A Comparative Study of Puerto Rican Attitudes Toward the Legal System Dealing with Crime." The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, Vol. 59, No. 4 (December 1968), pp. 536-541.

". . . An attitudinal gradient was found by the authors to exist between adult male Puerto Rican prisoners of a maximum security institution and Puerto Rican laborers. The former made a more unfavorable showing on a questionnaire which had been pre-tested to measure attitudes toward the law, court system, and police. The same sort of gradient difference between male prisoners and male laborers was found to exist in six other jurisdictions. The sample of prison guards in Puerto Rico made a better showing in attitudes than the laborers and the Puerto Rican police made still a more favorable showing. It is felt that the favorable to unfavorable direction of attitudes toward the legal institutions on the part of various adult groups indicates an internalization of life experiences which are related to involvement and noninvolvement in delinquency and crime. Such attitudes might be used as a criminality index, indicating a direction toward or away from involvement in crime as an adult."

- ☐ Reckless, Walter C.; Dinitz, Simon; and Murray, Ellen

"Self Concept as an Insulator Against Delinquency." American Sociological Review, Vol. 21, No. 6 (December 1956), pp. 744-746.

This article reports on a pilot study of sixth grade boys living in high delinquency areas of a midwestern city who have not become delinquent and are not expected to do so. A sample of 125 boys was given a series of four self-administered scales, dealing with delinquency proneness, social responsibility, occupational preference, and a concept of self, family and interpersonal relations. Mothers of the boys were also interviewed. From the data it was determined that "insulation" against delinquency was an ongoing process, reflecting the internalization of non-delinquent values and conformity to expectations of significant others. The boys did have strongly non-delinquent self-images, although it was not determined how such self-images were acquired. It was noted that the boys came from homes which were maritally, economically, and residentially stable, and while there was close parental supervision of their activities, the boys did not feel that they were unduly restricted.

not coded

- ☐ Reckless, Walter C.

"The Development of a Criminality Level Index." Interdisciplinary Problems in Criminology Papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964. Edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Columbus, Ohio: The College of Commerce and Administration, The Ohio State University, 1965, pp. 71-82.

The purpose of this study is to aid the development of a Criminality Level Index, which is intended to measure the internalized amount of potential for involvement in crime as an adult. The author focused upon a certain set of attitudes and perceptions toward law, legal institutions, and law enforcement officials (judges, prosecutors, and police). Along with two other inventories, 89 of these "law items" were administered to samples of prisoners, probation cases, labor union members and small-town Mormon males. As expected, the Mormon males made the best showing on all three instruments; the labor union members made the next most favorable showing; the probation cases ranked third; the prisoners ranked last. The author concludes that attitudes toward and perception of law and law enforcement officials hold considerable possibility for the development of a criminality level index.

076 9114  
081 0013

- ☐ Reiss, Albert J. and Aldrich, Howard

"Absentee Ownership and Management in the Black Ghetto: Social and Economic Consequences." Social Problems, Vol 18, No. 3 (Winter 1971), pp. 319-339.

"The purpose of this paper is to examine the extent of absentee ownership of small businesses in the black ghettos of three large American cities and to derive quantitative estimates of the impact that absentee ownership and management have on social and economic conditions in such areas. Non-ghetto businesses are compared with ghetto businesses to separate the effects of common business conditions from the fact of location in a particular area. Data are from a survey of 659 small businesses in Chicago, Boston, and Washington, D. C. The findings support the contention of critics that absentee owned or managed businesses dominate the economy of the black ghetto. However, the same conclusion also applies to non-ghetto, low-income white areas. The paper concludes with estimates of the degree to which absentee owned or managed businesses control the flow of important resources in the areas studied."

076 9114  
081 0013

☐ Reiss, Albert J. and Black, Donald J. (University of Michigan)

Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas, Vols. I & II.

Prepared for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Field Surveys III. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

This report includes four studies: (1) measurement of the nature and the amount of crime; (2) public perceptions and recollections about crime, law enforcement, and criminal justice; (3) patterns of behavior in police and citizen transactions; (4) career orientations, job satisfaction, and the assessment of law enforcement problems by police officers.

An attempt is made to show how some selected crimes against persons and property might be calculated, using the information available in the files of major metropolitan police departments and appropriate information for the exposed population, available from the U.S. census sources (different exposed populations for different types of offenses). A major objective is to investigate how citizens are affected by the crime problem. A sample survey investigation of victimization in a high and a low crime rate area of both Boston and Chicago is undertaken. Another study deals primarily with the effects of crime on the lives of citizens and their organizations, their attitudes toward law enforcement and the judicial system, and the nature of public information about these matters. Two major surveys were conducted for this (one of businesses and the other of a cross-section of adult citizens) in police districts in Boston, Chicago and Washington, D.C. An empirical study of police and citizen transactions was undertaken through observations of police-citizen encounters in the three cities. A comparison study reports on how officers orient themselves to their work and the publics with which they deal or that affect their work, focusing on the policemen's attitudes and perceptions.

070 X001

☐ Reiss, Albert J. Jr. and Rhodes, Albert Lewis

"The Distribution of Juvenile Delinquency in the Social Class Structure." American Sociological Review, Vol. 26, No. 5 (October 1961), pp. 720-732.

"There is no simple relationship between ascribed social status and delinquency. Both the status structure of the residential community and the extent to which delinquency is a function of a cultural tradition in a residential community affect the delinquency life-chances of a boy at each ascribed social class level. The largest proportion of delinquents for any status group comes from the more homogeneous status areas for that group, while the delinquency life-chances of boys in any status group tend to be greatest in the lower status areas and in high delinquency rate areas. Evidence presented in the paper for types of conforming and deviating boys lend support to the conclusions that (1) there is more frequent and serious delinquent deviation in the lower than in the middle stratum when self-reports of delinquent deviation are examined, (2) that the career oriented delinquent is found only among lower class boys, (3) that the major type of lower status boy is a conforming non-achiever while the conforming achiever is the major type in the middle class, (4) that conformers are more likely to be isolates than are non-conformers, and (5) that peer-oriented delinquency is the most common form of delinquent organization at both lower and middle status levels."

118 X001

☐ Rettig, Salomon and Pasamanick, Benjamin

"Some Observations on the Moral Ideology of First and Second Generation Collective and Non-Collective Settlers in Israel," Social Problems, Vol. 11 (Fall 1963), pp. 165-178.

This study focuses on three topics: (1) what are some of the significant differences in moral norms between settlers of the collective vs. the non-collective community; (2) what are some of the significant changes in moral norms that generally took place from the first to the second generation; (3) what significant differential changes took place in the Kibbutz and in the Moshavah. Four separate groups of 150 each constitute the sample: first and second generation Polish Kibbutzim settlers and first and second generation Polish Moshavoth settlers. Each respondent was asked to fill out a questionnaire which consisted of fifty morally disputable acts and behaviors for which he was to judge the "wrongness." The authors concluded that the moral ideology of the collective settlers generally differs from that of the non-collective settlers, with the former including a heightened sensitivity to injustice, cruelty, and to the sacredness of human life.

118 X002

- ☐ Rettig, Salomon and Pasamanick, B,

"Changes in Moral Values Among College Students: A Factorial Study." American Sociological Review, Vol. 24 (1959), pp. 856-863.

"Moral judgements, the individual's overt or covert evaluations of the rightness or wrongness of an event are among the most frequently recurring forms of behavior. Yet, little empirical information exists in the literature with respect to the degree of change of such judgement over time. The purpose of this study is to compare presently held moral values with similar data reported by Crissman (1942) for earlier decades. A factor analytic approach is used to obtain dimensions of moral valuations. The questionnaire, identical to Crissman's, consists of fifty behaviors, each to be evaluated in terms of rightness or wrongness for the portrayed degree of morality or immorality.

"The sample consists of 489 freshman and sophomore college students (204 males and 285 females) attending the Ohio State University."

183 X002

- ☐ Roach, William J. and Kreisberg, Louise

"Westchester College Students' Views on Pornography." Technical Reports of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, Vol. 1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970, pp. 185-189.

"Self-administered questionnaires regarding experience with and reactions to pornography were filled out during the academic year 1969-1970 by 625 students in eight colleges in Westchester County, New York.

From the responses to the questionnaire, it can be concluded that: 1) pornography is ill-defined by these young people. They are essentially uncertain as to just what pornography is; 2) in a number of cases, the first exposure to pornography was at an early age and occurred in the home and many times through the family; 3) exposure to pornography has reportedly had little influence on their attitudes; 4) there is little moral concern about pornography; 5) there are obvious differences in responses by men and women; and 6) the students were in favor of control of or restriction of access to pornography by the young."

Only the basic marginals were presented in terms of male/female responses.

135 X001

- ☐ Robinson, John P. (Survey Research Center, U. of Michigan)

"Public Reaction to Political Protest: Chicago 1968." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 1 (Spring 1970), pp. 1-9.

"Despite press and television coverage largely sympathetic to antiwar demonstrators who clashed with Chicago police on August 28, 1968, public opinion remained overwhelmingly unsympathetic. Here, John P. Robinson examines two main questions: Who comprised the minority sympathetic to the demonstrators? How did attitudes toward the protesters and the police affect presidential voting behavior in November 1968, particularly among Democrats and Independents, whose voting behavior was most likely to be affected by the events in Chicago?"

027 X001

- ☐ Rolston, Rodrick (Wisconsin State University, Platteville)

"Life Situations of the Lower Socio-Economic Residents of 'Mid-City'." Presented at the 1968 Midwest Sociological Society Meeting.

This paper is based on 3 studies of "Mid-City" (Peoria, Illinois): an O.E.O. study to discover the life-situations of poor families in Peoria; a private city-funded study of the lower-income area of the city; and a police-community relations study of the same general area. The theoretical hypothesis of this study is: "socio-economic position is directly related to police-community relations and general community outlook." In testing this theory, the variables considered were income, race, housing and the age-sex factor. As a result, the hypothesis found some support, but further and more thorough research is needed.

☐ Rolston, Rodrick (Wisconsin State University, Platteville)

027 X001

"Police-Community Relations Questionnaire." (Mimeographed.)

This 30-item questionnaire focuses on the perception of the police department by Peoria, Illinois residents. In addition to background questions, respondents were asked their opinions on police protection, enforcement of the laws, treatment of the public and of prisoners, and race relations. Personal contact with and treatment by the police were of interest also.

[At the time of this study, the author was the Assistant Director of the Center for Community Development, Bradley University. For further information on the study, write to Police-Community Relations, Peoria Police Department, Peoria, Illinois.]

☐ Rolston, Rodrick (Wisconsin State University, Platteville)

027 X001

"A Review of Peoria Police-Community Relations Questionnaire Data." (Mimeographed.)

This brief overview touches on weaknesses in the study's methodology (that is, its lack of a random sample) and offers comments on interpretation of the data by Dr. Clement Mihanovich. Rolston, agreeing with Mihanovich's approach, feels the data should be viewed in terms of "problem and problem solving." The findings of the survey reveal that a large proportion of the primarily Negro sample do not see the Peoria police very favorably. Thus, the author sees great need for community education, and support, as well as education and research in the police department. Finally, Rolston recommends a communication or interaction process between the community and the police.

[At the time of this study, the author was the Assistant Director of the Center for Community Development, Bradley University. For further information on the study, write to Police-Community Relations, Peoria Police Department, Peoria, Illinois.]

☐ Roper Research Associates, Inc.

072 X001

"A Community Study Among Whites and Negroes in Louisville," Conducted for the Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times, July 1969 (Study No. 376)

This study pointed out the differences in the black and white communities and the attitudes of both groups toward themselves and each other.

Answers concerning the black and white communities and their problems differed quite a bit. Blacks found housing, shopping facilities and recreational facilities lacking while whites were generally satisfied; of the two groups the blacks were most concerned with the problem of crime and juvenile delinquency.

The two groups were in agreement on matters concerning education and considered the schools in black communities as good as those in other communities.

Blacks and whites agreed that their lives had improved in the past five years and blacks were optimistic about the future (more so than whites).

The widest gap was the social attitudes--blacks were in favor of total integration while the white majority was not.

This survey was based on a sample of 508 whites and 506 Negroes living in Louisville.

☐ Roper Research Associates, Inc.

072 X001

"A Tale of Two Cities: Black and White in Louisville," The Public Pulse, No. 31 (April 1970), pp. 1-2, 4.

Sample: 508 whites and 506 Negroes living in Louisville.

The gulf between the races shows up as very wide, particularly in response to a question on neighborhood problems. Whites emerge as generally content, while blacks seem to have "real" problems; including housing, juvenile delinquency, crime, upkeep of homes, street cleaning, repairs and lighting, to name the most frequently mentioned problems. Perception of and experience with crime is also different for the 2 races, Negroes having a more serious problem with all types of crime. Further contrasts exist in areas of education and employment. When feelings were queried, Negroes displayed lower morale in general, and felt the government should be doing more for them. The gap between races was smallest in the area of education. Blacks show less negative feeling about integration than whites, and support moderate leaders in general to obtain their goals in civil rights, although whites mistakenly envision most blacks as militant.

072 X002

- ☐ Roper Research Associates, Inc.

A Study of the Beliefs and Attitudes of Male College Seniors, Freshmen and Alumni.

Prepared for Standard Oil Company. Mamaroneck, New York: Roper Research Associates, May 1969.

Sample: 1,000 male college seniors, 500 male freshmen, and 673 alumni from the class of 1964.

Purpose: To learn about the "values, beliefs, philosophies, and ambitions" of college students today, and to uncover their general attitudes toward America's basic institutions.

Two major findings: a) most male college graduates of today are not the irresponsible drifters they are often made out to be; they have sound ideas and are personally optimistic about their futures. The careers they seek are those which will provide mental satisfactions; b) most college seniors are not revolutionaries; they see our societal system as basically sound, and recommend reform and improvement rather than upheaval or over-throw.

073 X001

- ☐ Rose, Arnold M. and Prell, Arthur E.

"Does the Punishment Fit the Crime? A Study in Social Valuation." The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 61, No. 3 (November 1955), pp. 247-259.

"There is a significant discrepancy between the law and popular judgment as to how the law should be applied in assigning punishments for thirteen studied felonies. This probably reflects 'cultural lag' in the law as compared to popular conceptions, although the cases studied are too unrepresentative for generalization. Background characteristics of the judges are related to the judgments made. Many subjects were willing to be deliberately nonequalitarian in punishing convicted criminals from different classes in the population. A technique is presented for ascertaining the mental equivalency of two logically noncomparable scales of values."

192 X001

- ☐ Rosenberg, Bernard and Silverstein, Harry

The Varieties of Delinquent Experience. Waltham, Mass.: Xerox College Publishing, 1969.

This book reports on interviews with 133 adolescents living on "social blocks" within ethnic communities in Chicago, Washington, D. C. and New York. Interviews were formal, but conversational and unstructured; they covered a fairly standard set of topics: conceptions of right and wrong, levels of aspiration, and personal experiences and attitudes relating to delinquency. In addition, feelings about welfare, police, school, family interaction, and other related ideas were discussed. Patterns of behavior and attitudes are found to vary across the cities, although no systematic comparison was attempted. Summaries of several of these patterns are interspersed with quotations taken from the interviews. Detailed analyses of sex behavior, fighting, stealing, levels of aspiration and the success ideology, attitudes toward "poverty institutions" (school, work, welfare, and police), and the "good boy-bad boy" concept are presented.

060 X002

- ☐ Rossi, Peter H., et al. (Johns Hopkins University)

"Between White and Black: The Faces of American Institutions in the Ghetto." Supplemental Studies for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Otto Kerner, chairman. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968.

This survey, conducted in 15 cities, used the following sample: 40 police, 30 merchants, 20 social workers, 20 teachers, 10 political workers, and 30 major employers in each city. The findings were as follows: (1) there were general denials among the respondents of the full seriousness of the position of urban Negroes; (2) there was a concession that important sources of civil disorders lay in the basic conditions of ghetto life. However, respondents gave greater importance to the role of "agitation" than did the Commission; (3) police, merchants, and employers denied inequality for Negroes and blamed riots on agitators; educators, social workers and political workers recognized inequality and accepted an environmental instead of an instigational theory of riot causation; (4) there were few differences between cities that had riots in 1967 and those which didn't.

060 X002  
060 X003

- ☐ Rossi, Peter H. and Berk, Richard A.

"Local Political Leadership and Popular Discontent in the Ghetto." The Annals, Vol. 391 (September 1970), pp. 111-127.

"Using unique sets of data from fifteen large American cities, this paper is an examination of some of the conditions under which objective circumstances surrounding city police and ghetto retail merchants are translated into the public issues of police brutality and exploitation by retailers. The findings of the investigation are based on the relations between three levels of community social organization within cities: city leaders, the general population, and the persons in occupations which in some sense link the two. Analysis of the data indicates that grass roots grievances with police and ghetto merchants have their foundations in the actual practices of these occupational groups. For the consumer to realize that merchants are engaging in unacceptable business practices, city leaders must publicly raise the issue of exploitation. Claims of police brutality appear to follow a more 'populist' kind of model. Although elites certainly act to mold public opinion, the level of grievances with police and the salience of the public issue of police practices stems more directly from the experiences that citizens have with local law enforcement officers. The role of the police chief is thus seen as a crucial factor in public controversy about police practices."

130 X001

- ☐ Salem, Richard G. and Bowers, William J.

"Severity of Formal Sanctions as a Deterrent to Deviant Behavior." Law and Society Review, Vol. 5, No. 1 (August 1970), pp. 21-40.

Purpose of study: to examine college communities to determine whether: "1) formal sanctions have a direct deterrent effect on deviant behavior, and 2) they have an indirect deterrent effect through their ability to stimulate and reinforce informal social norms."

Data: "1) the rates of specific forms of deviant behavior; 2) the extent to which these actions are disapproved; and 3) the usual legal or institutional sanctions imposed for these forms of misbehavior in a number of different social contexts."

Data obtained by Bowers (1964) in a nationwide survey of academic dishonesty among college students.

Findings: "the severity of formal sanctions has no direct deterrent effect on deviant behavior except under the special conditions of an academic honor system. . . ."

060 X001

- ☐ Schuman, Howard and Gruenberg, Barry (University of Michigan)

"The Impact of City on Racial Attitudes." American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 76, No. 2 (September 1970), pp. 213-261.

"Probability samples of approximately 175 black and 175 white respondents were drawn from each of fifteen American cities. This report deals with the extent and ways in which racial, urban, and certain other attitudes are influenced by city of residence. The initial evidence is formal in character and simply shows that city of residence accounts for significant proportions of variance in a wide range of attitudes--proportions not greatly different from those accounted for by five individual background variables (age, sex, education, income, and occupation) and largely independent of these background variables. Attitudes best explained by city seem to be those with some urban content, and especially those that involve individual perceptions of the immediate urban environment. The outcomes are similar for black and white respondents, and for some specific attitudes there is surprising similarity in the ranking of cities across race. Questions are raised about the relation of attitudes to urban riots; Detroit, which had a major riot, is moderate relative to other cities in attitudes presumed to be relevant to open racial conflict. Particularly promising is the finding that black dissatisfaction with life conditions in their city goes down as black percentage of the population goes up--possibly because the city government becomes more responsive to black needs. Liberal racial attitudes on the part of the white population are closely associated with variations in white educational levels by city. While part of this relationship is simply a reflection of individual level correlations, part appears to be due to the indirect effects of education on the general climate of opinion in a city. City residence would seem to be a useful explanatory variable in studies of attitudes."

172 X001

- ☐ Schuman, Howard and Harding, John

"Prejudice and the Norm of Rationality." Sociometry, Vol. 27 (1964), pp. 353-371.

"...In this study, the irrational-rational dimension of ethnic attitudes is distinguished from the anti-pro dimension by the use of two separate measures of bias for and bias against minorities. A typology of rational, irrational anti, irrational pro, and confused individuals is constructed and shown to be empirically useful in studying variations in commitment to the norm of rationality among the more educated, and in distinguishing between consistent irrational bias and simple lack of rationality among the less educated."

The sample consisted of a heterogeneous quota of 229 Boston adults and of 112 girls from a northern Catholic college. The relevant item was: the rate of crime and delinquency among Puerto Ricans.

172 X001

- ☐ Schuman, Howard and Harding, John

"Questionnaire--A Survey on Groups." Measures of Political Attitudes. By John P. Robinson, Jerrold Rusk, and Kendra Head. Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1969, pp. 212-222.

This questionnaire was used in Schuman and Harding's "Prejudice and the Norm of Rationality." The relevant items pertained to the rate of crime and delinquency among Puerto Ricans as well as other questions relating to prejudice for minority groups.

180 X001

- ☐ Scott, William

"Questionnaire--Personal Value Scales." Measures of Social Psychological Attitudes. By John Robinson and Phillip Shaver. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Survey Research Center University of Michigan, 1969, pp. 433-443.

"This questionnaire includes Scott's Personal Value Scales used in his study of the University of Colorado fraternities and sororities. The following twelve scales were developed: intellectualism, kindness, social skills (being charming, popular, etc.), loyalty (to one's group), academic achievement, physical development, status leadership, honesty, religiousness, self-control, creativity and independence. The sample consisted of 900 students from the University of Colorado."

The relevant items were: cheating, school and work normative codes, honesty, and one's personal duty to justice.

120 X001

- ☐ Sears, David O. and Tomlinson, T.M.

120 X002

"Riot Ideology in Los Angeles: A Study of Negro Attitudes." Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 49, No. 3 (December 1968), pp. 485-503.

This paper is primarily concerned with the reaction of the Los Angeles Negro population to the Watts Riots of 1965. The data were obtained from interviews conducted with three samples of respondents in late 1965 and early 1966. The most important was a representative sample (586) of Negroes living in the large area sealed off by a curfew imposed during the rioting. Another 124 Negro respondents, all arrested in the riot, and 586 white respondents were also interviewed. The principal findings were: 1) A large minority approved of the rioting, most Negro residents of the riot area felt it had been a meaningful protest, and most were optimistic about its effects on their life situation; 2) A widespread "riot ideology" appears to have developed in the Negro community following the riot, seeming to justify and defend the riot, but not advocating violence for the future; 3) The major cleavage that developed after the riot was between the white and black populations, not between law breakers and law abiders within the black population.

120 X001

- ☐ Sears, David D. and McConahay, John B.

"Participation in the Los Angeles Riot." Social Problems, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Summer 1969), pp. 3-20.

"Data from a survey of the black community in Los Angeles, conducted shortly after the Watts riot, are analyzed to provide a clearer picture of the people involved in the riot. About 15 percent of the area's residents were active in the riot, with another 30 percent as 'close spectators.' It was perceived as a proximate and immediate event, touching personally most of the ghetto residents. Degree of proximity did not, however, distinguish those adopting a protest ideology from those who saw the riot as a meaningless, random event. The 'riff-raff' theory of riot participation failed in several respects: the riot was not the work of a small handful of the ghetto's residents, or of any particularly deviant subgroup within the ghetto, but of a large proportion of the area's youth. Moreover, non-participants did not strongly oppose it; they were rather optimistic about its potential effects, despite their abhorrence of its violence."

120 X001

- ☐ Sears, David D. and McConahay, John B.

"Racial Socialization, Comparison Levels, and the Watts Riot." Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 26, No. 1 (1970), pp. 121-140.

"The basic hypothesis was that the outbreak of mass racial violence was an almost inevitable consequence of the major demographic changes American Negroes have been undergoing in recent years, most importantly the movement of blacks to the north and to the large cities, the rise in educational level, and the rise in the number of young people. Those from the 'new' background (especially young northern natives) were more active in the Watts riot. Two social-psychological mediators were offered to explain this: changes in black racial socialization and differential comparison levels. The young northern natives were found to be more disaffected politically, and to have higher economic aspirations and expectations and more serious feelings of deprivation. These latter feelings were also closely related to riot participation. It was concluded that the social-psychological effects of these continuing demographic changes are likely to magnify, rather than diminish, racial conflicts in the future."

094 X001

- ☐ Sellin, Thorsten and Wolfgang, Marvin E

The Measurement of Delinquency. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1964.

In their efforts to develop a measurement of delinquency which takes into account both the frequency and the degree of seriousness of delinquent acts, the authors of this book developed a design for the scaling of offenses. Twenty-one basic offenses were derived from various combinations of bodily injury, property theft and damage items. Four groups of people were selected to judge the relative seriousness of offenses: (1) university students; (2) police line officers; (3) Juvenile Aid Division officers; and (4) Juvenile Court Judges. In order to obtain responses that might differentiate acts committed by juveniles from acts committed by adults when a rating of seriousness of the same act is being judged, offender age variables were introduced while keeping the descriptions of offenses constant. No significant differences were found by age of offender or groups of rating subjects.

102 X001

- ☐ Shoham, Shlomo and Shaskolsky, Leon (Bar-Ilan U., Jerusalem and U. of Dayton, Ohio)

"An Analysis of Delinquents and Nondelinquents in Israel: A Cross Cultural Perspective." Sociology and Social Research, Vol. 53, No. 3 (April 1969), pp. 333-343.

"Certain parallels between the structural make-up of the society in the United States and in Israel are noted. Recognized American research instruments are therefore used to measure differences in attitudes, self-concept, etc., between Israeli delinquents and nondelinquents. For the most part, these instruments fail to differentiate between the two groups. Possible reasons for this unanticipated result are suggested. Research instruments included a 'moral judgment scale' used to obtain respondents' judgments of the rightness and wrongness of various kinds of behavior ranging from minor norm violations to more serious illegal and immoral acts.

043 X001

- ☐ Short, James F. and Nye, F. Ivan

"Extent of Unrecorded Juvenile Delinquency: Tentative Conclusions." Becoming Delinquent: Young Offenders and the Correctional System. Edited by Peter M. Garabedian and Don C. Gibbons. Chicago, Illinois: Aldine Publishing Company, 1970, pp. 49-60.

This paper is an attempt to assess the extent of unrecorded delinquency. Anonymous questionnaires were administered to a 75% sample of three western high schools and a 100% sample of the high schools in three smaller midwestern communities. Responses to the questionnaire indicate that traffic offenses, truancy, and drinking are the most common offenses; for boys, fighting, stealing small things, homosexual relations, and game violations were also common. This data was compared to that reported by a group of institutionalized students (i.e. "official delinquents" currently in a state training school). It was found that the "official delinquents" had committed virtually all of the offenses listed on the questionnaire, and had done so more often, but that the high school students had also committed many of the same acts. Comparison of the arrest records for training school students and for college students showed that training school students were arrested in higher proportions for all classes of delinquencies to which they admitted.

079 0318

- ☐ Slesinger, Jonathan A. (University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee)

Questionnaire: Milwaukee Study of Civil Disorder. Madison: Survey Research Laboratory, University of Wisconsin, 1967.

This 20-page questionnaire was designed to uncover the opinions and attitudes of Milwaukee residents toward the 1967 civil disturbances in that city. Specifically, the 277-item schedule probes for: a) perceived causes of the disorder; b) possible solutions; c) personal effects; d) attitudes toward specific issues; e) general orientations toward mechanisms of social change and f) extensive background information.

079 0318

- ☐ Slesinger, Jonathan (University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee)

"Study of Community Opinions Concerning the Summer 1967 Civil Disturbance in Milwaukee." Milwaukee: Office of Applied Social Research and Institute of Human Relations, April 1968.

Sample: 387 Milwaukee residents--259 white and 128 black.  
This report is based on a survey of Milwaukee residents conducted in the fall of 1967 following the civil disorders there. Attitudes and opinions of whites and blacks are contrasted, and marked differences are uncovered. Blacks in general see their "second class citizenship" in America as the primary cause of the 1967 disturbances, whereas whites were more apt to mention breakdowns in the social system, outside forces and local civil rights agitation. In line with these views, blacks favor narrowing the gap between white and black standards of living while whites want to control deviant behavior and violence to solve the problems which bring on disorders. In general, blacks feel the progress in improving economic and social conditions in the ghetto is moving too slowly, and they display more alienation from and cynicism toward the political system than whites. Furthermore, blacks believe demonstrations and riots are effective means for attaining their goals; both races agree that another civil disturbance in Milwaukee is a possibility.

076 9114

- ☐ Small Business Administration

Crime Against Small Business. A Report Transmitted to the Select Committee on Small Business, United States Senate. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, April 3, 1969.

This S.B.A. report was designed to serve as a benchmark of the problems and solutions of crime against small business. It assembles data already available, presents new data gathered for this study, and discusses the state of the art of protective device systems as of today and as feasible in the next 10 years. The S.B.A. sample was drawn from business tax reports filed generally in 1966. A random sample of 5200 businesses was selected. An insurance study was also conducted to advance thinking beyond the present practices of the insurance industry in the area of crime insurance and to provide a framework of analysis and recommendations to strengthen the industry in its efforts to provide more effective crime insurance.

190 X001

☐ Smigel, Erwin O.

"Public Attitudes Toward Stealing as Related to the Size of the Victim Organization".  
American Sociological Review, Vol. 21, No. 3 (June 1956), pp. 320-327.

This study deals with attitudes toward stealing from three different categories of organizations: small businesses, large businesses, and the government. The hypothesis being tested stated that people who were forced to choose would prefer to steal from a large-scale, impersonal organization, and that these same people would be more approving of others stealing from a large organization than they would of people stealing from a small, more personal organization. A questionnaire was administered to a systematic random sample of 212 non-transient adults in Bloomington, Indiana in which respondents were to indicate approval or disapproval of 15 hypothetical situations dealing with stealing from one of these kinds of organizations. Overall, most respondents indicated disapproval of stealing, but analysis of the situational questions showed that the lower the socio-economic status, the more likely the approval of stealing, regardless of organization size. The same relationship was analyzed by sex, religiosity, and veteran status. When respondents were asked to choose the type of organization from which they would steal "if in need and they had no other choice", their preferences were in the order of large businesses, government, and small businesses. Reasons offered involved the principles of least risk and lesser evil.

123 X001

☐ Soule, John W. and Clarke, James W. (Florida State University)

"Amateurs and Professionals: A Study of Delegates to the 1968 Democratic National Convention." American Political Science Review, Vol. 64, No. 3 (September 1970), pp. 888-898.

Purpose: to determine what features distinguish amateurs from professional party activists activists.

Sample: 187 Democratic delegates and alternates (1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago); "quota sample consisting of a proportionate number of delegates and alternates from each state."

Of those questions asked the subjects, 4 dealt with crime. They were asked to agree or disagree with statements on punishing law-breakers; degree of protection by law of those advocating radical change; wiretapping, and moral obligation vs. obeying laws.

095 X001

☐ Spaeth, Joe L. (NORC)

"Public Reactions to College Student Protests." Sociology of Education, Vol. 42, No. 2 (Spring 1969), pp. 199-206.

"In a sample of the U.S. population interviewed just prior to the disturbances at Columbia University in 1968, educational attainment and race were strongly correlated with attitudes toward college student protests. Negroes were more favorable to protests than were whites; respondents with more education were more favorable than those with less. Among the better educated in each race, the younger were much more favorable to protests than the older. The relation of age and support for protests was weaker among persons with limited education. Among whites who had attended college, liberals were more likely to support protests than were conservatives."

184 X001

☐ Stover, Robert (University of Colorado)

"Obedience Toward Law Viewed from a Symbolic Interactionist Framework." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, Illinois, September 1971.

"The goal of this paper will be to explore the ways in which three general variables are related to the norm of obeying the law. These variables are 1) individual identity or self concept, 2) the meaning which people attribute to the word law, and 3) the extent to which people hold certain myths about the legal system.

"The data used to explore the relationships between self concept, the meaning of law, and myth-holding, on one hand, and the norm of obeying the law, on the other, were gathered in a sample survey of two Madison, Wisconsin census tracts conducted in April and May of 1970. One of these census tracts was comprised largely of a working class population and the other largely of an upper middle class population. . . . A total of 91 respondents from the working class census tract and 120 respondents from the upper middle class census tract provided usable responses to a questionnaire that was personally delivered to and picked up from each person."

077 7010

☐ Survey Research Center (UCLA)

Questionnaire: Los Angeles Metropolitan Area Study (LAMAS I). Los Angeles: Survey Research Center, April 1970 .

In this comprehensive survey of 1000 households in the Los Angeles metropolitan area, about 100 questions were asked. In addition to extensive background questions, items on the following subjects were covered: air pollution and smog, local school issues (including desegregation), local government and politics, self-perceptions and behavioral patterns, and perception of the nation's most serious problems.

026 X001

☐ Survey Research Centre (The London School of Economics and Political Science)

"The Nature and Extent of Stealing by London Boys." (Mimeographed.)

This report presents various details of findings from an enquiry in which 1425 London boys were asked for information about whether or not they had ever committed certain types of theft. Among the findings discussed are (1) the proportions of and characteristics of boys who have ever committed different types of stealing; (2) the social spread of stealing at different levels of seriousness; (3) the different types of theft compared in terms of age of first offense, number of times committed and tendency of boys to continue with each type of theft.

030 X001

- ☐ Szabo, Denis; Rico, Jose M.; and Tardif, Guy (University of Montreal)

The Police, Volume 1. Annexe 2 of Society Faces Crime (La Société Face au Crime).

Montreal: The Commission of Inquiry for the Administration of Justice on Criminal and Penal Matters (La Commission d'Enquête sur l'Administration de la Justice en Matière Criminelle et Pénale au Québec), 1968.

Chapter 1. Methodology: The sample interviewing survey method was used. The samples (N=2,400) were drawn from the election lists made in May 1968 for the federal elections of June 1968, for the municipalities: Montreal, Quebec, Drummondville, Jacques-Cartier and Rimouski. The questionnaire was pre-coded.

Chapter 2. This chapter is dedicated to the public's perception of the police; problems such as selection, functions and behavior of the police, are considered. An indication is given of the cooperation which the public wants to maintain with the police.

Chapter 3. In this chapter the 'ideal picture' which the public has of the policeman and of the police in general, is given. Problems such as formation, salary, physical and moral qualities, promotion factors, etc. are scrutinized. Also considered are the tasks which the police accomplish or should accomplish, their methods of working and their organization.

Chapter 4. This last chapter tries to show the degree of real knowledge which the inhabitants of Quebec have of their police corps.

Conclusions. Main: little difference between ideal conception and perception of the police; evaluation of the police varies considerably according to age and education. On special request of the Commission the answers to questions about offenses and corresponding punishments, are given in an Annex.

030 X002

- ☐ Szabo, Denis; Fattah, Ezzat Abdel; and Normandeau, Andre. (University of Montreal)

Criminal Justice, Volume 1. Annexe 4 of Society Faces Crime (La Société Face au Crime).

Montreal: The Commission of Inquiry for the Administration of Justice on Criminal and Penal Matters (La Commission d'Enquête sur l'Administration de la Justice en Matière Criminelle et Pénale au Québec), 1969.

Methodology: The sample interviewing survey method was used. A representative sample of 1500 people, 18 years and older, was drawn, stratified according to the level of urbanization of all the municipalities in Quebec. The questionnaire was a pre-coded index-continuum.

First Part: In the first part a general summary is given of the opinions by the public in Quebec concerning: criminal lawyers, judges and jury; several judicial procedures such as bail, sentencing and publicity; criminal politics viewed in the light of penal philosophy (questions as treatment and rehabilitation), of moral and governmental assistance to suspects and victims; the public knowledge of the Prevost Commission and related questions.

Second Part: In this part a variety of public opinion topics are analyzed by region, age, socioeconomic levels and languages spoken: popular image of lawyers and judges; the image of the justice administration; criminal politics and the Prevost Commission.

Main Conclusions: Significant difference between public opinion and actual situation concerning: treatment of sexual delinquents, alcoholics, narcotics, attitude towards morality in general and the lottery.

114 X001

- ☐ Tapp, June L. and Levine, Felice J.

"Persuasion to Virtue: A Preliminary Statement." Law and Society Review, Vol. 4, No. 4 (May 1970), pp. 565-582.

Sixty-one white and sixty-three black pre-adolescents from inner-city and suburban areas within a large U.S. urban metropolis were studied for assumed differential outlooks toward authority and social order. The interview focused on 9 substantive areas: definition of rules and laws, nature of fair rules, breakability of rules, consistency of rules, function of rules, power of enforcement and deterrence, inevitability of detection, worst deviations from rules and laws, and the justice of punishment. The findings showed that, with few exceptions, black and white children were alike in their views of these phenomena.

114 X002

☐ Tapp, June L.

"A Child's Garden of Law and Order." Psychology Today, Vol. 4 (December 1970), pp. 29-31+.

This article reports on a study conducted by Robert D. Hess, Leigh Mentrum, and June Tapp of children's attitudes toward rules and laws in Greece, Denmark, India, Italy, Japan and the United States (both black and white). Major differences in cognitive structure regarding what is a rule, what is a law, the difference between the two, the consequences of the absence of rules, the fairness of rules, and when it is permissible to break a rule were found. Black and white children in the United States differed most in their perceptions of the differences between a law and a rule, with blacks much more likely to perceive no difference. They also differed in their belief about what is a fair rule, with 48% of the whites versus 19% of the blacks stressing equality. Black children were also more likely to view rules as unbreakable, while white children were more likely to specify that both circumstances and the morality of the rule might be good grounds for breaking a rule. A questionnaire was administered to a total sample of about 5,000 children in the 6 countries, with in depth interviews conducted with about 60 children in each country.

120 X001

☐ Tomlinson, T.H.

"Ideological Foundations for Negro Action: A Comparative Analysis of Militant and Non-militant Views of the Los Angeles Riot." Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 26, No. 1 (1970), pp. 93-120.

"Using survey data gathered in the aftermath of the 1965 Los Angeles riot, Negro respondents were divided into three groups according to their attitudes towards the Black Muslims (militant--uncommitted--conservative), and a comparative analysis was made of their attitudes toward the Los Angeles riot and related life circumstances. Racial militants made up 30 percent of the sample and were most often found among male youth. As compared with the nonmilitants, a larger percentage of the militants claimed to have participated actively in the riots and assessed the outcome of the riot much more positively. Militants also differed from nonmilitants on a number of attitudinal, demographic, and behavioral measures. These data were discussed in relation to the meaning of the Los Angeles riot and the subsequent disorders of 1967-68."

142 X001

☐ Tübinger Wickert Institut (West Germany)

"Attitude of the Public to the Police." ("Einstellung der Bevölkerung zur Polizei.") Frankfurter Rundschau, March 1, 1971.

This article discusses some of the findings of a survey dealing with opinions of the police, which was administered to a sample of the general public in the State of Hessen. Among the topics covered were: esteem for the police; the daily functioning of the police; the behavior of the police towards the public in general; the behavior of the police towards disorders; reactions of the police to future disorders; methods for improving the police force; evaluation of the police by society; and how people get their opinions about the police (through the press, radio, or T.V., personal contacts, etc.).

082 X001

☐ Turner, A. G. (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration)

"National Victimization Survey: Study Proposal," October 1970.

The National Victimization Survey (NVS) will be a continuous, large-scale national survey series whose primary purpose will be twofold--to measure the annual change in crime incidence for a limited set of major crimes and to characterize some of the socio-economic aspects of both the reported events and their victims. It will concentrate on various forms of theft and physical attack. The purpose of the NVS will be to provide a reliable statistical series on the amount of dangerous crime in the United States and the rate of victim experience. Information to be obtained in the household survey will include personal and household victimization experience for a few major crimes; socio-economic data on victims, and various details about the crime event, such as extent of economic loss, time of occurrence, weapon use, whether reported to the police, and where known, characteristics of the offender and his relationship to the victim.

082 X001

☐ Turner, Anthony G. (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration)

"National Victimization Survey: Pilot Cities Victimization Survey, Questionnaires." 1971.

These questionnaires present items on personal, household, and business victimization. Respondents are to be asked questions regarding the manner of victimization, the reporting of the crime to the police, the extent of loss, coverage by insurance, and knowledge of the offender(s).

082 X001

☐ Turner, Anthony G.

"The San Jose Methods Test of Known Crime Victims." Statistical Division Technical Series-Report No. 1. Washington, D.C.: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, July 1971.

"In January 1971, a personal interview survey of known victims of crime was conducted in Santa Clara County, California by the U.S. Bureau of Census, under LEAA sponsorship and design specifications. The survey utilized a probability sample of 620 persons who were known to have been victims of specified crimes during 1970. The sample was selected from offense reports maintained by the San Jose Police Department. The offense records chosen were for personal (as opposed to commercial) victims of the crimes of robbery, assault, rape, burglary, and larceny. The basic purpose of the survey was to continue examination on memory bias related to victim recall. Earlier studies of recall ability were undertaken in Washington and Baltimore. More specifically, the aim of the San Jose survey was to examine recall acumen to assist in determining an optimum reference period for the forthcoming National Crime Panel victim surveys. This report looks at some of the more interesting results of the San Jose Reverse Record Check. Moreover, the report serves to document the methods of inquiry used for the study, so that the results can be compared with the Baltimore and Washington experiences, previously documented in reports prepared by the Bureau of the Census."

082 X001

☐ Turner, Anthony G. and Dodge, Richard (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration)

"Methodological Foundations for Establishing a National Survey of Victimization." Prepared for presentation at the American Statistical Association Meeting, Fort Collins, Colorado, August 23-26, 1971.

"This paper further describes the work of the Statistics Division of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration whose aim is to provide timely statistical data on crime and its impact on society. This paper is devoted to a discussion of the methods tests conducted by Census and LEAA, and it also addresses itself to the following methodological problems: (1) What is the extent and nature of memory failure for victims of crime? (2) What is the optimum length of the reference period for recalling crimes? (3) What is the optimum mode of phrasing questions to avoid legal jargon for the answering public, yet to elicit responses which can be properly coded according to established standards for purposes of categorizing crime. In addition it also touches on topics of questionnaire format, use of telephone and mail survey techniques, and the use of business records to assess commercial victimization. Some of the results are presented, though a number of methodological inquiries are still in varying stages of completion and data for them is not yet available."

023 X001

- ☐ Udell, Jon G. and Smith, Robert S. (Bureau of Business Research and Service--University of Wisconsin)

"Attitudes and the Usage of Other Drugs Among Users and Nonusers of Marijuana in a High School Population." Wisconsin Project Reports, Vol. 4, No. 4 (October 1969).

Sample: 800 high school students surveyed in May, 1969

The sample is divided into two groups: marijuana users (87) and nonusers (604), and the attitudes of the two groups toward a number of subjects are compared.

Major findings: a) large majority of users feel marijuana should be legalized (nonusers generally did not); some support among users for legalizing hard drugs; b) more users than nonusers feel marijuana is safe; c) users report a much higher level of availability for all drugs than nonusers; d) users are attracted to pot smokers while nonusers are prone to avoid them; e) users were also most frequent alcohol users; in general, there is a high degree of association between pot and other drugs; f) reasons for drug use: users say its fun, nonusers say it's the thing to do; g) both users and nonusers did not perceive users as leaders; users perceived a user as "happy he is using pot."

Demographic characteristics: a) sex: no relationship; b) age: older students more prone to drug use; c) socioeconomic: children from higher class background more prone to use.

Conclusion: "need for aggressive educational programs is highly evident."

023 X001

- ☐ Udell, Jon G. and Smith, Robert S. (Bureau of Business Research and Service--University of Wisconsin)

"Attitudes, Usage and Availability of Drugs Among Wisconsin High School Students." Wisconsin Project Reports, Vol. 4, No. 1 (July 1969).

Sample: 800 high school students surveyed in May, 1969.

Part I: an overview which touches on: actual experience with 10 drugs (including alcohol); perceived extent of drug use by peers; availability of drugs; attitudes toward legality of drugs; perception of dangers of drug use; motivation behind drug use; and social attitudes toward users. Major findings: a) most drugs are readily available to these students; b) majority have a negative attitude toward drugs and are aware of their effects; c) more students try "soft" drugs (alcohol, marijuana, and hashish) than harder drugs; d) generally favor "an objective program of information and education regarding drugs and their effects."

Part II: analyzes the findings by sex (374 boys, 407 girls). Major findings: a) girls are more negative, favor stricter laws, but have only slightly less access to sources; b) use of drugs, however, is not very different for boys and girls.

186 X001

186 X002

- ☐ University of Michigan (Detroit Area Study)

"Social Problems and Social Change in Detroit." Detroit Area Study Questionnaires, Form A and Form B, 1971.

These questionnaires were designed to replicate many items from previous Detroit Area Study surveys and were administered to 2000 Detroit area residents, rendering attempts at analysis of social change possible. Among the great range of topics included are attitudes toward urban life, racial issues, and religious issues, as well as a large number of political and socio-economic items.

084 X001

- ☐ Urban Affairs Center (Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa)

Draft questionnaire: Model City Analysis Project, 1970. (Mimeographed.)

In this proposed survey, attitudes toward the whole sphere of urban issues are tapped through questions on: shopping patterns, employment and financial assistance, attitudes toward the local area and needs for improved facilities, type of residence, and hypothetical problem situations and their solutions. Standard background questions are also included.

Crime related items include satisfaction with police services and interest in legal services.

082 X001

☐ U. S. Bureau of the Census

"National Victimization Survey." (Test Instruments and miscellaneous unpublished documents.) 1969-

Under the sponsorship and with the collaboration of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Census has been carrying out extensive testing and development for using self-report interview methods to compile data on victimization. The most extensive efforts have been focused on household surveys for information on the victimization experience and effects of crime on the private citizen. Separate projects are also underway for developing victimization reports from business, industry, governments and other organizations. The proposed plan for Household Victimization Survey contemplates an eventual large-sample continuous rotating panel design with interviewing directed to a six-month reference period. Schedules used for 7,000-N pretests in San Jose and Dayton included a number of items dealing with fear of crime.

Documents on file relating to this study include a discussion of the general plan for the study prepared in the sponsoring agency (Anthony Turner, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration), instruments and reports of interviewing validity studies in two cities involving follow-up contacts with victims identified from police records; interview schedules for 1971 Pilot Cities Victimization Surveys.

See separate abstracts filed under "Turner" for more detail.

151 X001

☐ van Houtte, Jean (University Faculties Sint-Ignatius, Prinsstraat 13, Antwerp, Belgium)

"Opinions about Law--Questionnaire." (Mimeographed.)

This questionnaire contains a large number of hypothetical situations involving behavior in conflict with laws, rules, or norms. The respondent is asked to indicate his degree of disapproval and of desire to punish the person. A number of psychological and socioeconomic questions are included.

151 X001

☐ van Houtte, Jean (University Faculties Sint-Ignatius, Prinsstraat 13, Antwerp, Belgium)

"Cross-national Research on Opinions about Law and Morals." Presented at the International Symposium of Sociology of Law, Varese, Villa Ponti, 9-13 September 1968 (meeting of the Research Committee of Sociology of Law-ISA).

This paper discusses an inquiry on the adoption of law to be carried out in Antwerp. The study will examine not only the quantitative aspects of the adoption of rules of law but also the sociological frame of explanation. The specific focus will be the explanation of taxation-rules adoption. Discrepancies connected on the one hand with structural elements such as "position" and on the other hand with cultural elements such as the external role-definitions of relevant reference groups will be examined. A stratified random sample of the male active population within the Antwerp urban area will be used.

151 X001

☐ van Houtte, Jean (University Faculties Sint-Ignatius, Prinsstraat, 13, Antwerp, Belgium)

"Cross-national Research on Knowledge and Opinions about Law." Appendix to Information Circular No. 3. International Sociological Association, Research Committee on Sociology of Law, April, 1969.

This paper reports the progress of a study of the observed consequences and the functional relationships of law and of legal institutions to the adjustment of contemporary society. The focus is law about the family and specifically, the Alimentary Obligation. Data from questionnaires administered to persons in six socio-professional categories in five Belgian municipalities will be examined.

176 X001

- ☐ Webster, H.; Sanford, N.; and Freeman, M.

"A New Instrument for Studying Authoritarianism in Personality." Journal of Psychology, Vol. 40 (1955), pp. 73-85.

"This scale was designed to measure the authoritarian or potentially anti-democratic personality as it was conceived in the California study (Adorno, et al., 1950). This scale is composed of 123 true-false items. . . .The authors classified the items into the following categories: punitive morality, authoritarian submission, conventionality, religious fundamentalism, anti-intraception, ego-alien symptomatology, lack of self confidence, projectivity, cynicism, romanticism, circumscribed aggression and a sense of victimization."

The relevant items are: attitudes toward crime and the criminal justice system, and attitudes towards lawyers, alcohol, sex and pornography, and women.

[As cited in Robinson, John P. and Shaver, Phillip. Measures of Social Psychological Attitudes. Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1969, pp. 237-238.]

183 X004

- ☐ White, David Manning and Barnett, Lewis D.

"College Students' Attitudes on Pornography." Technical Reports of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, Vol. 1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970, pp. 181-184.

This paper reports the basic marginals of a study of college students' attitudes towards pornography. The sample consisted of 300 students who had enrolled in summer school at the following universities: Boston University, Brooklyn College, Brown University, Harvard University, and New York University. Some basic conclusions are also presented.

096 X001

- ☐ Wilcox, Allen and Weinberg, Leonard

Nevada Public Opinion Survey. Reno, Nevada: Bureau of Governmental Research--University of Nevada, 1968.

This public opinion survey was conducted in the Reno-Sparks area during the 1968 presidential campaign. Questionnaires were mailed to a randomly selected sample of registered voters in the community; 600 people completed and returned the documents. The respondents were asked a series of questions concerning their social backgrounds, political sentiments and attitudes about major public issues of the day. Among the great number of political items were some of particular relevance: opinions of best approaches to solution of the crime problem; attitudes toward the Supreme Court, student demonstrations, and permissible law breaking; and opinions regarding the use of wire-tapping by police.

096 X001

- ☐ Wilcox, Allen and Weinberg, Leonard (Bureau of Governmental Research--U. of Nevada)

"Some Results from a Public Opinion Survey of the Reno-Sparks Electorate--1968." Governmental Research Newsletter (Bureau of Governmental Research--University of Nevada), Vol. 8, No. 1 (October 1969).

This report presents some of the results of a public opinion survey which was conducted in the Reno-Sparks area during the 1968 presidential election campaign. In the month of October, questionnaires were mailed to a randomly selected sample of registered voters in the community. Approximately 600 people completed and returned these documents. The respondents were asked a series of questions concerning their social backgrounds, political sentiments, and attitudes about major public issues of the day. The relevant item reported here solicits opinions on the best approach to the solution of the problem of urban violence. The most popular response (43%) was to "give equal attention to the improvement of social and economic conditions in the cities and to tougher law enforcement."

096 X001

- ☐ Wilcox, Allen R. and Weinberg, Leonard B.

Petition-Signing in the 1968 Election, Working Paper No. 2. Reno, Nevada: Bureau of Governmental Research--University of Nevada, December 1969.

This study is based on questionnaires mailed in October 1968, to systematically drawn samples of registered voters and of individuals in a medium-sized Western city who signed a petition to have Wallace's name listed on the ballot; 800 people completed and returned the questionnaires. The purpose was to determine, first, how committed to Wallace's presidential aspirations were the people who signed a petition ostensibly on his behalf; and, second, to what extent were these individuals representative, demographically and politically, of the general electorate in the same community? Significant differences between registered voters and petition-signers were found on a number of items, including opinions on demonstrations, policy toward crime and violence in cities, the U.S. Supreme Court, and the danger of communism in the U.S.

096 X001

- ☐ Wilcox, Allen R. and Weinberg, Leonard B. (Bureau of Governmental Research--U. of Nevada)

"The Right Wing in a Right-Wing Setting: Alternative Explanations of Extreme Beliefs." Prepared for delivery at the Sixty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Los Angeles, California, 1970.

In order to assess the dimensions and determinants of radical right beliefs and attitudes, individuals who were at least minimally active in party politics in a medium-sized Western metropolitan area were interviewed. People affiliated with the three major parties offering presidential candidates in the November 1968 election were interviewed; data analysis is based on a non-random sample of 95 Democrats, 88 Republicans, and 23 Wallace activists. The interview schedules contained a considerable variety of items including political questions, background questions, and a large number of items measuring political attitudes and perceptions of influence. Items of particular relevance include attitudes toward civil liberties and specific rights, capital punishment, gun control, campus disorder, riots, the Supreme Court, and solutions to the crime problem.

052 0136

- ☐ Williams, Jay R.; Helland, Dale J.; and Gold, Martin (Institute for Social Research)

"The Incidence of Detected and Undetected Delinquency in the U.S. from 1964 to 1967: A Benchmark Study." Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, March 1970.

"Until now the best estimates of crime in America have been the Federal Bureau of Investigation's annual publication, Uniform Crime Reports for the U.S. Data found in the Uniform Crime Reports characterizing offenders by age, sex, race and so forth must, of necessity, include only apprehended offenders. How many offenders are unapprehended has been anybody's guess. In this paper, delinquency data (using the Uniform Crime Reports' definitions and format) are presented from a national sample of 13- to 16-year old males and females. These data are unique because they include apprehended as well as unapprehended offenses. Hence, they provide the first benchmark for realistically appraising the incidence of delinquency in the United States."

119 X002

- ☐ Wilson, Paul R. and Chappell, Duncan (U. of Queensland and New York State U.)

"The Law and Order Issue and Police-Public Relations." For publication in The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology, March or June, 1971.

In 1967 Chappell and Wilson conducted fairly comprehensive and substantive surveys of police-public relations in Australia; in 1970, they conducted a further study of police-public relations during the course of a wider investigation of public attitudes toward crime. Interviewing for the 1970 survey took place in Brisbane, Melbourne, and Sydney with a random sample of 937 respondents. The differences between the 1967 and 1970 surveys are striking. The proportion reporting that they had great respect for the police dropped from 66% in 1967 to 39% in 1970; the proportion expressing little respect rose from 2% in 1967 to 12% in 1970. The 1970 survey was conducted just after the abortion inquiries in the province of Victoria, which, as survey results demonstrated, contributed toward this decline.

119 X002

- ☐ Wilson, Paul R. and Chappell, Duncan (U. of Queensland and New York State U.)

"Social Problems Questionnaire." (Mimeographed.)

This questionnaire, which presents questions on a number of social problems in Australia, was administered in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Laidley. Items include attitudes toward the police, the courts, prisons and prisoners; experience of victimization; and opinions on appropriate punishment for specific offenses.

119 X004

- ☐ Wilson, Paul R. and Chappell, Duncan (U. of Queensland and New York State U.)

"Community Health Project Questionnaire." (Mimeographed.)

This questionnaire focuses on the problem of mental illness. Respondents are asked to express opinions regarding hypothetical case histories, judging whether or not the person's behavior indicates mental illness. Additional questions regarding the mental health of family members are included.

003 X001

- ☐ Yankelovich, Daniel

"Generations Apart", a study conducted for CBS News, 1969.

This is an expansion of the earlier research by Yankelovich, reported in Fortune. Similar questions were asked. A sample of parents was also interviewed and results compared with children's responses. Questions focused on values, perceptions of generational differences, perceptions of societal institutions and restraints, and activism and involvements. Profiles of youth types were developed and their varying views analyzed.

003 X002

- ☐ Yankelovich, Daniel

"What They Believe", Fortune, January 1969 pp. 70+.

"Interviews with samples of college age (18-24) and non-college youth (18-24) conducted in Oct., 1968, provide data for the report. Focus of the study was on the views of respondents about political and social institutions and processes. Two questions were used to discriminate respondents into new values (forerunner) and traditional or practical categories among the college students. Substantial differences between these two types were found among college students. Specific questions relevant to this study include those focusing on welcomed social changes (more emphasis on law and order, control of crime, respect for authority, individual freedom and self-expression); views of America as a sick society because of crime rate, extremism; concern with crime as an important problem; and reaction to certain legal restrictions imposed by society.

155 X001

- ☐ Zeldenrust-Noordanus, M.

Images of Probation and Aftercare--Vols. I & II. (Beeld van de Reclassering.)

Schiedam, Netherlands: Instituut voor Psychologisch Markt en Motievenonderzoek, 1967.

This study was conducted in 1966 to determine the attitudes of various groups of the Dutch population towards probation agencies and the aftercare of prisoners by means of a review of the literature, group discussions, and 200 semi-structured interviews. The study investigated the formation of attitudes towards probation agencies and how these attitudes can be used in a positive fashion. The second volume contains the research tables of this investigation.

POLL QUESTIONS

## POLL QUESTIONS

### Introduction

This final section of the Inventory presents questions of criminological interest which have been used in the periodic public opinion polls located in our search. Questions are grouped by the polling organization and are then arranged by the ID Number of the survey in which they appeared, with the relevant questions of each survey listed in the order of the numerical codes assigned to the corresponding topical categories. An explanation of the assignment of ID Numbers is provided on page 1.9; the verbal meaning of the topical codes can be found in Reference Tool 1 (page 2.1).

The compilation of the poll questions section was a separate operation from the coding of the polls for the TOPICAL INVENTORY and STUDY DESCRIPTIONS sections; consequently, the informational content is not always identical. In some cases, complete texts of the questions used in a poll were not available, although the topics which they touched upon had been coded in the computer-printed sections of the Inventory; the phrase "No question wording available" denotes these cases. When only a partial list of the relevant questions was obtained, those available were cited, with an asterisk signifying that some items are missing. On the other hand, some questions appearing here have no corresponding entry in the STUDY DESCRIPTIONS or TOPICAL INVENTORY, since they were taken from press releases which did not contain sufficient information for coding the survey. These uncoded polls are so indicated and are arranged in the same manner as the other questions, with the exception that the press release date appears in lieu of an ID Number.

POLL QUESTIONS

001 HARRIS

1357 (1964 pre-election)

4.9

"Now, where do you personally stand? Are you for or against using federal police to insure safety in the streets?"

12.1; 12.2

"Compared to how you felt a year ago, do you personally feel more worried about safety on the streets, less worried, or not much different from a year ago?"

12.1; 16.1; 29.1

"Which man--Goldwater or Johnson--do you think would do a better job as President in the next four years in: Handling racial problems; Making the streets safer?"

12.1; 29.1

"How would you rate the job President Johnson has done on handling safety in the streets--excellent, pretty good, only fair, or poor?"

13.1

"What do you feel are the two or three biggest problems facing the country today that you would like to see the federal government in Washington do something about?"

16.1; 29.1

"How would you rate the job President Johnson has done on handling civil rights and race problems--excellent, pretty good, only fair, or poor?"

"How would you rate the job President Johnson has done on handling racial outbreaks--excellent, pretty good, only fair, or poor?"

16.4

"If the riots of Negroes continue in northern cities, do you think the president should send in federal troops or do you think law and order should be left to the local police?"

1635 (July 1966)

1.2

"How would you rate the job the Federal (state, local) government does on law enforcement--excellent, pretty good, fair, or poor?"

001 HARRIS--continued

1635--continued

2.1

"It has been proposed that any attack of violence against a civil rights worker be a federal offense. Do you favor or oppose such a law?"

2.1; 7.4

"It has now been proposed that Congress pass a new law which would guarantee fair jury trials for Negroes. Do you favor or oppose such a law?"

4.1

"It has been claimed that white policemen often engage in police brutality against Negroes. Do you tend to believe that is true or not true? Why do you say that? Any other reason?"

4.2

"Do you think the local police have tended more to help Negroes or have tended more to keep Negroes down?"

4.4

"Do you think there are many, some but not a lot, only a few, or almost no policemen in this community who take bribes of money illegally?"

7.1; 7.4

"Do you think the U. S. Supreme Court has tended more to help Negroes or has tended more to keep Negroes down?"

11.1

"Do you feel prisons should be mainly corrective, trying to rehabilitate criminals or mainly punitive, punishing them for their crimes? Why?"

"Do you feel that most prisons today mainly try to be corrective--that is, try to make criminals into useful citizens--or mainly try to be punitive--that is, punish the criminal for having broken the law?"

12.1; 12.2

"Compared to a year ago, are you personally more worried about violence and safety on the streets, less worried, or do you feel the same as you did then?"

"Compared to a year ago, do you personally feel more worried, less worried, or not much different about your personal safety on the streets?"

12.1; 12.4

"Does the fear of racial violence make you personally more uneasy on the streets or not?"

001 HARRIS--continued

1635--continued

14.1

"Now let me ask you some questions about Negroes as people. Do you personally tend to agree more, or disagree more with these statements? . . . Negroes breed crime?"

"What do you think are the three or four major things that contribute to crimes--that is, the main reasons people become criminals? Any others? Why do you feel this way?"

14.2

"Leading authorities on crime feel there are two ways to reduce crime. One way is to head off crime by working with young people to show them that nothing can be gained through a life of crime. Another way is to strengthen our law enforcement agencies to make it hard for criminals to get away with crime. While both ways might be desirable, if you had to choose, which one would favor: trying to stop criminals before they begin or strengthening the police force to crack down on crime?"

16.1

"Now on each of the following, I'd like to ask you if you were in the same position as Negroes, if you think it would be justified or not to: To march and protest in demonstrations?"

"What do you feel Negroes want in their demonstrations? Anything else?"

16.4

"Do you think the Federal Anti-Poverty program will help get at the causes of racial unrest or don't you think it will help this way?"

"All in all, do you feel the demonstrations by Negroes have helped more or hurt more the advancement of Negro rights? Why do you feel that way? Any other reason?"

"What do you think are the two or three main reasons riots have broken out in Los Angeles and other cities in Negro areas? Any other reasons?"

"Do you think the riots that have taken place in Los Angeles and other cities have helped or hurt the cause of Negro rights or don't you think it makes much difference?"

21.1

"What crimes were you a victim of?"

31.1

"Some states have abolished capital punishment--executing persons who commit a murder--and have substituted life imprisonment instead. Do you favor or oppose capital punishment?"

001 HARRIS--continued

X002 (May 1969)

1.1; 30.9

"It has been suggested that people with a record of repeated crimes be picked up and detained in what is called preventive arrest. However, it is agreed that this is a violation of individual liberties, since a person is presumed innocent until proven guilty of a crime. Do you favor or oppose this kind of preventive arrest of repeated offenders?"

1.2

"How would you rate the job being done by law enforcement officials--excellent, pretty good, only fair, or poor?"

12.2

"In the past year, do you feel the crime rate in your neighborhood has been increasing, decreasing, or has it remained about the same (as it was before)?"

14.1

"Now I want to read you a list of things some people think are causes of an increase in crime. For each, tell me if you feel it is a major cause, a minor cause, or hardly a cause at all for an increase in crime."

X004 (December 1968)

1.9; 14.2

"Let me read you some things that some people said will make 1969 a better year. For each, tell me if you think in the end it will really help a lot, some but not a lot, or hardly any at all: A firmer hand will be controlling law and order."

X006 (September 1968)

12.1; 12.2

See study #1635.

14.1

See study #X002.

X007 (1967)

12.1; 12.4

See study #1635.

12.2

See study #X002.

001 HARRIS--continued

X008 (August 1967)

16.4

"Do Negroes have more to gain or lose from riots?"

X009 (October 1965)

14.1

See study #1635.

X010 (December 1964)

1.2

"Would you rate the job being done by law enforcement officials (on the local level, state level, Federal level) positively or negatively?"

12.2

"Why do you think crime has increased in your neighborhood?"

See study #X002.

X012 (September 1964)

12.1; 12.2

See study #1357.

See study #1635.

X013 (August 1964)

12.1; 12.2

See study #1357.

See study #1635.

X015 (October 1971)

14.1

See study #1635.

X016 (July 1965)

16.4

See study #1635 second question.

001 HARRIS--continued

X017 (August 1965)

16.1

"Do you think most Negroes believe in nonviolent action or do you think most Negroes would like to use violence in their demonstrations?"

16.4

See study #1635 third question.  
See study #1635 fourth question.

X018 (November 1965)

34.2

"What happenings of the past ten years have taken place in the U. S. that made you feel ashamed to be an American? Any others?"

X019 (December 1965)

2.1; 7.9; 20.1

"All cases of murder are now tried by a jury in the place where the murder takes place. Do you think that murders in civil rights cases should be made a Federal offense, or should they be handled locally like other murders?"

7.4; 9.2; 20.1

"Do you think that Southern juries are able to render justice in cases of crimes against civil rights workers, or don't you feel this way?"

X020 (October 1966)

12.1; 12.4

See study #1635.

16.1

"What do you think of Negro demonstrations for civil rights-- is it helping or hurting the cause?"

X021 (October 1967)

5.1

"Do you favor or oppose the right of policemen to strike?"

002 GALLUP

0489 (March 1952)

33.2

"Suppose a major crime were committed in your neighborhood. Do you feel that citizens who know anything about it would be justified in withholding the information for fear of being hurt or killed, or do you think they should tell all they know to police?"

0616 (July 1959)

32.1

"Do you think it should be legal or illegal for private citizens to have loaded weapons in their homes?"

32.2

"Would you favor or oppose a law which would require a police permit for the purchase of gun shells or ammunition?"

"What about the possession of pistols and revolvers--do you think there should a law which would forbid the possession of this type of gun except by the police or other authorized persons?"

"Which of these three plans would you prefer for the use of guns by persons under the age of 18--forbid completely, put strict restrictions on their use, or continue as at present with few regulations?"

"Would you favor or oppose a law which would require a person to obtain a police permit before he or she could buy a gun?"

0634 (August 1960)

7.4; 13.2

"Will you go down this list and then tell me which of the problems listed are problems or needs of this community? Now, which of these would you say are the very greatest problems in your community? Courts too slow to act; courts are not fair at all."

0675 (July 1963)

7.1; 7.4

"In general, what kind of rating would you give the Supreme Court--excellent, good, fair, or poor? Has your opinion of the Supreme Court changed in recent years? Do you think the Supreme Court has been impartial in its decisions, or do you think it has tended to favor one group more than another?"

What group is this?"

002 GALLUP--continued

0675--continued

13.1

"What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?"

16.4

"Do you think mass demonstrations by Negroes are more likely to help or more likely to hurt the Negro's cause for racial equality?"

0681 (December 1963)

32.2

See study #0616 fourth question.

0689 (April 1964)

13.1

See study #0675.

13.2

"What do you think is the most important problem facing this section of the country today?"

0691 (May 1964)

33.1; 33.2

"In the past several weeks, there have been examples of people who have seen crimes being committed, but have failed to come to the aid of the person in trouble, or to call the police. Have you heard or read about such cases?"

0695 (July 1964)

2.1; 14.1

"What do you, yourself, think is the cause of the lack of respect for law and the increase of crime in the U. S. today?"

0698 (September 1964)

13.1

See study #0675.

002 GALLUP--continued

0698--continued

16.1; 16.4

"Have you heard or read about recent violent Negro demonstrations in several Northern cities? (If yes) What do you think are the reasons for these demonstrations?"

29.1

"Which political party do you think can do a better job of handling the problem you have just mentioned--the Republican party or the Democratic party?"

0699 (October 1964)

13.1

See study #0675.

16.1; 16.4

"People have different views about the Negro demonstrations. With which view do you agree? . . . . Some people say the Negroes should stop their demonstrations now that they have made their point and even though some of their demands have not been met. Others say they have to continue demonstrating in order to achieve better jobs, better housing, and better schooling. With which view do you agree?"

29.1

See study #0698.

0704 (January 1965)

32.1

See study #0616.

32.2

See study #0616 (first, second, and third questions).

0706 (February 1965)

13.1

See study #0675.

29.1

See study #0698.

0709 (March 1965)

3.4

"How much respect do you have for the police in your area?"

002 GALLUP--continued

0709--continued

4.1

"In some places in the nation, there have been charges of police brutality. Do you think there is any police brutality in this area, or not?"

7.2

"In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"

12.1

"Is there any area right around here, that is, within a mile, where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?"

12.2; 14.1

"Would you say that there is more crime in this community now than there was five years ago or less? If more, why do you think there is more crime?"

13.1

"Which three of these national problems would you like to see the government devote most of its attention to in the next year or two? . . . Trying to reduce the amount of crime in the U. S."

15.1; 28.9

"Do you think newspapers should or should not be permitted to print the names of young people under 18 who break the law?"

0717 (September 1965)

12.2; 14.1

"Have you heard or read anything about the increase in crime in this country? What do you think is responsible?"

13.1

See study #0675.

29.1

"Which party do you think is more interested in doing something to reduce the rate of crime--the Democratic or the Republican party?"

32.2

See study #0616 (fourth question).

002 GALLUP--continued

0718 (October 1965)

1.9; 7.4

"Do you think many innocent people are convicted of crimes?"

"If a guilty man has enough money to fight his case, do you think this makes any difference in whether he is convicted, or not?"

2.1; 18.4

"Do you think laws in this state regarding what kind of books can be sold are too strict or not strict enough?"

5.9

"Should police and firemen be permitted to join unions or not?"

"Should police and firemen be permitted to strike or not?"

18.4

"Have you seen or read regular paper-back books which you think should not be sold in local book stores, drug stores or newsstands?"

23.1

"Suppose an innocent person were killed by a criminal--do you think the state should make financial provisions for the victim's family?"

0719 (October 1965)

16.2

"Have you ever felt the urge to organize or join a public demonstration about something?"

16.4

"To what extent, if any, have the Communists been involved in the demonstrations over Viet Nam--a lot, some, to a minor extent or not at all?"

"To what extent, if any have the Communists been involved in the demonstrations over civil rights--a lot, some, to a minor extent or not at all?"

0728 (May 1966)

13.1

See study #0675.

29.1

See study #0698.

002 GALLUP--continued

0731 (July 1966)

7.1; 30.9

"Have you heard or read about the recent U. S. Supreme Court rulings about confessions by persons charged with a crime? How do you, yourself, feel--do you think the Supreme Court's ruling on confessions is good or bad?"

0733 (August 1966)

13.1

See study #0675.

29.1

See study #0698.

32.2

See study #0616 (fourth question).

0735 (1966)

13.1

See study #0675.

29.1

See study #0698.

0736 (October 1966)

13.1

See study #0675.

29.1

See study #0698.

0740 (1967)

13.1

See study #0675.

29.1

See study #0698.

0745 (May 1967)

3.4

"Would you favor or oppose setting aside one day each year throughout the nation to honor police law enforcement officials?"

002 GALLUP--continued

0745--continued

7.1; 7.4

See study #0675.

0747 (July 1967)

7.1; 7.4

See study #0675.

16.1; 16.4

"Do you think there is likely to be any serious racial trouble in this community in the next six months? Why do you feel this way?"

0748 (July 1967)

16.1; 16.4

See study #0747.

0749 (August 1967)

3.4

See study #0709.

4.1

See study #0709.

12.1

See study #0709.

13.1

See study # 0675.

16.4

"What do you think can be done to prevent riots in Negro areas from developing?"

29.1

See study #0698.

32.2

See study #0616 (third question).

See study #0616 (fourth question).

002 GALLUP--continued

0753 (1967)

13.1  
See study #0675.

29.1  
See study #0698.

0756 (January 1968)

18.2  
"In three or four European countries, a person who drives a car after having more than one drink of alcoholic beverages is sent to jail. Would you like to see such a law in this country, or not?"

0757 (January 1968)

6.1; 21.2; 21.4  
"Have you, yourself, had to call the police for any reason during the past 12 months? For what?"

7.2  
See study #0709.

13.2  
"What is the most important problem facing this community today?"

14.2  
"In recent years there has been a sharp increase in the nation's crime rate. What steps do you think should be taken to reduce crime?"

27.4; 33.2  
"Would you be willing to work with local police in a community anti-crime operation and report on any suspicious activity in your neighborhood?"

0761 (April 1968)

4.1; 16.4  
"As you may know, a mayor of a large city has ordered the police to shoot on sight anyone found looting stores during race riots. How do you feel about this--do you think this is the best way to deal with the problem or do you think there is a better way?"

16.1; 16.4  
See study #0747.

002 GALLUP--continued

0764 (1968)

7.1; 7.4

See study #0675.

0765 (1968)

13.1

See study #0675.

29.1

See study #0698.

0766 (1968)

13.1

See study #0675.

14.2

"What specific steps do you think should be taken to deal with this problem?"

29.1

See study #0698.

0767 (August 1968)

4.1; 16.4

"Do you approve or disapprove of the way the Chicago police dealt with the young people who were registering their protest against the Vietnam war at the time of the Democratic convention?"

13.1

See study #0675.

29.1

See study #0698.

0768 (September 1968)

12.1

See study #0709.

002 GALLUP--continued

0769 (1968)

13.1  
See study #0675.

29.1  
See study #0698.

0770 (1968)

13.1  
See study #0675.

29.1  
See study #0698.

0771 (November 1968)

18.2  
"In some European countries, automobile drivers suspected of having consumed too much alcohol are required to take a breath test or a blood test. Would you favor or oppose a law in the U. S. that would require such a test?"  
  
See study #0756.

0772 (December 1968)

5.9  
See study #0718.

17.1  
"Looking ahead to 1969--which of these do you to be true of 1969: a year when student demonstrations will increase; or a year when student demonstrations will decline?"

0773 (December 1968)

1.1; 2.1  
"It has been suggested that anyone who commits a crime with a gun be given double the regular sentence. Does this sound like a good idea to you, or a poor idea?"

002 GALLUP--continued

0773--continued

1.1; 18.1; 18.4; 19.4

"In your opinion what should be the penalty or prison sentence for the following crimes?

Armed robbery  
Dope peddling  
Theft of an automobile  
Rape  
Passing bad checks  
Arson."

7.2

See study #0709.

11.2

"It has been suggested that any person released from prison on parole thereafter be denied parole if he is convicted of a crime the second time. Does this sound like a good idea to you or a poor idea?"

13.1

See study #0675.

0775 (February 1969)

13.1

"What, in your opinion, do you think is most wrong with America today?"

17.1; 17.4

"Do you think college students should or should not have a greater say in the running of colleges?"

"Would you favor or oppose having Federal loans taken away from students who break laws while participating in campus demonstrations?"

"Do you think college students who break laws while participating in college demonstrations should be expelled or not?"

X001 (February 1968)

31.2

"Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

002 GALLUP---continued

X002 (February 1965)

31.2

See study #X001.

X003 (March 1960)

31.2

See study #X001.

X004 (February 1969)

31.2

See study #X001.

X005 (June 1969)

7.1

"When new appointments are made by the President to the Supreme Court, would you like to have these people be people who are liberal or conservative in their political views?"

X006 (August 1969)

30.2

"Do you happen to know what is meant by wiretapping?"

X007 (October 1969)

18.2

No specific question wording available.

X008 (April 1970)

7.1

See study #X005.

X010 (October 1963)

13.1

See study #0675.

002 GALLUP--continued

X011 (April 1965)

13.1

See study #0675.

16.1

"How would you feel about clergymen in your own church taking part in protest marches on civil rights issues. Would you approve or disapprove of this?"

X012 (June 1965)

13.1

See study #0675.

X013 (August 1965)

5.2

"If you had a son who decided to become an FBI agent, would you be pleased or displeased?"

X014 (September 1965)

7.2

See study #0709.

9.1

"Have you ever served on a jury?"

X015 (December 1965)

13.1

See study #0675.

29.1

See study #0698.

X016 (January 1966)

20.4

"Do you think abortion operations should or should not be legal in the following cases:

Where the health of the mother is in danger?

Where the child may be born deformed?

Where the family does not have enough money to support another child?"

002 GALLUP--continued

X017 (February 1966)

1.1; 18.2

"It has been suggested that alcoholics--that is, persons who are chronic drunks--be required to go to a special institution for treatment. Do you favor or oppose this idea?"

7.1

"It has been suggested that Justices of the Supreme Court and other Federal judges be required to retire at the age of 72. Do you think this is a good idea or a poor idea?"

18.2

"Has liquor ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

X018 (April 1966)

7.1

"Political considerations as well as ability enter into the selection of United States Supreme Court Justices and other federal judges. To reduce political factors, it has been suggested that the American Bar Association draw up a list of candidates they approve, and then let the President choose one of these. Does this sound like a good idea or a poor idea to you?"

X019 (May 1970)

17.1

"Do you agree or disagree with college students going on strike as a way to protest the way things are run in this country?"

X020 (August 1970)

3.1

"Please tell me how you would rate the following: . . . the FBI?"

X021 (November 1970)

1.1; 14.9; 29.9

"When the new Congress takes office, which of these two things would you prefer to have it do, if you had to make a choice:  
Try to improve the lot of poor people and try to get at the cause of social problems, or  
Give more support to the police and get tougher with law breakers?"

002 GALLUP--continued

X021--continued

12.2; 29.2; 18.1

"When people around here go to vote on November 3rd for a candidate for Congress, how important will crime and drug addiction be in their thinking? Do you think it is extremely important, fairly important, or not so important?"

14.1

"Which in your opinion is more to blame for crime and lawlessness in this country--the individual or society?"

17.1; 29.2

"When people around here go to vote on November 3rd for a candidate for Congress, how important will student unrest be in their thinking? Do you think it is extremely important, fairly important, or not so important?"

X022 (November 1970)

1.9; 3.2

"Should or should not Congress vote more money to help police and other law enforcement agencies to deal with crime?"

17.4

"Should or should not Federal aid be denied to colleges that do not expel students involved in campus riots?"

18.1

"Should marijuana be legalized?"

X023 (December 1970)

12.4; 18.1

"Marijuana and other drugs are increasingly being used by students. Do you think it is a serious problem in your public schools?"

14.2; 18.1

"Do you feel that the local public schools are doing a good job of teaching the bad effects of drug use?"

17.1

"Have there been any demonstrations protesting school policies or procedures in your public schools during this present school year?"

002 GALLUP--continued

X024 (February 1971)

3.1

How would you rate the FBI?

12.9; 16.9

"Do you think violence is sometimes justified to bring about change in American society, or not?"

13.4; 34.2

What disturbs you most about America today?"

16.9; 30.9; 34.1

"Some people say that personal freedom and the right of dissent are curbed in the United States. Do you agree or disagree?"

Have you ever smoked marijuana?

"Is marijuana harmful to your health?"

"Will marijuana use lead to use of hard drugs?"

Have you ever used amphetamines?

Have you ever used barbituates?

Have you ever used any hallucinogens?

18.2

Have you ever had any beer, wine, liquor?

X025 (July 1971)

13.1

See study #0675.

29.1

See study #0698.

29.2

"As you look ahead to the presidential campaign in 1972, what do you think will be the big issue at that time?"

X026 (October 1971)

13.1

See study #0675.

002 GALLUP--continued

X026--continued

34.1

"Would you say you are satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of life in your community?"

"Would you say you are satisfied or dissatisfied with the future facing you and your family?"

X027 (December 1971)

13.1

See study #0675.

29.1

See study #0698.

32.2

See study #0616.

The following questions were taken directly from press releases, and the studies of which they are a part were not identified by number. The dates which appear in place of study numbers are press release dates.

September 1959

32.1

"Do you have gun in your home?"

32.2

"Should all handguns be outlawed except for police use?"

April 1963

14.1

"What do you think is the main cause of juvenile delinquency here in your own community?"

October 1969

18.1

"Do you think the use of marijuana should be legal or not?"

"Do you happen to know what the effects of using marijuana are?"

002 GALLUP--continued

April 1970

1.1; 16.4

"There has been a lot of discussion as to what jail terms, if any, should be given to persons 18 years of age and older who are convicted of certain offenses. Would you tell me in the case of each of the following offenses what, in general, you feel should be the jail term?

For a person who is convicted of putting a bomb in a police building?

For a person convicted of hijacking an airplane?

For a person who starts a serious riot?"

004 DES MOINES METRO

X001 (January 1970)

1.9

"Suppose you had problems in each of the following areas. Do you think you would find it very easy, easy, difficult, or very difficult to find someone who would help you solve your problems? Enforcing the law."

1.9; 13.2; 16.1; 18.1

"Here is a list of major problem areas which Des Moines may face in the future. Which one would you personally like to see considered first? second? third? fourth? fifth? sixth? seventh?"

Law enforcement.

Drug use by young people.

Racial unrest."

3.1; 6.1

"In the past 12 months have you had any problems with the following in your neighborhood: Police protection."

3.2; 4.1; 5.1; 7.2; 7.4

"Here are some statements. Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or disagree (strongly) with each statement.

Most courts give fair and equal treatment to all defendants.

Most courts give convicted criminals too light a sentence.

The Des Moines police department needs more policemen.

Des Moines policemen should have more power and authority to control crime and disturbances."

4.2

"Would you say black persons and white persons in Des Moines are treated equally by the police?"

5.1

"Do you think Des Moines City Policemen are being paid too little, about the right amount or too much?"

12.1

"Here are some statements about Des Moines. Using this card, tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement.

Most persons feel safe on the streets of Des Moines at night."

12.4; 16.1; 18.1; 18.2

"Using this card, tell me whether you agree or disagree that the following areas are serious problems in Des Moines?"

Crime in Des Moines is a serious problem.

Use of drugs among high school students is a serious problem.

Use of beer and alcohol among Des Moines high school students has become a serious problem.

Racial unrest is a serious problem in Des Moines."

004 DES MOINES METRO--continued

X001--continued

13.2

"Are there any other major problem areas which Des Moines may face in the future which you would personally like to see considered?"

32.1; 32.4

"Do you or any member of your household happen to own a rifle, shotgun, or hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.)? If yes, what are the main reasons you happen to own this firearm?"

005 MINNESOTA

0192 (April 1960)

1.1

"It's better for 99 guilty men to go free, than to convict one innocent man. Do you agree with that, or disagree?"

4.1; 30.2; 30.4

"Now, let us see whether you agree or disagree with each of these statements:

The police are sometimes right to use the third degree in getting a person to talk.

In some cases, police should be allowed to search a person or his home, even though they do not have a warrant.

No matter what a person's political views are, he is entitled to the same legal rights in this country as anyone else."

9.2; 30.9

"Which of the following are rights that are guaranteed to people in the United States under our Constitution, and which are not guaranteed rights? The right to trial by jury?"

13.1

"When you are an adult, are there any big changes you would like to see made in the way things are in the United States, or would you rather have the country stay pretty much the way it is? If you would favor some big change, please explain one kind of change you'd especially like to see made."

25.4; 34.1

"Now, here are more agree--disagree statements:

In my school, getting help during an examination is OK if you can get away with it?

When you get right down to it, there are few people in this world you can really trust?"

30.2

"Wiretappings and recording telephone conversations should be permitted so that police can trap possible criminals or spies." (Agree, disagree.)

34.1

"Do you feel that you usually have enough personal freedom to do most of the things you want to do, or that you don't usually have that much freedom? By whom, or in what way, do you feel your freedom is limited?"

0213 (March 1962)

1.1

See study #0192.

005 MINNESOTA--continued

0213--continued

2.1

"There has been a lot of talk about what it takes to be a good citizen in the United States. In your opinion, what are two of the most important things a person needs to do to be a good citizen."

4.1

"The police are sometimes justified in being rough with suspects in criminal cases in order to get them to talk. Do you agree with that, or disagree?"

9.2; 30.9

"The Constitution guarantees certain rights to all people of the United States. I am going to read a short list and ask you which are guaranteed rights, and which are not. . . . A right to trial by Jury."

30.2

See study #0192.

"In some cases, police should be allowed to search a person or his home, even though they do not have a warrant. Do you agree or disagree?"

34.1

"The trouble with the world today is that most people don't really believe in anything--agree or disagree?"

0243 (March 1965)

7.9

"In many areas of Minnesota courts are maintained by a justice of the peace. Do you have any impressions as to how well the justice of the peace program works? Are your impressions generally favorable or unfavorable? Why do you feel that way?"

34.2

"Would you say you are generally satisfied with the way things are working out between white and Negro people in the United States? What are the main reasons why you're satisfied--not satisfied?"

0244 (April 1965)

16.1

"Negro and white sympathizers marched 50 miles from Selma, Alabama to Montgomery as a demonstration for voting rights. Do you think the march helped or hurt the Negro cause?"

005 MINNESOTA--continued

0245 (June 1965)

33.1

"There have been news stories recently about people who failed to help someone in distress when they could have done so without harm to themselves. Do you think that sort of thing happens quite regularly or only occasionally?"

"It's possible for a person to be injured or sued because he tried to help someone in an emergency. Some people suggest that the law should provide financial and legal protection to people who come to the aid of another. Does that sound like a good idea to you or a poor idea?"

0247 (July 1965)

28.2; 28.4

"Would you favor or oppose televising important criminal trials from the courtroom? Why are you (in favor of) (opposed) to that?"

28.4

"What if press photographers took pictures of court proceedings in a way that would not disturb the participants and then turned the film over to the court? When the case was over, the judge would return the film so that it could be shown to the public. Do you think that would be fair or not?"

0248 (August 1965)

2.1

"Other people say the law must be respected and that those who violate the law should be punished no matter what their reasons were. Do you agree or disagree with that?"

2.1; 16.4

"Sometimes people who are working to obtain civil rights for Negroes resort to violence and breaking laws they consider to be unfair. Without such pressure they say very little would be done for Negroes. Do you think that is true or not?"

16.4

"There has been serious rioting and destruction of property recently in Los Angeles, Chicago and other cities. Who or what do you think is to blame for the troubles there?"

005 MINNESOTA--continued

0249 (October 1965)

1.1

"It has been suggested that when a defendant is brought to trial by the government and found to be innocent of any wrongdoing, the government pay him part of the money spent in his defense. Does that sound like a good idea to you or a poor idea?"

23.1

"The government in some countries pays damages to a person who is injured or who loses income because he happened to be an innocent bystander when a crime was committed. Do you think that would or would not be a good thing to do in this country?"

33.9

"Jones and Cramer are two men who know each other casually. Once when they attended a cocktail party in their neighborhood, Jones told Cramer he was ahead \$10,000 because he did not report all his income in his federal tax returns. Cramer was shocked. He reported Jones to the Internal Revenue Service and received a commission from the government for the information.

Do you think Cramer did the right thing or the wrong thing by turning in Jones?

Do you think Cramer was right or wrong to have accepted a commission for doing something that he considered to be his duty?

Suppose Cramer listened to the story and then did nothing about it. Do you think that would have been right or wrong?

What do you think you would have done in Cramer's shoes; turned Jones in to the authorities or let him go?"

0250 (November 1965)

2.2; 16.1

"Sometimes young men burn their draft cards to show how they feel about the war in Viet Nam. Do you think that is a serious crime, not too serious, or no crime at all?"

16.1

"Some groups in the United States have been demonstrating against this country being in the war in Viet Nam. Would you say those demonstrations are a sign of strength or weakness in a democracy, or that neither term applies?"

"Do you think mass demonstrations in this country against the United States being in Viet Nam do or do not hurt the United States war effort in Southeast Asia?"

005 MINNESOTA--continued

0251 (December 1965)

7.1

"The United States Supreme Court has the final authority in deciding whether laws passed are constitutional and whether justice has been done in criminal cases. Do you think the Supreme Court is always right in its decisions? usually right? or what?"

7.1; 30.4

"The Supreme Court has ruled that a person does not have to reveal he is a member of the communist party because that might incriminate him. Are you pleased or not pleased with that decision?"

7.4

"Do you think Negroes generally do or do not get fair treatment in courts in other parts of the country?"

"Would you say that Negroes do or do not get fair treatment in courts located in southern states?"

7.4; 9.2

"President Johnson plans to ask Congress to pass a law that would prevent Negroes from being deliberately kept off juries. Do you think it would be a good thing or a poor thing for Congress to pass a law like that?"

0253 (February 1966)

3.4

"The letters 'FBI' stand for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Do you have a generally favorable impression of the FBI, an unfavorable one, or no real impression at all?"

12.9; 18.2

"Do you think heavy drinking of alcoholic beverages is a serious problem in the United States or not too serious?"

14.2; 18.2

"A Harvard University psychiatrist thinks fewer adults would have problems with alcohol if they were taught the proper use of alcoholic beverages as children. Do you agree or disagree with that view?"

18.2

"Do you have any ideas on how alcoholism might be reduced in the United States? What are your ideas?"

"Would you be in favor of or against school children being served weak drinks in school under supervised conditions?"

005 MINNESOTA--continued

0255 (April-May 1966)

6.1; 21.2; 21.4

"Not counting childhood experiences, did you ever have anything of value stolen from you? What was stolen? About how many years ago did that happen? Did you report the theft to the police?"

23.1

"In Great Britain, it has been suggested that, when a thief is convicted of stealing \$300 or more, any money or property he might own may be turned over to a court. Victims of the crime would be repaid if the court so decides. Does that sound like a good idea to your or a poor idea? Why do you feel that way about it?"

0257 (July 1966)

1.1; 4.1; 12.9

"Those rules were reviewed by a recent decision by the United States Supreme Court. Some people think the rules on police are so strict that persons who commit crimes will go free just because of the law. Do you happen to think that is likely to happen a lot, just a little, or not at all?"

4.1; 30.1

"Police must also tell a suspect in their custody that he has a right to have an attorney present. Do you approve or disapprove of that requirement?"

4.1; 30.4

"Police must tell a criminal suspect in their custody that he has a right to refuse to answer any questions and to warn him that anything he says may be used against him. Do you approve or disapprove of that requirement?"

7.4; 10.9

"One state is considering whether all prosecution evidence should be turned over to the defendants before a trial. In that way the police and district attorneys would serve impartially for the defense and prosecution. Does that sound like a good idea to you or a poor idea?"

0258 (August 1966)

16.1

"When it comes to advancing themselves and gaining their rights, do you think most Negroes favor the use of violence or that only a few do?"

005 MINNESOTA--continued

0258--continued

30.9; 32.2; 32.4

"A citizen is supposed to have the right to bear arms and to defend himself. If the firearms control were passed by Congress, do you think people would or would not be losing some important rights?"

32.2

"The bill (also) would regulate the interstate sale of rifles and shotguns, restrict imports of surplus military arms and some foreign made weapons, and bar the sale of revolvers and pistols to persons under 21. How effective do you think such a bill would be in reducing murder by firearms--very effective? moderately effective? or not effective at all?"

"Congress is considering a bill which would stop most mail order sales of revolvers, pistols, and other concealable weapons. Would you like to see Congress pass such a bill or not?"

0263 (January 1967)

11.1; 11.2

"Some states allow carefully selected prison inmates to work for employers outside prison walls and return to prison at night. Does this sound like a good or poor policy for Minnesota to follow? Why do you think so?"

28.2; 28.4

"Some people say that newspaper, radio and television reporting of sensational crimes prevents fair trials from being held. Are you inclined to agree or disagree with that? Do you think this happens very often? fairly often? or only occasionally?"

28.4

"Do you think it would be a good or poor idea for newspapers, radio, and television to withhold some news about sensational crimes until after trials are completed? (If poor idea) Why do you think that would be a poor idea?"

30.2

"Recently, the subject of wiretapping has been in the news. Do you think wiretapping is always wrong or do you think that circumstances sometimes justify it?"

(If always wrong) What about cases involving national security, should the attorney general have the authority to wiretap when necessary?

(If sometimes justified) What situations would justify the use of a wiretap?"

005 MINNESOTA--continued

0264 (February 1967)

20.4

"As you may know, in Minnesota an abortion may be performed only to save a mother's life. It has been suggested that abortions should also be permitted when there is a substantial risk that the mother or child will suffer grave physical or mental harm. Does that sound like a good or a poor idea to you?"

0265 (March 1967)

7.9; 8.4

"It has been suggested that a nonpartisan group of citizens name three persons who would make good judges. The governor would select one of those three. If the legislature approved of his choice, the people then would vote for or against that one candidate. Does that sound like a good way or a poor way to select judges?"

8.4; 29.9

"When it comes to voting for judges, do you usually feel like you do or do not know enough about the qualifications of the candidates?"

12.2; 14.2

"Do you think it is or is not possible for the United States to reduce its crime rate a great deal? What do you think should be done to reduce the crime rate? Why do you feel that way?"

13.1

"Do you think the next hundred years will bring a whole new set of problems to the United States or do you think most problems which will be faced in 2067 are around today?  
Comment."

0266 (April 1967)

2.9; 16.1

"Do you have a favorable or unfavorable impression of a person who, without breaking laws, takes part in a demonstration protesting against the Vietnam war?"

16.1

"Do you think demonstrations are or are not an effective way to protest United States' participation in the Vietnam war?"

16.4

"Do you think demonstrations are more likely to prolong the war, shorten it, or not make much difference?"

005 MINNESOTA--continued

0267 (June 1967)

16.1

"Do you think it is or is not likely that there will be racial disturbances in the Twin Cities area this summer?"

"Do you think these disturbances will be serious or not too serious?"

"During the past few summers, serious race riots have broken out in a number of cities across the nation. Do you think the summer ahead will or will not bring more race riots?"

0269 (August 1967)

1.1; 1.2; 14.2; 15.1

"One community is experimenting with a program for teenagers who commit crimes which are not serious. It is offering them education and vocational training in place of a jail sentence. Does that sound like a program which would reduce juvenile crime greatly, some, or not at all? Would you like to try that kind of program in this county or not?"

16.1

"First this statement, riots are causing one to lose sympathy for the Negro cause. Agree or disagree?"

16.4

"Communist agitators are largely to blame for racial violence. Agree or disagree?"

"There is a group of professional rabble-rousers going from state to state for the purpose of starting racial violence. Agree or disagree?"

"Black power is responsible for most of the racial violence this summer. Agree or disagree?"

"What is needed are stronger penalties for those taking part in riots. Agree or disagree?"

"Next, racial violence will not be halted until ghettos and slums are removed from American cities. Agree or disagree?"

0271 (1967)

18.1

No specific question wording available.

005 MINNESOTA--continued

0273 (January 1968)

13.1

"Congress begins a new session this month. What problem would you like to see Congress deal with first? From this list of problem areas which one do you think is most important for Congress to take up this year? Crime in streets."

16.1; 20.1

"Some Americans are refusing to obey the law because they feel the Vietnam war is morally wrong. How would you describe MOST of these people:

As sincere or not sincere?

As responsible or not responsible?

As courageous or cowardly?"

16.1; 20.1; 33.4

"Suppose a person thinks that the policies of his government are morally wrong and go against his conscience. Do you think it is better for him to obey his government or follow his conscience? Why do you think that would be better?"

0274 (February 1968)

1.1; 2.2; 18.4

"In Minnesota, homosexual behavior between consenting adults can be punished with a prison sentence up to one year and a fine up to \$1,000. Do you think that penalty is too harsh, too lenient, or about right?"

2.2; 18.4

"The American Law Institute has recommended that states repeal their laws against homosexual behavior between consenting adults. Does that sound like a good or poor idea to you?"

0276 (April 1968)

14.2; 32.2

"Do you think the federal government should or should not forbid the mail-order sale of guns to individuals?" Do you think that kind of law would or would not substantially reduce crime in the United States?"

29.1

"Do you think any one candidate might be more effective than the others in reducing crime in the streets? (If yes) Which one?"

005 MINNESOTA--continued

0277 (May 1968)

2.1; 22.4

"Do you think a store-owner is or is not justified in shooting someone who is looting his store?"

4.1

"Do you think a policeman is or is not justified in using physical force when making an arrest?"

12.9

"It is being said that America is a violent society. Do you agree or disagree with that?"

"Do you think American society in this century is or is not more violent than other earlier American societies?"

16.1

"Several thousand poor people are camping in Washington where they plan to stay until Congress does something to help them. Generally, do you approve or disapprove of the poor people's campaign?"

"Do you think that civil rights leaders are or are not justified in using violence to obtain equal rights?"

17.1

"Do you think it is or is not a good thing for students to take part in nonviolent demonstrations?"

0278 (June-July 1968)

12.9

See study #0277.

14.2

"President Johnson has appointed a commission to study violence in the United States. Do you think the activities of the commission will or will not help solve the problem of violence? Is it likely to help a great deal or not very much?"

30.9; 32.2

"Do you think ownership of guns should or should not be a right of Americans?"

32.1

"Does anyone in this household happen to own a gun in useable condition?"

005 MINNESOTA--continued

0278--continued

32.2

"Do you favor or oppose stricter controls on the purchase and ownership of guns?"

"Some persons say stricter gun controls would help reduce the number of crimes committed with guns. Does that sound like a good argument or a poor argument in favor of stricter gun controls?"

"Persons opposed to stricter gun controls argue that criminals will get guns illegally and law abiding citizens will not. Does that sound like a good argument or a poor argument against stricter gun controls?"

0281 (October 1968)

7.2; 14.1

"The courts in this country are mainly to blame for the increase in crime and disorder. Do you agree with that or disagree?"

0283 (December 1968)

1.2; 12.2

"Looking forward to 1969 do you think enforcement of law and order will get better or worse?"

13.2

"Here is a list of some problems the Minnesota Legislature may consider. Which one of these do you think is the most important for the legislature to take up? . . . Crime Control."

"What would you say are the most important problems the Minnesota Legislature has to face this next session?"

0284 (January 1969)

1.1; 4.1; 5.1; 7.2; 14.2

"I would like to know whether you think each of the following steps would be likely to reduce crime a great deal, some or hardly at all?"

First, if the sizes of the state and local police forces were greatly increased?

Next, if penalties for crime were made more severe?

If progress were made toward reducing social injustice and poverty?

If parents exercised greater discipline over their children?

If police were given a freer hand to deal with criminals?

If courts and judges enforced the law more strictly?"

005 MINNESOTA--continued

0284--continued

12.2

"As you know the crime rate in Minnesota has been increasing. Do you expect the crime rate to go up more rapidly than it has been? less rapidly? or at about the same rate?"

18.1; 18.2; 32.2

Do you favor or oppose the following measure for gun control in Minnesota?

"Measure prohibiting known drug addicts and alcoholics, convicted felons and mentally incompetent persons from buying or possessing firearms.

Measure requiring registration of the gun and name of the owner of all hand guns.

Measure requiring a permit to possess or carry a handgun.

Measure requiring registration of the gun and name of owner of all rifles and shotguns?"

32.2

"Do you favor or oppose having the Minnesota Legislature adopt stricter controls on the purchase and ownership of firearms?"

"Last year the federal government passed a gun control law regulating the interstate sale of firearms. From what you know about that law, do you think it is or is not a fair law?"

0285 (February 1969)

1.1; 14.2

"Which of the following do you think would do the most to prevent juvenile delinquency?

Wholesome family

Religious training

Community recreation

Good teaching."

2.2; 18.4; 20.4

"It also has been suggested that abortions be permitted in cases of incest and rape. Do you favor or oppose that suggestion? Do you feel very strongly about your opinion or not so strongly?"

2.2; 20.4

"As you may know, in Minnesota an abortion may be performed only to save a mother's life. It has been suggested that abortion be permitted when there is a reasonable medical certainty that the mother will commit suicide. Do you favor or oppose that suggestion? Do you feel very strongly about your opinion or not so strongly?"

005 MINNESOTA--continued

0285--continued

4.9; 17.4

"Suppose police had been brought in soon after Morrill Hall was occupied. Do you think the situation would have been better or worse than it was?"

17.1

"About three weeks ago, some black students occupied Morrill Hall on the campus of University of Minnesota. Do you think it was right or wrong of the students to occupy Morrill Hall?"

17.4

"Do you generally approve or disapprove of the way university officials handled the situation at Morrill Hall? For what reasons, mainly?"

0289 (June 1969)

19.1

"A proposal to legalize horserace betting in Minnesota was not passed. Was that the right or wrong decision?"

20.4

"The Legislature did not pass a bill to permit abortions in hospitals with the consent of doctors. Do you think that was the right or wrong decision?"

32.2

"The legislature did not enact any controls on the purchase and carrying of guns. Was that the right or wrong decision?"

0292 (October 1969)

1.1; 2.1; 18.1; 18.2

"Some people say the use of marijuana is no more dangerous than the use of alcohol. Do you agree or disagree?"

"Possession of marijuana is a crime. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement--as long as the law against marijuana is on the books, the police and courts should enforce it?"

"It is estimated that 20 million Americans now use or have experimented with marijuana for some time. If a large number of people want to use marijuana do you think the law should or should not be changed to allow its use?"

13.4

"Considering everything that happened during the past week, including things that happened in the country, in your own community, and in your own personal life, what were you most interested in or most concerned about?"

005 MINNESOTA--continued

0294 (January 1970)

14.1

"According to the Reports of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, the United States leads 14 modern nations in the rate of violent crimes. Why do you think there is so much violence in this country?"

16.1; 20.1; 33.4

"Some commission members said civil disobedience is permissible to test the law or government policies if the dissenters are willing to accept punishment for their actions should the courts find them guilty. Other members disagreed. What's your opinion?"

34.1

"It has been said that too many people are too preoccupied with their own personal lives when they should be doing something for society as a whole. Are you inclined to agree or disagree with that?"

0295 (February 1970)

1.1; 1.2; 14.2

"Parents may be jailed or fined for criminal acts of their children in a city in Michigan. Do you think that arrangement will or will not help reduce the amount of crime committed by children?"

1.1; 15.1

"The ordinance provides that parents of a youngster who commits two or more criminal acts, or four traffic violations within a 12 month period are subject to a jail sentence of up to 90 days, a \$500 fine, or both. Would you like to see an ordinance like that adopted here or not?"

1.1; 18.1

"Do you think the law should be the same for marijuana as for drugs like heroin or should the law treat marijuana differently from other drugs?"

"In the case of persons found guilty of selling illegal drugs, do you think the first-time offender should receive the same penalty as the habitual offender or should the law be easier on the first offender?"

2.4; 18.1

"A bill is before Congress that would change the penalties for the use and sale of illegal narcotic drugs. Some penalties would be made more severe and other would be reduced. Have you heard or read about this bill? Why do you feel this way?"

005 MINNESOTA--continued

0295--continued

12.2

"Do you think the United States will or will not reach the following goals during the next six years? Make substantial progress in the war against crime?"

13.1

"Other than the war in Vietnam, what do you feel is the most important problem facing our country today?"

13.4

"Considering everything that happened during the past week, including things that happened in the country, in your own community, and in your own personal life, what were you most interested in or most concerned about?"

0297 (April 1970)

1.1; 11.1

"Which do you think usually happens during imprisonment, that the prisoner learns his lesson and becomes rehabilitated or that he only learns how to be a better criminal?"

1.1; 12.2; 14.2

"If 80 per cent of reported crimes were solved or cleared instead of 20 per cent, do you think that would discourage people from breaking the law or not?"

1.2

"Only 20 per cent of reported crimes are solved or cleared. Eighty per cent are not. Why do you imagine so much of the reported crime goes unsolved?"

1.2; 12.2

"Of all the crimes that are reported in Minnesota, how many would you guess are solved or cleared up--most of them, about half, about a quarter, or fewer than that?"

11.2

"From what you've heard and read, what do you think is being done to rehabilitate convicts while they are in prison?"

"Would you favor or oppose spending more state tax money to provide a better rehabilitation program for prisoners?"

005 MINNESOTA--continued

0298 (May 1970)

2.1; 20.4

"Would you favor or oppose changing the law to permit an abortion any time the pregnant woman requests it? Do you feel very strongly, or not too strongly about this?"

7.1

"Now would you look at this card, please? As you see, it has numbers running from 1 to 11. The higher the number you select, the more you approve, and the lower the number, the more you disapprove. Why did you rate him that way?"

Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackman,  
United States Supreme Court."

11.9; 14.2; 15.1

"Do you think it likely or unlikely that some children already have traits at the age of 6 or 8 that could predict if they will be criminals when they grow up?"

"Do you think it is or is not possible to determine BY TESTING which children may be potentially dangerous criminals and which are not?"

"If a test could be developed, would you be in favor of or against setting up camps away from the child's home where the child could be treated before he commits delinquent acts?"

16.1; 16.2; 16.4

"Now, on the other subject. . . . Do you think NON-VIOLENT PROTEST demonstration is or is not a basic right of people living in the United States today?"

"Do you think NON-VIOLENT demonstrations are or are not a good way to express an opinion?"

"Have you ever taken part in a demonstration, not including a union strike?"

"Is there any subject currently affecting this country which might cause you to demonstrate? What is that?"

17.1

"What is your general reaction to protest demonstrations and rallies by college students?"

20.4

"It is now against the law to perform an abortion in Minnesota unless the mother's life is in danger, but some people feel the law should be changed. Would you favor or oppose making abortion legal when there is medical evidence that the baby may be physically or mentally deformed? Do you feel very strongly, fairly strongly, or not too strongly about this?"

005 MINNESOTA--continued

X001 (1963)

No specific question wording available.

X002 (December 1968)

7.1

"How would you rate the job the United States Supreme Court has been doing--excellent, good, fair or poor?"

006 IOWA

0187 (August 1967)

4.1; 4.2; 16.1; 16.4

"As you know, there have been riots again this year in the Negro neighborhoods of some of the larger cities throughout the country. Here are some statements that have been made in connection with these riots. For each statement tell me if you agree strongly, agree, disagree, or disagree strongly.

Most Negroes are law-abiding--it's only a small number causing trouble.

Police use too much force and brutality in handling Negroes. Many Negroes are unemployed and the riots result from large numbers with nothing to do.

The riots are a civil rights protest against the unequal opportunities of most Negroes.

The riots are started as an excuse to loot goods and property."

0188 (October 1967)

2.1

"Major crimes such as auto theft, robbery and aggravated assault have been increasing each year throughout the United States. What do you think are some of the reasons for the increase in crime?"

2.1; 4.1; 7.1; 30.1; 30.4

"A Supreme Court ruling requires police to inform people of their constitutional right to remain silent and have counsel present during questioning. From what you have read and heard, do you think the Supreme Court's ruling has or has not made law enforcement more difficult?"

13.2

"What do you feel is the biggest, most important problem facing Iowa today?"

18.4; 20.4

"Many states are considering proposals to legalize abortion when pregnancy may endanger the mother's mental or physical health or the pregnancy resulted from a crime. Would you favor or oppose legalizing abortion in Iowa when the mental or physical health of the mother is in danger? Would you favor or oppose legalizing abortion in Iowa when the pregnancy resulted from a crime committed against the mother?"

006 IOWA--continued

X001 (January 1971)

30.2

"What is your understanding of the term wiretapping?"

"Do you favor or oppose the use of wiretapping for law-enforcement purposes?"

"Do you think wiretapping for law-enforcement is or is not invasion of personal privacy?"

X002 (July 1971)

20.4

"Which of the following best describes your opinion toward abortion?"

All abortions should be illegal.

Abortions should be legal only when mental or physical hazards exist.

All abortions should be legal for any reason?"

007 TEXAS

1327 (May 1960)

1.9

"I want to ask your opinion about each one of these expenses of our state government. Are we spending too much, not enough, or about the right amount for. . . Law Enforcement."

13.2

"Are there some things that you feel should be done by the State government of Texas during the next year or two?"

1386 (November 1960)

13.2

See study #1327.

1532 (February 1962)

1.9; 29.2

"Now here is an interesting and different kind of question. Suppose you were trying to decide whether to vote for a candidate for state office. I am going to read several things, like he was born in a log cabin, and I want you to tell me whether that would encourage you to vote for him, vote against him, or make no difference to you. As I read each thing, let us make believe that this is the only thing you know about the candidate. . . .He believes law enforcement in Texas is not strict enough."

X001 (July 1965)

No specific question wording available.

X002 (1963)

13.2

"In your opinion what would you say are some of the major problems facing Texas today?"

X003 (May 1964)

19.1

"Would you favor or oppose lotteries or sweepstakes in Texas run by the state government to help pay the cost of government?"

"As you know, race-track gambling is now illegal in Texas. Would you like to see the law changed to make it legal, or do you prefer to keep things as they are?"

007 TEXAS--continued

X004 (November 1964)

13.2

"As you know, the Texas Legislature will meet in January. In your opinion, what are the biggest problems facing Texas that the legislature should be handling in this state?"

X005 (1964)

14.2; 15.1

"As it is now, when a teenager is assessed a fine for a driving violation, he cannot be forced to pay the fine. Do you think the law should or should not require the parents to pay the driving fines of their children?"

X006 (March 1965)

19.1

"Do you think horse race betting should or should not be made legal in Texas?"

X007 (April 1965)

15.9; 28.2

"Some people say that juveniles who commit serious crimes should be tried in open court and the press should publish their names and those of their parents. Others say that it is best to give minors a chance by not publicizing their trials. Which do you think best?"

X008 (February 1967)

19.1

"If the question of allowing horse race betting came up for a vote in Texas, as of now--would you vote for or against making it legal?"

X009 (March 1967)

1.1; 1.4

"In general, do you believe that people who commit crimes in Texas receive penalties that are too harsh, or too easy, or are the penalties about right?"

007 TEXAS--continued

X010 (April 1967)

1.1; 1.4

See study #X009.

11.2

"If a person has been given a sentence of life imprisonment for a crime he committed, how many years do you think he should serve before he is eligible to be released on parole?"

X011 (July 1971)

18.1

Which of these would be your hope for the future?

"Freedom to use drugs."

008 CALIFORNIA

0385 (March 1963)

29.1; 31.1

"Governor Brown has asked the legislature to pass a bill setting aside the death penalty for a trial period of four years. Do you personally favor or oppose this idea?"

31.1

"As you may know, some countries have abolished or are talking about abolishing capital punishment--that is, execution--as a form of punishment for criminals. How do you personally feel about capital punishment--would you be in favor of doing away with the death sentence, or do you feel that the death sentence should be kept as a punishment for serious crimes as it is now?"

0486 (April 1965)

31.1

See study #0385.

0502 (November 1965)

16.1

Have you heard or read something about the riots recently?  
(Not a direct quote.)

16.4

"What is the most important cause of riots?"  
Lack of respect for law and order  
Outside agitators  
Widespread unemployment  
Bad living conditions  
Resentment because of segregation  
Teenage delinquents  
Refusal of white community to listen to Negro complaints  
Mistreatment of Negroes by merchants  
Unfair practices by local merchants and landlords  
Other things (lack of education, no skills, not qualified for jobs, etc.)  
No opinion."

0503 (November 1965)

4.2; 16.4

"Do you agree--disagree: The police should crack down harder and faster when Negroes get out of line?"

008 CALIFORNIA--continued

0503--continued

16.1

"Do you agree--disagree: The riots prove that Negroes are not yet ready to be accepted in respectable, law-abiding society?"

"Do you agree--disagree: People are less sympathetic now toward the civil rights movement than they were before the riots?"

16.1; 16.4

"Do you agree--disagree: One thing the riots did was to bring attention to the bad conditions that exist in Negro slums?"

16.4

"Do you agree--disagree: The only real solution (to riots) is to do more to improve the bad social conditions caused by segregation and poverty?"

0541 (September 1966)

32.1

"Would you please tell me whether you or other members of your family have any of the following types of equipment: Rifles, pistols, or shot guns?"

32.2

"Would you approve or disapprove of law which would require every citizen who owns or buys a gun to register the gun with law enforcement agencies?"

0542 (May 1969)

31.1

"As you know, this state has capital punishment--that is, execution--as a form of punishment for criminals. How do you personally feel about capital punishment--would you be in favor of doing away with the death sentence, or do you feel that the death sentences should be kept as a punishment for serious crimes, as it is now?"

0608 (July 1968)

32.2

"Would you approve or disapprove of a law which would prohibit the sale of all guns through the mail?"

See study #0541.

008 CALIFORNIA--continued

0635 (May 1969)

31.1

See study #0542.

0645 (September 1969)

32.2

"Would you approve or disapprove of a law which would license people to have hand guns, such as pistols or revolvers, only if they can show a definite need for them?"

See study #0541.

See study #0608.

X001 (May 1969)

31.1

See study #0542.

X002 (1956)

31.1

See study #0385.

X003 (1959)

31.1

See study #0385.

X004 (April 1967)

17.4

"Students who challenge and defy university and college authorities should be kicked out to make room for those who are willing to obey the rules. Agree or disagree?"

X005 (May 1967)

2.1; 18.4; 20.4

"There has been a lot of public discussion lately about abortion laws. Under present California law, abortion is legal only if needed to save the life of the mother. Some people have said this law should be liberalized somewhat to make

008 CALIFORNIA--continued

X005--continued

2.1; 18.4; 20.4--continued

abortion legal if the physical or mental health of the mother might be impaired, if the baby might be born with serious deformities, or pregnancy was the result of rape or incest. Still others have argued for unrestricted legal abortion, that is that abortion should be legal whenever the mother desires it. How do you feel about this question--are you in favor of very restricted abortion laws, of liberalizing abortion somewhat, or of allowing unrestricted legal abortion?"

X006 (January 1968)

17.4

"On the whole, state college officials have done a good job of keeping order on their campuses considering the pressures and the resources they have to work with. Agree or disagree?"

"College students who demonstrate against the war and the draft should lose their student draft deferments immediately. Agree or disagree?"

See study #X004.

009 DETROIT NEWS

X001 (September 1968)

13.2

"What do you think are the most important problems facing Detroit at the present time?"

X002 (October 1968)

13.1

"What do you think are the most important problems facing our nation in 1968?"

29.9

No question wording available.

X003 (May 1969)

3.1; 3.4

"Do you think the Police Department is enforcing the law fairly?"

5.1

"Do you favor an increase in your local taxes to be used only to increase the number of policeman in your city?"

13.2

"Do you think the city of Detroit is better, worse, or the same as it was five years ago?"

"Do you think the Detroit area is better, worse, or the same as it was five years ago?"

"What in your mind are the three most important problems in the Detroit area?"

X004 (September 1969)

13.2

What is the most important question facing Detroit today?  
(Not direct quote.)

29.9

No question wording available.

010 NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

X001 (October 1968)

16.1; 16.4; 17.1; 17.4

"On law and order, I favor:

Crack down harder on protestors

Keep doing what we are doing

Do more to protect rights of dissenters."

X002 (October 1968)

16.1; 16.4; 17.1; 17.4

See study #X001.

X003 (October 1968)

7.2; 7.4

"The courts have:

Made it easier for criminals to go free

Protected the rights of people accused of crimes."

X004 (November 1968)

7.2; 7.4

See study #X003.

X005 (June 1969)

3.1

Do you think too many restrictions are put on the police by the city administration?

12.2

Do you think crime has increased in your neighborhood?

13.2

What is the most important problem facing New York City?

29.1

Which one of the candidates do you think will be able to handle the crime situation?

34.2

Do you think the pace of the city on racial matters is moving too fast, too slow, or just right?

010 NEW YORK DAILY NEWS--continued

X006 (October 1969)

1.1; 14.2

"To curb crime in the streets, I favor:  
Firm police action and swifter justice by courts  
Continuing present city policies  
More effort to wipe out the causes of crime."

X007 (October 1969)

13.4

"The most important issue to me in this election is:  
Making the streets safe  
High cost of welfare  
Keeping taxes stable and spending down  
Improve race relations  
Providing better transportation."

X008 (November 1969)

3.2

"On the police department, I favor:  
Hiring more police to halt crime in the streets  
Keeping hands off the police department so it can do a  
more effective job.  
Putting more foot patrolmen on the beat."

011 MINNEAPOLIS METRO

0003 (June 1965)

11.2; 20.4

"Hennepin County is planning to establish a home school for girls so that girls who come before the juvenile court will not have to be sent to Sauk Center. Would you say there is a real need for a school like that in this county or not?"

0004 (September 1965)

1.1; 15.1

"Do you think teenage offenders should sometimes be treated the same as adults so far as punishment is concerned?"

1.1; 15.1; 18.2

"In your opinion are penalties for teenage drinking here too severe, about right or not severe enough?"

3.2

"Do you think your community does or does not spend enough for police protection?"

12.1

"Would you feel safe walking alone at night near here?"

14.2; 15.1

"Do you think parents should or should not be held more responsible for the offenses of their teenage children?"

16.1

"In your opinion, are the Twin Cities likely to have race riots, such as those which occurred recently in Los Angeles and Chicago?"

16.4

"Do you think it is necessary or not necessary that Twin Cities police be specially trained in riot control tactics?"

18.1

"Do you think that narcotics addiction is a serious problem in the Twin Cities, or not so serious?"

"Governments in some countries are experimenting with a plan whereby known addicts are provided with so-called 'maintenance doses' of narcotics so that the addict will not be the victim of drug racketeering. Do you think this plan would work in the United States or not?"

011 MINNEAPOLIS METRO--continued

0004--continued

18.4

"The Metropolitan Airports Commission has taken the position that book dealers at the airport shouldn't be allowed to sell certain books. In your opinion, did the Airport Commission do the right thing or not?"

"Which comes closer to your view? That each person must decide for himself whether he should read a particular book or that society must sometimes forbid the sale of a book that is offensive?"

32.2

"At present there is no general law here which makes it illegal to carry a loaded gun without a special permit. Would you favor such a law or not?"

32.4

"Are there occasions when you think one should carry a concealed gun? (If yes) What occasions are you thinking of?"

0005 (October 1965)

15.2; 18.2

"(Youth only) Do you yourself:  
Ever smoke  
Ever drink beer  
Ever drink liquor?"

26.2

"In growing up, it's often hard for young people to avoid doing things which can sometimes get them into trouble. Does this apply to any of your friends?"

0006 (January 1966)

2.9; 3.9

"Now here are some word associations. If I were to say the word 'school,' the first word that comes to your mind might be 'teacher,' or 'desk,' or 'Miss Jones'. As quickly as possible, tell me the word which occurs to you first. There are no right or wrong answers.

Law?  
Police?"

12.4; 15.1

"Are youth gangs in the Twin Cities a serious problem or not?"

14.2; 15.1

"What is the best way to deal with city youth gangs?"

011 MINNEAPOLIS METRO--continued

0007 (April 1966)

1.1; 2.2; 18.2

"A motorist was driving while drunk and his car went into the ditch. His driver license was revoked for 30 days and he was fined \$100. He was able to pay the fine and did not have to spend time in jail. Do you think this penalty is about right, too severe, or not severe enough?"

"A drunken motorist runs through a stop signal and smashes into another car, killing the driver. The drunken driver is sentenced to five years in prison. In your opinion, is his sentence about right, too severe, or not severe enough?"

12.2; 14.1

"A recent FBI report showed that reported crime is increasing at a faster rate in the suburbs than in the larger cities. Why do you think this is happening?"

15.1

"An increasing number of young persons from the so-called better homes seem to be finding themselves in trouble with the law. Why do you think this happens?"

0009 (August 1966)

16.1; 16.4

"Do you think the Minneapolis disturbance was mostly a local outbreak or did outside influence play a part in the trouble? What kind of influence are you thinking of?"

16.4

"Earlier this month, a group of Negro teenagers in north Minneapolis smashed store windows and did some looting. What do you think is mostly to blame for racial problems in Minneapolis?"

"Minneapolis business and government agencies found job opportunities for Negro youngsters after the disturbances. Why do you think these opportunities became available then and not before?"

0010 (November 1966)

1.1; 30.4

"If a person is arrested and refuses to answer police questions, would you say his refusal to answer does or does not indicate that he is probably guilty?"

3.2

"To combat the rising crime rate in our cities, police must have more power. Agree or disagree?"

011 MINNEAPOLIS METRO--continued

0010--continued

4.1; 4.4

"Few people know what to do if they feel they have complaints about the police. Agree or disagree?"

7.4

"Persons on trial traditionally are considered innocent until proved guilty. Do you believe that courts today do or do not actually consider people innocent until they are proven guilty?"

9.2; 15.1

"In some parts of the country, juvenile court judges are using juries of teenagers to help recommend sentences for other teenagers who are in trouble. Does this sound like a good or poor idea to you? Why do you think so?"

13.2

"What do you feel are the biggest, most important problems facing the Twin Cities area today?"

18.4

"In an effort to control the sale of obscene pictures and books, the Minneapolis City Council is considering a proposal to require bookstores to be licensed. A store selling objectionable materials would lose its license and be closed. Do you think bookstore licensing would or would not be an effective means of controlling the sale of obscene materials?"

"If such a proposal were adopted, do you think there would or would not be any unfair censorship of the public's reading material?"

0011 (January 1967)

1.9; 3.9; 7.9; 11.9

"Have you personally ever had any specific complaint against your local government or any of its agencies? What was it?"

3.1; 3.4; 5.1; 5.2

"Suppose you had a son who was thinking about a career in law enforcement. What would you say are the advantages and rewards of being a policeman? What would you say are the disadvantages?"

3.4

"A person can refer to policemen in many different ways, anything from 'officer' to 'flatfoot'. Do you think most people do or do not have a wholesome respect for policeman? If not why do you feel that is so?"

011 MINNEAPOLIS METRO--continued

0012 (April 1967)

5.1

"On another subject, do you approve or disapprove of the police joining collective bargaining units such as federations or labor unions?"

"Do you think police should or should not be allowed to strike?"

"How about picketing or so-called bannering of public buildings--do you approve or disapprove of that method of calling police grievances to the public's attention?"

12.1; 14.4

"Some Minneapolis women are arming themselves with large hatpins as a weapon against molesters. Do you think that is or is not a good idea? What reason do you have for your opinion?"

20.4

"Abortions should be permitted where the life of the mother is in danger. Agree or disagree?"

21.1; 21.2

"Has anyone in this household ever had a crime committed against them?"

21.4

"Was it reported to the police? How did it happen that you didn't report it?"

0017 (April 1968)

4.2; 16.4

"The President's commission on riots concluded that in most cities police discourtesy and hostility toward Negroes is a major complaint of the Negro community. Do you think that this is or is not true in the Twin Cities area?"

16.1

"Do you think it is likely or not likely that there will be racial disturbances in the Twin Cities area? Do you expect the disturbances to be serious or not so serious?"

0018 (June 1968)

12.2; 12.4; 16.1; 16.4; 34.1

"On the day Senator Robert Kennedy was shot, President Johnson asked a commission to study ways of controlling violence. Do you think the commission will or will not make important

011 MINNEAPOLIS METRO--continued

0018--continued

12.2; 12.4; 16.1; 16.4; 34.1--continued  
contributions toward the control of violence in the United States? Do you think violence can be controlled in the United States? What do you think must be done to control it?"

13.2  
See study #0010.

0019 (August 1968)

3.1  
"Most policemen do the best they can in a difficult job. Agree or disagree?"

3.1; 7.1  
"The United States Supreme Court has tied the hands of policemen by making it more difficult to convict criminals. Agree or disagree?"

3.2  
"To fight the rising crime rate in our cities, policemen must have more power. Agree or disagree?"

3.4  
"Too many people disrespect policemen. Agree or disagree?"

4.1; 4.2  
"Policemen are not sensitive to the feelings of minority group citizens. Agree or disagree?"

4.1  
"Policemen should not carry chemical mace and high-powered rifles. Agree or disagree?"

4.4  
"Policemen often try to exceed their authority. Agree or disagree?"

12.2; 13.2  
"Now would you look at this card, please. If you think a problem I am going to name is a serious problem in the Twin Cities area, choose a number toward the higher end of the scale. If you think the problem is not too serious, choose a number toward the lower end of the scale . . . Crime in the streets."

13.2; 29.1  
"What do you think is the most important problem candidates for the state legislature from your district should discuss

011 MINNEAPOLIS METRO--continued

0019--continued

13.2; 29.1--continued

during the campaign. Do you think it likely or not that problem will be discussed during the campaign?"

32.2

"Both Minneapolis and St. Paul have passed ordinances controlling the purchase and possession of firearms. Do you think that was the right or wrong thing to do? Why do you feel that way?"

0020 (November 1968)

3.1

"How serious would it be to your neighborhood to have a reduced service in police protection? Very serious? Somewhat serious? Or not serious?"

3.2; 3.4; 5.1

"How likely do you think it is that police and firemen in your community might use the slow-down approach to voice their demands--very likely? fairly likely? or not at all likely?"

3.2; 5.1

"Local police and firemen in some cities, such as New York, have slowed down or reduced their service to gain attention to their working situation. In general, do you approve or disapprove of this action on the part of public employees?"

12.1

"Would you say the streets in your neighborhood are generally a safe place or an unsafe place to be by yourself in the evening? What specific things make them that way?"

"Would you say the streets in downtown Minneapolis are generally a safe or an unsafe place to be by yourself in the evening? What specific things make them that way?"

"What about the downtown area of Saint Paul? Would you say the streets there are a safe or unsafe place to be by yourself in the evening? What specific things make them that way?"

13.2; 29.1

"What are some of the problems that you think the Metropolitan Council should be concerned with?"

011 MINNEAPOLIS METRO--continued

0024 (June 1969)

12.4; 19.2

Do you think national organized crime is a problem at all?  
(Not a direct quote.)

19.2

"Organized crime is a term used to describe illegal activities of national or international crime syndicates. Do you think there is a great deal, a moderate amount, very little, or no organized crime in the Twin Cities area?"

19.4

"On the same subject of crime, but a much different level-- how much shoplifting do you think there is from retail stores in the Twin Cities area, a great deal, a moderate amount, very little or none?"

19.4; 24.1; 24.2

"Some stores have installed security devices to detect shoplifting. Have you noticed any type of security devices at stores you have shopped in recently? What type of device was that and what kind of store was it in?"

19.4; 33.9

"In some cities, retail stores have reported that a certain amount of shoplifting is done by persons who are not considered to be the criminal type. What do you think might be some reasons why people who do not ordinarily break the law do so by shoplifting?"

0026 (November 1969)

12.4; 16.1

"Do you think violence or destruction of property is EVER justified as a form of dissent?"

16.1

"In general do you approve or disapprove of NON-VIOLENT sit-ins, demonstrations and marches as ways of showing disapproval of the government's policy?"

"Did you ever hear anything about the Moratorium last October 15th? Do you approve or disapprove of the Moratorium as an expression of dissent?"

0027 (January 1970)

12.1

"In your own neighborhood, do you feel safe going out alone at night?"

011 MINNEAPOLIS METRO--continued

0027--continued

12.2

"Recently, the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence warned that the way things are going now, increases in violent crimes will make major American cities 'places of terror' and 'fortresses'. If things continue the way they are now, do you agree or disagree with that prediction?"

14.2; 16.4

"What do you think should be done to keep violent crime in our cities from increasing?"

X001 (September 1967)

14.1; 15.1; 18.4

"Immoral behavior of youth comes mainly from their having too much freedom too soon. Agree or disagree?"

X002 (October 1967)

13.2

"The newly appointed 15-member Metropolitan Council is now meeting regularly. What would you say is the most important problem the council must do something about?"

X003 (February 1968)

3.1

"Does this community have enough police?"

3.2; 4.1

"Would it be helpful or harmful to have volunteers make citizens' arrests of suspected violators?"

3.2; 5.1

"Would it be helpful or harmful to have volunteers help police regularly during emergencies?"

"Would it be a good idea or a poor idea for police departments in cities like St. Paul and Minneapolis to organize and train a corps of volunteers?"

011 MINNEAPOLIS METRO--continued

X004 (November 1969)

27.1; 33.1; 33.2

"An elderly woman, who was walking along a crowded street, turned down a side street. Two hoodlums stopped her and wrenched her purse away. Even though many saw the woman and heard her scream, no one helped her. Do you think it was right or wrong for passersby not to help the woman?"

"Do you think this incident, a purse-snatching and people ignoring the victim, would have occurred in your neighborhood?"

"It's been said people nowadays don't help strangers in emergencies as much as they used to. Do you agree or disagree with that?"

012 SOUTH DAKOTA

X001 (September 1967)

16.4

"In light of recent rioting in America's major cities and the resulting controversy over what should be done about it, what is your preference?

Congress should allocate funds to improve the living conditions of those involved in the riots.

Congress should allocate no funds.

Law enforcement in the cities involved should be strengthened so that further disturbances may be immediately put down.

Law enforcement in the cities involved is generally adequate.

Congress should authorize more programs for education and job opportunities for Negroes and other ghetto dwellers in big cities.

Congress should authorize no more programs of this sort.

Any further comments?"

X002 (December 1968)

31.1; 31.2

"Do you think White Hawk's sentence should be commuted to life imprisonment?"

"Do you favor repealing South Dakota's law which provides for capital punishment?"

013 PINELLAS

X001 (December 1959)

1.2; 2.2; 3.1; 18.2

"Traffic accidents each year account for a terrible loss of life and human suffering, as well as a staggering financial loss in property damage. What steps do you think should be taken to reduce the numbers of traffic accidents in Pinellas County?

More rigid enforcement of traffic laws.

Strict penalties for violations.

More police to enforce laws.

Crack down on drinking drivers."

X002 (January 1960)

12.2; 15.1

"We hear reports about a rise in juvenile delinquency these days in a numbers of parts of the country. In Pinellas County, do you feel that juvenile delinquency is a big problem, not so much of a problem, or no problem at all?"

14.2; 15.1

"Do you think that a policy on the part of law officials and the counts everywhere to 'get tough' in dealing with juvenile delinquents would be a good thing, or not so good?"

"Why do you think it would be a good idea to get tough with juvenile delinquents?"

28.2

"Do you think the names of young people who are involved in major crimes should, or should not, be made public?"

X003 (February 1960)

3.2

"Some people have proposed that the Pinellas County Highway Patrol be placed under the Pinellas County Sheriff's Department. Do you favor or oppose this plan?"

X004 (July 1960)

31.1

"If all states did away with the death sentence, do you think the crime rate in the United States would go up, or go down, or wouldn't it make any difference?"

"In Florida, a person convicted of murder can be sent to the electric chair. In some other states the penalty for murder is life imprisonment. In general, do you think convicted murderers should be sent to prison or put to death?"

013 PINELLAS--continued

X005 (April 1962)

14.2; 15.1

"Do you think that parents should or should not be held responsible for the full amount of any damage done by their children?"

28.2

"Acts of vandalism by youths in their teens have made news headlines recently. Do you think the names of youth involved in such crimes should or should not be made public?"

X006 (April 1964)

31.1

See study #X004.

X007 (August 1965)

31.1

"In Florida a person convicted of murder or rape can be sent to the electric chair. In some other states the maximum penalty is life imprisonment. In general, do you think convicted murderers should be sent to prison or put to death?"

31.2

"How about persons convicted of rape; do you think they should be sent to prison or put to death?"

X008 (May 1968)

32.2

"Some people feel that all firearms should be registered while others feel that this would violate our constitutional right to own and bear arms. How do you feel about this; do you feel that all firearms should be or should not be registered?"

X009 (May 1968)

16.1

"Riots are causing me to lose sympathy for the Negro cause. Agree or disagree?"

16.4

"Communist agitators are largely to blame for racial violence. Agree or disagree?"

013 PINELLAS--continued

X009--continued

16.4--continued

"There is a group of professional rabble-rousers going from state to state for the purpose of starting racial violence. Agree or disagree?"

"Black Power was responsible for most of the racial violence last summer. Agree or disagree?"

"What is really needed are stronger penalties for those taking part in riots. Agree or disagree?"

"The first step in halting violence is to remove the ghettos and slums from American cities. Agree or disagree?"

014 MICHIGAN SRC

0473 (1964 Pre-election)

7.1

"We are all pretty busy these days and can't be expected to keep up with everything. Have you had time to pay any attention to what the Supreme Court of the United States has been doing in the past few years? Is there anything in particular that it has done that you have liked or disliked? What is that?"

13.1; 29.1; 34.1; 34.2

"As you well know, there are many serious problems in this country and in other parts of the world. The question is, what should be done about them and who should do it. We want to ask you about problems you think the government in Washington should do something about and any problems it should stay out of. First, what would you personally feel are the most important problems the government should try to take care of when the new President and Congress take office in January? What would you like to see the new government do about that? How strongly would you say you feel about this? Are you extremely worried about it, fairly worried, or just quite interested in it? Is this problem on your mind a lot, or do you think about it mainly when you come across news about it?"

16.1

"During the past year or so, would you say that most of the actions Negroes (colored people) have taken to get the things they want have been violent, or have most of these actions been peaceful? Do you think the actions Negroes (colored people) have taken have, on the whole, helped their cause, or on the whole have hurt their cause."

0504 (1966 Pre-election)

4.1

"If you had trouble with police--a traffic violation maybe, or being accused of a minor offense--do you think that most likely you would be given a harder time than other people, would be treated about the same as anyone else, or would be treated a little better than most people?"

7.1

"Now I'd like to ask you what you think the Supreme Court's main job in the government is, as you understand it. I mean, what kind of thing do you think the Supreme Court in Washington is supposed to do?"

"How well do you think the Supreme Court does this job ('main job in the government'): very well or not very well?"

014 MICHIGAN SRC--continued

0504--continued

7.1--continued

"Some people think that the Supreme Court gets too mixed up in politics. Others don't feel that way. How about you? Do you think the Supreme Court gets too mixed up in politics or not? Do you feel strongly about that or not so strongly?"

"Sometimes people tell us they trust the Supreme Court more than Congress. Others disagree with that. Which do you trust more, the Supreme Court or Congress? Do you feel strongly about that or not so strongly?"

"Do you think that in its decisions the Supreme Court favors any particular group or groups in this country?"

"Now I want to ask you about the justices of the Supreme Court in Washington. Do you happen to know the names of any of the justices? Who? Any others?"

"Is there any Supreme Court Justice in particular who you feel is not doing a very good job. Would you tell me about that? Do you think of anyone else? Would you tell me about that?"

"Sometimes suggestions are made for changing the Supreme Court or its membership in some way or other. Do you remember hearing about any suggestions for changing the Court? What was that?"

"Now suppose the Supreme Court of the United States decided that Negroes do have the right to live in any part of town they want to. Would that change your feelings any about where Negroes should be allowed to live? How's that? Would that change your feelings any toward the Supreme Court?"

"Now suppose the Supreme Court of the United States decided that Negroes do not have the right to live in any part of town they want to. Would that change your feelings about where Negroes should be allowed to live? How's that?"

"Would that change your feelings any toward the Supreme Court? How's that?"

"Suppose that the Supreme Court decided that a newsstand does have the right to sell indecent magazines to adults, would that change your feelings about selling this kind of magazine? How's that? Would that change your feelings any about the Supreme Court?"

"Suppose that the Supreme Court decided that a newsstand does not have the right to sell indecent magazines to adults, would that change your feelings about selling this kind of magazine? How's that?"

014 MICHIGAN SRC--continued

0504--continued

7.1--continued

"Would that change your feelings about the Supreme Court?"

13.1

What in your opinion are the most important problems facing this country today?

18.4

"Some say that a newsstand should be allowed to sell any kind of magazine to adults even if it is what many people call indecent. How about you? Do you think newsstands should be allowed to sell magazines or not?"

"Do you feel strongly about this or not so strongly?"

0523 (1968)

1.9; 2.1; 2.2; 33.9

"How about refusing to obey a law which one thinks is unjust if the person feels so strongly about it that he is willing to go to jail rather than obey the law? Would you approve of a person doing that, disapprove, or would it depend on the circumstances? Why do you feel that way about refusing to obey a law which one thinks is unjust?"

2.1

"If you made an effort to change this law, how likely is it that you would succeed: very likely, somewhat likely, or not very likely?"

2.1; 33.9

"Suppose a law were being considered by the Congress in Washington that you considered very unjust or harmful. What do you think you could do about it?"

"Suppose a law were being considered by your city government that you considered very unjust or harmful. What do you think you could do about it?"

4.1; 16.1; 16.4

"Did you happen to hear anything about what went on between the police and the demonstrators in Chicago at the Democratic convention? (If yes) Do you think the police used too much force, the right amount of force, or not enough force with the demonstrators?"

13.1

"As you well know, the government faces many serious problems in this country and in other parts of the world. What do you personally feel are the most important problems the government in Washington should try to take care of?"

014 MICHIGAN SRC--continued

0523--continued

13.1--continued

"You have mentioned a most important problem. What would you like to see the government do about that? Just how strongly would you say you feel about this most important problem: are you concerned about it, fairly concerned about it, or only a little concerned?"

13.9; 29.1

"How important was this problem of handling of urban unrest to you in deciding how you would vote in the election for president--the most important single thing; very important, somewhat important, or not very important?"

16.1

"Suppose all other methods have failed and the person decides to try to stop the government from going about its usual activities with sit-ins, mass meetings, demonstrations and things like that? Would you approve of that, disapprove, or would it depend on this circumstance? Why do you feel that way about stopping the government from going about its usual activities with sit-ins, etc.?"

"How about taking part in protest meetings or marches that are permitted by the local authorities? Would you approve of doing that, disapprove, or would it depend on the circumstances? Why do you feel that way about taking part in protest meetings or marches that are permitted by local authorities? Any other reasons?"

"Do you think the actions Negroes have taken have, on the whole, helped their cause, or on the whole have hurt their cause?"

"During the past year or so, would you say that most of the actions Negroes have taken to get the things they want have been violent, or have most of these actions been peaceful?"

29.1

"Which party do you think would be most likely to do what you want on this most important problem, the Democrats, the Republicans, or wouldn't there be any difference between them?"

7214 (1956)

1.1; 18.4

"Sex criminals deserve more than prison, they should be whipped in public or worse. Agree or disagree?"

015 UNIDEX CORPORATION

X001 (January 1970)

1.2; 2.1

"Have recent court decisions had any effect on law enforcement?"

"In what manner would you say these recent court decisions have influenced enforcement of the laws?"

1.2; 7.2; 12.2; 12.4

"In your opinion, which of the following has contributed most toward the rising crime rate?

Ineffective law enforcement.

Neglect of urban ghettos and underprivileged segments of society.

Excessive leniency toward criminals.

Other/can't answer in these terms."

1.9; 2.1; 2.2

"Do you or do you not feel that a person's disagreement with a particular law justifies his disobedience to it?"

7.2

"In your opinion, have the courts, in general, been too strict, too lenient, or about right in dealing with persons charged with criminal acts?"

X002 (January 1970)

17.1

"From your observance of other students at your school, what portion of them would you say are actively involved in campus disorders?"

17.2

"Have you ever taken part in a campus demonstration?"

17.4

"What would you say is the leading single cause of campus unrest?"

X003 (February 1970)

13.4

"What particular problem today would you say you are most concerned about?"

015 UNIDEX CORPORATION--continued

X004 (April 1970)

20.4

"Do you feel that a woman should be allowed to have an abortion if she desires (a) regardless of the circumstances; (b) only in certain cases; or (c) not at all?"

X005 (April 1970)

18.1

"If you were interested in securing valid and readily accessible information about the use of certain drugs and their effects, do you know of a particular place you could obtain this information?"

"Do you feel the use of drugs such as heroin or opium should or should not be legalized for anyone who wants them?"

"Do you feel the use of marijuana should or should not be legalized?"

X006 (May 1970)

17.4

"As a result of the violence of Kent State University and the U.S. involvement in Cambodia, a number of American Universities have closed their doors and sent students home. Do you feel these schools should have shut down or not?"

"Do you feel that college administrations should comply with student demands to take a stand on national issues such as Vietnam or not?"

"Would you say Governor Rhodes of Ohio was justified in sending National Guard troops into Kent State to maintain security or not?"

"Do you feel the National Guard troops at Kent State University were:

Totally justified in their actions?

Justified only if fired upon?

Justified if being assaulted by students with rocks and other objects thrown by hand?

Totally justified in their actions?"

X007 (June 1970)

17.1

"Would you agree or disagree with the statement that demonstrations are the only effective means of presenting students' views and desires?"

015 UNIDEX CORPORATION--continued

X007--continued

17.1--continued

"Would you say these demonstrations are justified even if they become violent?"

"In an overall sense, would you say that the leaders of demonstrations on your campus generally have or have not represented your viewpoint?"

17.2

"Do you expect to participate in a campus demonstration in the near future?"

"Have you ever actively participated in a campus demonstration?"

055 JOINT CENTER FOR MIT AND HARVARD

X001 (1969)

3.1

"And how good a job do you think the police do here--very good, good, fair, or poor?"

21.2; 21.4

"There has been a lot of concern about crime lately. Here is a list of some of the crimes that happen to people. In the past year has anything like this happened to you or to anyone living with you?

House broken into or robbed?

Pocket picked or purse snatched?

Mailbox robbed?

Property damaged or destroyed?

People attacked or beaten up?

Car stolen?

Other?

Nothing?"

"Could you tell me about (each)?"

"Was (each) reported to the police?"

X002 (1970)

12.1

"And finally, could you tell me how safe you feel walking around your neighborhood alone at night--very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe, or very unsafe?"

21.2; 21.4

See study #X001.

24.2; 32.4

"(Is this gun/are these guns) for use in hunting or for protection or perhaps some of both?"

32.1

"Does anyone in the house own a gun of any kind--a pistol, a rifle, or a shotgun?" (Which?)

901 ATTWOOD STATISTICS - NETHERLANDS

X001 (August-September 1966)

7.4

"There are some people who believe that the judge in the Netherlands does not measure all persons by the same standards, others believe he does. What is your opinion? Can you give one or more examples?"

15.1

"These cards contain some statements on provos [hippie radicals]. Would you please tell me, for each of these statements, whether you fully agree, largely agree, or disagree?

Are too lazy to work?

Come up with some new ideas?

Are rowdies?

Want to improve society?

Should really be clapped under lock and key?"

16.1; 34.2

"All of these cards bear certain statements. Now would you please tell me for each individual card whether you feel that everybody in this country is free to do whatever that particular card says, or whether in your opinion this is not the case, and would you now please tell me for each single card whether you feel that everybody in this country ought to be free to do what the card says, or whether you feel that the freedom should be restricted in some way or other?. . . Demonstrating for or against something?"

902 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS

X001 (October 1963)

7.2

"Next about penalties for serious crimes, Would you say the penalties the courts give for crimes of violence are usually severe enough--or not severe enough?"

18.2

"Next, a different kind of question, about blood tests for alcohol. If the police believe a car driver has had too much to drink, do you think a blood test for alcohol should be compulsory--or voluntary?"

X002 (July 1965)

4.1

"Judging by what you have seen, read or heard, do you think police methods of interrogation are usually fair, or unfair?"

X003 (September 1965)

7.9

"In your opinion, should our final court of appeal be the High Court of Australia, or the Privy Council in London?"

X004 (December 1965)

1.1; 3.1

Do you think the penalty for murder should be hanging, life imprisonment, or something else?

X005 (February 1966)

1.1; 31.1

See study #X004.

X006 (February 1966)

1.1

"Recently, a judge considered ordering a whipping--of up to 10 strikes--for a man of 26, who had robbed a TPI pensioner and assaulted two men aged 71 and 82 who tried to help the pensioner. In cases like that, do you favor or oppose whipping?"

902 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS--continued

X007 (September 1966)

1.1; 7.4; 11.1

"Which of the following three things do you favor for minor offenses when the judge considers a short gaol [jail] sentence necessary?

Imprisonment as new?

Weekend gaol from Friday evening until Monday morning with normal home life and work from Monday to Friday?

Imprisonment with release each weekday for ordinary work, returning to gaol every evening, immediately after work?"

X008 (November 1970)

2.1; 16.1

"Do we need stronger laws for controlling demonstrators, or do we have enough laws for controlling demonstrators?"

903 CENTRAL RESEARCH SERVICES, INC. - JAPAN

X001 (December 1965)

16.1

"What is your opinion about mass movements outside the Diet regarding the ratification of the treaty?"

904 DOXA - ITALY

X001 (November-December 1965)

13.1

"Which, in your opinion, is the most urgent problem that the Government should solve in the months to come?"

905 EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY

X001 (October 1964)

31.1

"Where there are no extenuating circumstances, are you for or against a murderer suffering the death penalty? Why?"

X002 (August 1966)

1.1; 18.4

"Adultery is punishable under current German penal law. The pertinent section in the Penal Code reads: 'Adultery, if the cause of divorce, renders the guilty spouse as well as his or her accomplices liable to imprisonment of up to six months. A charge must be made for prosecution to take place.' It is being publicly discussed whether this section should be changed. What is your opinion--should this section be maintained, should it be stiffened, or should it be abolished?"

X003 (Fall 1966)

4.1; 16.4

"How do you generally feel about the behavior of the police in riots with demonstrating masses of people?"

4.1; 17.1; 17.4

"What do you recall about what happened during the demonstrations:

Only high school and college students took part in the demonstrations?

High school and college students and other persons took part in the demonstrations?

Among the demonstrators were agitators who used the demonstrators for their own purposes?

The demonstrators sat down on the street car rails and obstructed traffic.

The demonstrators hurled apples and tomatoes at the police and demolished street cars.

The organizers lost control over the demonstrators.

The police attempted to remove the demonstrators from the scene.

The police used water guns.

The police used rubber clubs.

Never heard of the demonstrations in Cologne."

4.1; 17.4

"Did the police deal too harshly, just about right, or too softly with the demonstrators?"

"All traffic, including that of trucks, was blocked for several hours in downtown Cologne. How far should the police go in such a situation, according to you?"

905 EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY--continued

X003--continued

17.1

"Regardless whether the demonstration was inherently justified or not, do you feel that the means employed by the demonstrators were too extreme, just about right, or too mild?"

"Toward the end of October 1966, students in Cologne demonstrated against fare increases in the city transit system. Have you heard or read anything about this, or do you know nothing about it?"

"Did you learn about the demonstrations:

On television?

On the radio?

In a newspaper?

From friends or relatives?"

"Do you feel that demonstrations against transit fare increases are basically justified or unjustified?"

X004 (April 1967)

3.4; 7.9

"Which officials have struck you in recent times as being polite, and which as rude?

Police?

Courts of justice?"

X005 (September 1967)

17.1

"How do you feel about these demonstrations--on the whole, do you consider them fully justified, largely justified, only slightly justified, or completely unjustified? What makes you take this position?"

"The demonstrations of young people receive highly different ratings among the public. Some speak of an approaching danger because the demonstrations can develop into a revolutionary movement. Others say that the demonstrations should be welcomed because they have introduced a breeze of fresh air into the tired public life of the Federal Republic. Which opinion would you personally be inclined to agree with? Why do you believe so?"

17.1; 28.1

"The press, television and radio have regularly reported on demonstrations recently held by college and high school students and other young persons. Do you follow these reports, or do you take no interest in them?"

905 EMNID INSTITUTE - GERMANY--continued

X005--continued

17.4

"What attitude should the Government take with respect to the young people--should it intervene more energetically than before, wherever the need arises, or should it keep more in the background and let the young people follow their desires?"

31.1

See study #X001.

906 ENCUESTAS GALLUP OF ARGENTINA

X001 (March 1966)

13.1

"What do you consider the most important internal problem this country is facing at present?"

X002 (June 1966)

3.1

"Do you think the police acted very efficiently, not very efficiently or not efficiently at all in this matter?"

17.1

"Students have held up public transport and have held demonstrations in the streets in order to increase the university budget. Do you think that this way of demonstrating is the most proper way to obtain financial aims?"

17.4

"As you will have heard, university students and staff are conducting a series of strikes and protests. Do you know the motives for the outbreak of violence? What is this motive?"

907 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

X001 (September 1964)

13.4

"What are at the moment the most important problems for you and your family?"

X002 (May 1965)

13.1

"What is the most important problem for France at this moment?"

X003 (October-November 1965)

13.1

See study #X002.

X004 (January 1966)

13.1

See study #X002.

X005 (February-March 1966)

2.1

"Generally speaking, how do you feel the law is performing in France at the present time: very well, rather well, rather poorly, very poorly?"

3.1

"And how do you feel the police in France are performing in the present time: very well, rather well, rather poorly, very poorly?"

X006 (March-April 1966)

33.9; 34.1

"Do you feel that each of us has a responsibility in the field of racial justice?"

X007 (September-October 1966)

1.1

"The Ben Barka case is now being tried. According to what you know about it, did the law authorities act the way they should?"

907 FRENCH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION--continued

X007--continued

4.1

"The Ben Barka case is now being tried. According to what you know about it, did the police act the way it should?"

X008 (October-November 1966)

13.4

See study #X001.

X009 (June 1967)

31.1

"Are you for or against capital punishment?"

908 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK

X001 (October 1963)

1.1; 7.2

"After the end of the war in our country there followed the purge by which many who had worked for the occupying power in various ways were sentenced to more or less harsh punishment. Was the punishment which was judged fitting, too strong or too light?"

1.1; 11.9

"Later nearly all of the convicted received pardons before their term of imprisonment was up. Do you think this was right or wrong?"

X002 (April 1965)

2.2

"Do you feel that the present sentences for car theft are too severe, too lenient or right?"

14.2; 15.4

"Joy-riding by young people is still a common offense; moreover it frequently results in injury both to the joy-riders themselves and to other people. If cars are equipped with steering locks it is nearly impossible to steal them and many new cars are fitted out with such a lock, and in other cars they can be installed for about 100 Kroner. If, in order to prevent car thefts, there were a proposal to have all cars equipped with a steering lock before a certain date, would you then be for or against such a proposal?"

X003 (January 1966)

18.4

"At the moment there is much talk about the publication of books on sexual and erotic topics. According to the law there is a certain limit to what books of this kind may be published. What is your opinion: should there be restrictions or not?"

X004 (October 1966)

18.1

"Have you ever heard or read about marijuana?"

"Is marijuana in your opinion harmful or harmless?"

"Is marijuana in your opinion very harmful or do you think it is only partly or a little harmful?"

908 GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE - DENMARK--continued

X004--continued

18.1--continued

"What kind of harm do you think is caused?"

18.1; 18.2

"What do you think is most harmful, alcohol or marijuana?"

X005 (October 1966)

3.1

"What is your impression of police enforcement in this matter--do you think they are very strict towards drivers, or not particularly strict or not strict at all?"

X006 (October 1967)

4.1

"Do you think the Danish police are behaving brutally or not brutally?"

"Do you think the Danish police are behaving more brutally or less so than the police in other countries?"

X007 (February 1968)

16.2

"Have you ever participated in any political or other demonstrations? How often?"

"For or against what did you demonstrate?"

909 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION - INDIA

X001 (February-March 1964)

3.1

"Is the police doing a good job in making this area safe to live in?"

"Do you think that people often don't go to the police, even when they need to?"

"Do you think the police sincerely try to help the people that come to them for help?"

3.2

"Would you rather see the army carrying out the duties of the police?"

3.4

"Do you think that the people in this area cooperate with police readily, reluctantly, under pressure or do not cooperate at all?"

4.1

"Do you think the police resort to too many firings?"

"Do you think that the behavior of the police is getting worse or better or perhaps is pretty much the same?"

"Do you think the police are often in league with criminals?"

"How do the police treat people they question?"

"Do the police show favoritism?"

"Do the police often beat up people?"

"Do the police often threaten people?"

4.1; 16.4

"Do you think that the police are generally eager to stop public demonstrations and processions?"

"Have you ever seen the police fire into a crowd?"

4.4

"Are the police generally honest or corrupt?"

"Does it generally take money to get the police to cooperate and help?"

"Do you think that policemen make a good deal of money through corruption?"

909 THE INDIAN INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION - INDIA--continued

X001--continued

5.2

"Do you think that being in the police would be a good job (good thing)?"

6.1

"Have you ever been contacted by the police when they came to investigate a crime?"

6.1; 21.4

"Do you know of instances when crimes were committed but people did not report them to the police because they were afraid of getting involved with the police?"

6.1; 26.9

"Would you try to avoid being questioned by the police?"

8.1

"Would you try to avoid being summoned as a witness in court?"

12.1

"How safe or unsafe is this area to live in?"

16.2

"Do you ever participate in public meetings, processions or demonstrations?"

21.1

"Have you ever been robbed or beaten?"

21.1; 27.2

"Do you know personally someone/anyone who has been robbed or beaten?"

29.2

"Have you ever heard politicians criticize the police publicly and ask for reforms?"

910 INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS - GERMANY

X001 (September 1964)

16.1

"Assuming that there lived in Germany 15 per cent, i.e., seven or eight million Negroes, do you consider it would come to similar disturbances in Germany as in America?"

"Why do you think there could be such disturbances in Germany?"

16.4

"In spite of the recent created equality of status, rioting is constantly breaking out between whites and Negroes in America. Which of the following would you consider the most important cause of these disturbances and which the next in importance?"

Equality has indeed been secured by law, but in practice Negroes are still at a disadvantage. The Negroes are merely trying, by means of demonstrations, to secure their rights.

The disturbances just mark a transition stage. Both sides have got to accustom themselves to the new situation, i.e., the Negroes' equality of status.

The demonstrations are just a case of hooliganism. The majority of Negroes are not behind them.

The whites are against equality for the Negroes; the whites are really responsible for the disturbances."

X002 (November-December 1964)

31.1

"Have you heard or read about the recent demand for reintroduction of the capital punishment?"

"And what is your personal sentiment in the matter: are you in favor of reintroducing capital punishment or are you against it? Are you against the reintroduction of capital punishment under all circumstances, or should it be reintroduced for certain grave crimes?"

"Why are you in principle against reintroducing capital punishment?"

31.2

"For what crimes should capital punishment be reintroduced?"

912 INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION - SPAIN

X001 (October-November 1965)

13.1

"Which are the two most important problems that Spain has today?"

X002 (December 1966)

34.2

"When you have to solve a problem with the administration, how do you go about it?"

913 INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN COMMUNICATIONS - GREECE

X001 (June-July 1965)

13.1

"What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?"

X002 (October 1965)

13.1

See study #X001.

X003 (December 1965)

13.4

"What do you think is the most important problem that you and your family have to cope with today?"

914 USTAV PRO VYZKUM VEREJREHO MIHENI - CZECHOSLOVAKIA

X001 (February 1968)

13.1

"Which problem do you consider most urgent a problem which should be solved in this country? Give one problem only, the one the solution of which you regard as the most important."

915 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY - IRAN

X001 (December 1967)

2.2; 18.2

"In some European countries a person who drives a car after drinking is sent to jail. Would you like to see such a law in this country or not?"

916 NATIONAL OPINION POLL - BRITAIN

X001 (October 1965)

1.1; 18.4

"Do you think it is right or wrong that some people should be sent to prison for homosexuality?"

2.1; 18.4

"At present it is perfectly legal for women to practice homosexuality but illegal for men to do so. Do you consider that this distinction between the sexes is justified or not justified?"

2.2; 18.4

"Would you please tell me which of the following statements you agree with and which you disagree with?"

Homosexuals are in need of medical or psychological treatment.

Homosexual acts between consenting adults (21 years and over) in private should be regarded as criminal.

Homosexual acts involving people under 21 should be regarded as criminal."

18.4; 29.2

"Would you think more or less of your M.P. if he voted to make homosexuality legal between consenting adults in private, or would it make no difference?"

"If your M.P. voted to make homosexuality legal between consenting adults in private, would it make you more or less likely to vote for him at the next General Election or would it make no difference?"

X002 (January 1967)

1.1; 18.2

"Which do you think is the best way to prevent people from driving under the influence of drink--fining them or disqualifying them?"

2.1; 18.2

"Do you think that our laws against driving under the influence of drink are too tough, or not tough enough, or about right?"

4.1; 18.2

"Some people think the police should be able to stop any motorist and give him a compulsory breath test to see whether he has been drinking or not. Do you think this would be a good idea or a bad idea?"

916 NATIONAL OPINION POLL - BRITAIN--continued

X002--continued

18.2

"The police will soon be able to give compulsory blood tests to motorists who look as though they are driving under the influence of drink. Do you approve or disapprove of this?"

X003 (February 1968)

3.4

"Which of these groups do you think are the most useful members of the community? And which next? And which do you think are the least useful?, . . . Policemen."

917 NETHERLANDS BUREAU OF STATISTICS

X001 (August 1967)

1.1; 2.2; 18.4; 20.2; 31.2

"Suppose you were a judge and had to sentence a man who had raped and murdered an eight-year old girl. Further suppose that expert evidence indicates that the criminal is mentally disturbed. What sentence would you impose upon him, regardless whether such punishment is or is not now possible in this country? Would you base your answers on the possibilities listed on this card?

Commitment for life to an institution.

Institution, followed by return into society in due time.

Lifelong imprisonment.

Capital punishment.

Long-term imprisonment."

1.1; 11.1; 11.2

"Prisoners can be granted certain favors and privileges, depending on circumstances. Do you believe that the manner in which these favors and privileges are awarded is generally aboveboard and honest, or do you feel there are unreasonable differences in the treatment of prisoners?"

7.4

"Some people feel that the Judge in the Netherlands does not measure all persons by the same standard, others feel that he does. What is your opinion about this? Can you cite examples?"

918 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION

X001 (November 1963)

30.2

"Do you think it is right for the Internal Security Service to tap telephone conversations or open and read letters, or do you think this is not right?"

"What is your opinion? Do you ever think that telephone conversations are ever tapped by the Internal Security Service?"

X002 (July 1964)

4.9; 32.9

"In England the police don't carry firearms. Do you think the English practice should also be introduced into the Netherlands, or not?"

4.9; 32.9

"Dutch policemen carry a pistol. Do you think the Dutch police should carry firearms, or not?"

X003 (August 1965)

4.1

"Do you think the police should use force if necessary or let them do as they please?"

16.1

"Have you ever heard or read about the riots in Amsterdam on some Saturday nights?"

16.4

"Who caused these riots, in your opinion?"

X004 (March 1966)

3.1

"What is your opinion about police action during rows, etc.?"

3.4

"I should like to know how much trust you put in the Dutch police force."

4.1

"Are you for or against forceful action by the police when there are rows and such?"

918 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION--continued

X005 (July 1966)

4.1; 16.4

"Now, I would like to know your opinion on the police action during the riots in Amsterdam. Do you feel that the police dealt with the situation too rigorously or not firmly enough? Or do you feel the police acted correctly?"

X006 (October 1966)

15.1

"Now, I will read an incomplete sentence. Would you please complete it with whatever occurs to you first? Provos [hippie radicals] are--"

X007 (July 1967)

3.2

"Many traffic faults are made on the highways of the Netherlands. There are many conceivable ways of fighting traffic faults. One of these manners is to have police officers use plain clothes and ordinary passenger cars rather than police cars. Thus, they are not recognizable as police and can superintend traffic unnoticed. Are you for or against the use of this system in the Netherlands?"

18.2

"In some countries the blood test is compulsory for drivers suspected to be under the influence of drink. Do you believe such a blood test ought to be compulsory in the Netherlands too, or don't you think so?"

X008 (August 1967)

18.1

"Have you ever heard of marijuana? What do you think marijuana is?"

"Have you ever heard of LSD? What do you think LSD is?"

"What do you think, should everybody be left free to decide for themselves whether they want to use marijuana, LSD and the like, or should the prohibition be maintained?"

18.1; 26.2

"Do you personally know anyone who has ever used LSD or marijuana and the like?"

918 NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC OPINION--continued

X009 (January 1968)

19.1

"Do you believe the Government should permit roulette to be played in some places in the Netherlands, or not?"

"Playing roulette outside the private sphere is forbidden in the Netherlands. If this prohibition were repealed, it would be possible to play roulette in some places in the Netherlands. Do you think that in that case you would be likely to play roulette in the Netherlands, or not?"

X010 (January 1968)

13.1

"What do you think are the things that should be put right first by the Government?"

919 NORWEGIAN GALLUP INSTITUTE

X001 (September 1967)

2.1; 18.4

"As you will know, we have recently had a so-called 'porno' trial, that is, a case concerning pornographic literature. Do you consider it right that legal measures are taken against such literature, or do you think such books should be allowed to appear?"

920 PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH CENTER - YUGOSLAVIA

X001 (May 1967)

34.1

"On the whole, would you say that you are satisfied or dissatisfied with the state of our country?"

"On the whole, would you say that you are satisfied or dissatisfied with the honesty and standards of behavior of people in this country today?"

921 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP POLL) LTD. - BRITAIN

X001 (January 1965)

3.1; 4.4

"Which of these statements do you believe is true in the main of the British police force?

They are efficient and do their job well.

They are not very efficient for various reasons, for example, because of the way they are organized.

There are cases of corruption and violence but these are very scattered.

Cases of corruption and violence occur too often."

7.4

"What should be the first concern of the courts in sentencing a criminal?"

28.2

"Should newspapers give front page coverage to murders, or just report the facts briefly on an inside page?"

31.1

"Should the death penalty be abolished altogether or not?"

"What do you think would be the effect if hanging were to be completely abolished--would the number of murders go up, go down or be unaffected?"

"What is your main reason for advocating hanging--as the punishment most fitting the crime, or as a possible deterrent stopping others from committing such crimes?"

31.2

"Do you think that in some murders there are or are not extenuating circumstances so that the case does not call for the death penalty?"

X002 (March 1965)

12.4; 13.1; 15.9; 18.1; 18.2; 18.4; 19.1; 19.2

"Do you regard any of these as raising very serious social problems in Britain today?

Crimes of violence.

Juvenile delinquency.

Drug taking.

Organized large scale crimes.

Gambling.

Prostitution.

Drunkenness.

Homosexuality."

921 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP POLL) LTD. - BRITAIN--continued

X003 (October 1965)

11.1

"Do you think that prisoners serving jail sentences should or should not be paid a normal wage for any work they do while in prison?"

X004 (October 1965)

2.2; 18.2; 33.4

"Do you agree or disagree with making it an offense to drive after drinking more than the equivalent of three whiskies?"

3.1

"Would you approve or disapprove of the system whereby policemen could hand out tickets for minor offenses?"

3.1; 4.4

"Which of these statements do you believe is true in the main of the British Police Force?"

X005 (November 1965)

2.9; 13.1; 19.4

"Which of these measures in the Government's programme deserves top priority?"

X006 (February 1966)

20.4

"Do you think abortion operations should or should not be legal in the following cases:

Where the health of the mother is in danger?

Where the child may be born deformed?

Where the family does not have enough money to support another child?"

X007 (May 1966)

14.2

"The Home Office is examining a scheme to introduce compulsory fingerprinting of adults as a method of combating crime. Do you think that this is a good idea or a bad idea?"

"If the scheme was a voluntary one, would you submit to having your fingerprints taken or not?"

921 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP POLL) LTD. - BRITAIN--continued

X008 (June-July 1966)

18.4

"Do you think that homosexual behavior, if it is conducted in private between men aged 21 and over, should or should not be a criminal act?"

31.1

"Do you think the death penalty for murder should be reintroduced or not?"

X009 (December 1966)

1.1; 9.2

"Do you approve or disapprove of the Government's proposal to reform the jury system by: Disqualifying convicted criminals from sitting as jurors?"

1.1; 11.9

"Do you approve or disapprove of the Government's proposals for penal reform by: Reducing the numbers of short-term sentences and increasing maximum fines?"

"Do you approve or disapprove of the Government's proposals for penal reform by: Extended sentences for persistent offenders?"

9.2

"Do you approve or disapprove of the Government's proposals to reform the jury system by: Allowing 10 to 2 majority verdicts in criminal cases?"

X010 (January 1967)

14.2

"These are some of the recommendations in the Plowden Report on 'Children and their Primary Schools.' For each of them would you tell me whether you approve or disapprove of the recommendations? . . . The abolition of corporal punishment in primary schools?"

X011 (January 1967)

20.4

See study #X006.

921 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP POLL) LTD. - BRITAIN--continued

X012 (May-June 1967)

12.4; 13.1; 15.9; 18.1; 18.2; 18.4; 19.1; 19.2  
See study #X002.

18.4

"Do you think the G.L.C. Licensing Authority were right or wrong to allow the film 'Ulysses' to be shown in London without cuts?"

X013 (June 1967)

18.1; 26.2

"Do you, or anyone else in your home, know someone who takes drugs illegally?"

X014 (August 1967)

1.1; 2.2; 12.4; 18.1

"Mike Jagger, of the Rolling Stones, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment for allegedly possessing drugs. Do you think the sentence of three months' imprisonment was too severe, or not severe enough, or about right?"

1.1; 2.2; 18.1

"At present it is a criminal offense to possess drugs including 'soft' drugs like cannabis and marijuana. Would you approve or disapprove if the laws were changed and people were allowed to have soft drugs?"

12.4; 18.1; 18.2

"Which of these three do you think poses the most serious threat to the health and well-being of young people today?  
Soft drugs like cannabis and marijuana.  
Alcohol.  
Smoking."

13.4; 18.1

"Which of these would you say are important problems facing young people like yourself today?"

18.1; 26.2

See study #X013.

921 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP POLL) LTD. - BRITAIN--continued

X015 (August 1967)

2.2; 18.1

"What do you think should be the legal position on 'hard' drugs such as heroin and cocaine other than on medical prescription? Should it be a criminal offense to:

Trade in them, that is, sell them to other people?

Take them?

Have anybody in your house who takes them?

Have them in your possession?"

"What do you think should be the legal position on 'soft' drugs such as cannabis and marijuana other than on medical prescription? Should it be a criminal offense to:

Trade in them, that is, sell them to other people?

Take them?

Have anybody in your house who takes them?

Have them in your possession?"

4.1; 18.1

"Would you approve or disapprove if the police were given powers to enter private premises where they suspected they would find people in possession of drugs?"

X016 (August 1967)

33.4

"In today's world, do you think you can succeed and always be honest, or is it necessary to be a bit dishonest on some occasions?"

X017 (October 1967)

14.1

"Would you choose one or two of the things listed as being among the main causes of any opposition to colored people immigrating to this country? . . . They exploit vice and crime for gain?"

19.1

"Would you approve or disapprove if the Government organized state lotteries as a means of raising revenue?"

921 SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP POLL) LTD. - BRITAIN--continued

X018 (February 1968)

19.1

"In some countries the State or the local authorities run lotteries, football pools, betting and gambling casinos. The profits help relieve rates and taxes. Would you approve or disapprove if Britain were to follow this practice by having:

State lottery.

Government-run football pools.

Government-run betting shops.

Casinos run by local authorities."

"Would you approve if the Government increased taxation on betting and gambling or would you disapprove?"

X019 (March 1966)

29.2; 31.1

"Which party do you think can best handle the problem of hanging and capital punishment, or isn't there much to choose between them on this issue?"

X020 (March 1968)

13.1

"What would you say is the most urgent problem facing the country at the present time?"

29.1

"Which party do you think can best handle the problem of crime?"

APPENDIX A: REFERENCE TOOL 3  
ORIGINATOR AND AUTHOR INDEX

# REFERENCE TOOL 3

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## APPENDIX C

## ON THE SCOPE OF THE INVENTORY OF SURVEYS OF THE PUBLIC ON CRIME AND CLOSELY RELATED SUBJECTS

### Introduction

In inventorying surveys of the public on crime and related topics, various decisions had to be made regarding the scope of our searches. One problem was that much of the work of major importance to our interests was not done by studies which had crime or related topics as their primary focus. A second problem was that, in few areas of criminological concern, so much work had been done and been subject to critical review that we could not hope to add significantly to these areas by the efforts of our project.

This discussion describes how these two considerations regarding boundaries of our inventory have been taken into account in the work of our current project, and some conclusions regarding the general relevance to our topic of studies at the boundaries of our review.

### Partially Related Studies

The inventory includes a number of studies which did not have any of the topics of the present review as their major focus. In the case of surveys, including those by the major polling organizations that are indexed on an individual-question basis by the poll repository or the organization itself, a fairly systematic and comprehensive inventory could be taken. There is no currently extant indexing system, however, which has both the detail and comprehensiveness of coverage that would serve

our purposes. In the main, however, studies which did not have a criminal justice focus have only found their way into our inventory by unsystematic and fortuitous identification of their existence and relevance. We have included such studies where the relevant material has some special significance. A defect of the type of inventory we can present is that the crime-relevant data and analyses in studies with different or broader orientations than crime often provide more important and more firmly-grounded criminological knowledge than that from studies exclusively devoted to our topic. For example, one study we have reviewed is an evaluation of a training program to reduce welfare dependency. It included analyses shedding important light on such issues as the relationship between poverty, work opportunities, work attitudes and attitudes toward engaging in illegal activity as well as information on misperceptions by social program-personnel of these relationships which may hinder their conduct of the program (Goodwin, 1971).

Since crime has become so prominent as a social problem, it has become an element of concern in many areas of life. Hence, items relating to crime and "law and order" figure currently in all manner of social surveys; studies of housing, recreation, education, business, etc., as well as in omnibus problem inventory surveys carried out in connection with community development projects.

Even those studies indexed by systems which categorize studies at the level of the individual question may have important data relevant to our topic which could elude our notice, since the relevance may reside in the response rather than the question. One of the few sources of longitudinal data we have on public attitudes toward crime, for example, comes from the items regularly asked by the opinion polls on what people

see as the most important problems facing the nation, the community, or the respondent, himself. Knowing this, we have given such questions special attention. Readers with particular interests in public attitudes toward, and experiences with, crime and criminal justice, however, may find useful information in studies we have failed to review. Thus, studies which ask people what they like or dislike about their community will produce a certain proportion of crime-relevant responses. Surveys dealing with race relations and the stereotyping of members of minority groups often provide data on associations of criminality and race in the minds of people.

A number of factors common in interviewing surveys, however, make an item in a survey which is focused on criminological topics likely to be more "productive" of relevant data than the same item would be as part of an omnibus survey. Recognition of this is essential to avoid misinterpretations of information from surveys. The survey specifically directed toward criminological topics, in this sense, can be said to be biased in the direction of suggesting that these are matters more salient in the minds and experiences of the public as compared with multi-topic studies. These biases can be subtle ones. Just the fact that the interviewer knows that he is working on a study with a specific objective can affect the replies he receives and how he records them, even if the subject is unaware. It has been observed in survey practice that if precode response categories are printed on the schedule that the interviewer uses, more responses will be recorded in these categories than would be coded as such from verbatim responses recorded by an interviewer. Coding practices also affect the emphasis in survey results. These matters have been discussed in a report of our project (Conway, 1971).

The most often administered type of question which provides data relevant to our review is that asking people to rate various social or personal problems in order of their importance. Such items are almost universally employed by the periodic published opinion polls and also are a basic item in special polls for political parties or candidates. They are designed to get at those things that are uppermost in the citizen's mind. They may be asked about problems at the personal, neighborhood, community, national or even world level. Both open-end and closed forms are used. Because of their highly frequent use, and repeated use in identical or almost identical form, they provide one of the only sources of longitudinal data on public attitudes toward the crime problem. Because of variation in coding, precoding and free-answer practices, however, there are limitations to the validity of data from these items for time series. In the last few years, however, as the crime problem has grown in salience, these problems of variability have become less severe, and ups and downs of public concern with crime can be charted currently with fair accuracy in a number of different ways from general periodic surveys of public opinion.

The data in our inventory include all questions asked relevant to crime by the major national and regional polls.

#### Well-Developed Areas

##### Self-Reported Juvenile Delinquency

This inventory has not attempted to provide comprehensive coverage of studies of self-reported delinquency, since this is one field with a well-developed critical literature and bibliography of its own.

In the United States, however, there has been little use of self-reports for the study of adult crime. We have included all such studies we have been able to locate. There are many good reasons for anticipating greater resistance to such questioning among adults than among children and youth. The juvenile self-report studies provide some guidance for the poorly explored application of the method to adult delicts.

The problems of invasion of privacy and other ethical considerations inhibit researchers' use of the technique. This has become more true during the last five years as sentiments within the research community regarding research ethics have intensified and as safeguards for the rights of the human subjects of research have become matters of official and public concern.

To a degree, both the intensified problems of respondent reticence and researcher responsibility have sparked developments in research procedure to permit "intrusive" inquiries. These include elaborate systems for safeguarding respondents' anonymity and the confidentiality of their replies even where preservation of the identity in research records is necessary for longitudinal observations. One ultimate barrier at present, is the absence of legal privilege for information given to a research interviewer. For a researcher to secure fully-informed consent, he must tell a respondent being asked to reveal criminal acts, that only a qualified pledge of confidentiality can be given, unless those involved in the research who can reveal testimony are prepared themselves to commit a legal offense and suffer penalties should a competent public authority demand the information from them. There are occasional recommendations of extending legal privilege or other special immunities to research data. In a recent solicitation of a research performer for a study of

drug users, the Department of Justice undertook to pledge that no use could be made of research records in any criminal or civil action by the government and to seek similar agreements of immunity from attorneys general in the states where the research was to be undertaken.

In addition to devices such as the prompt separation of identifying data from questionnaire responses, there are attempts to overcome the barriers by technical devices. Of longest standing is the use of sealed "ballot boxes" into which respondents deposit their response device. There has been rather elaborate development of statistical models permitting use of "randomized response" techniques (Greenberg, et al., 1969). In these procedures, sensitive questions are paired with nonsensitive ones. Following a random device, such as a spinner, the respondent replies to either the innocuous or sensitive question, without telling the interviewer which. Although randomized response techniques involve quite large losses of statistical efficiency and the understanding and confidence of the respondent for the procedure, they provide a means of estimating parameters of the distribution of responses.

The large body of experimentation with self-reporting of delicts can provide useful suggestions for many other criminological applications of interviewing surveys, since a great many important topics involve matters where privacy, respondent evasiveness, and disjunctions between the content appropriate to polite and superficial discourse and that of actual behavior in private situations.

Some European studies are especially instructive in that apparently the impediments to inquiries on some sensitive subjects are lesser there. At the present time, for example, it would be difficult in the United States

to employ procedures involving deception and eavesdropping as used by Belsen (1969) as adjuncts to interviewing samples of boys regarding their own delinquent behavior and impediments to direct interviews in the area of sex offenses such as those conducted by Kutschinsky (1970, 1971) in Denmark would also be greater in the United States.

#### Seriousness Scales

One of the most intensively explored criminological uses of citizen interviews was initiated with the publication in 1964 of Sellin and Wolfgang's proposed measures of the seriousness of crimes in connection with their study of the measurement of juvenile delinquency. The Sellin-Wolfgang "seriousness" scales have subsequently been subjected to extensive testing and use, including cross-national replication studies. A particularly notable feature of this work has been observations of consistency among many different groups of raters in the relative degree of seriousness they attributed to various crimes. We have included a few illustrative examples of studies devoted to developing and testing these "seriousness" scales, but have not attempted an exhaustive coverage. The use of scales of the Sellin-Wolfgang type has been adopted in victimization surveys. It would also be valuable in self-reported crime and delinquency studies as well as in other uses of the interview survey method.

#### Drug Abuse

There is a currently growing volume of survey work dealing with drug abuse. Here, again, we have not attempted exhaustive coverage of the field. Berg (1970) has compiled a comprehensive bibliography of drug abuse studies. A number of surveys, however, are so directly related to matters

at the very center of the interests of the present project as to make their inclusion in the present review quite essential. We have included studies which ask citizens about the links between drug abuse and the crime problem. These include self-report studies which ask both about illegal drug use and other delictual behavior and those examining citizen perceptions of the association of growing crime with drug use. One intensive community project on drug abuse is also compiling victimization data from samples of businessmen and citizens as part of its investigation of the effects of drug abuse upon the community.

#### Police-Community Relations Studies

Although the topic most frequently covered in the studies we have reviewed is the police, we are certain that our coverage of such studies is far from exhaustive. This is because the citizen survey has been so attractive to those who would reform the police and, occasionally, to police departments themselves. We know of no feasible means for identifying all local community surveys undertaken or sparked by civil liberties and race relations groups or by police-community relations offices of law enforcement agencies. Such surveys vary as much in their topical scope as in the professionalism of their execution. A number of major examples are included in the present review--those for the police of the Province of Quebec providing an exceptionally good model (Szabo, et al., 1968).

The proliferate use of citizen surveys on police problems may well constitute the most important impact of the survey method on crime and the criminal justice practice. It is especially noteworthy that many times as much attention in surveys of the public is directed to the police

than to the courts or correctional agencies. The latter, obviously, have much more limited public contact and, therefore, presumably, experience much less pressure toward responsiveness to public opinion.

#### General Public Samples as Control Groups

Samples drawn from the general public are often used as control groups in criminological studies to evaluate the deviation from general norms of some group defined by a role in the criminal justice system. Most commonly, these are studies of offenders. They are compared with control groups in efforts to get at the causes of their deviance--whether characterological or environmental. The large majority of such studies deal with juvenile delinquents. Often, these studies identify a population of offenders from the records of an agency and construct a matched group of 'normals' from the same or a similar geographical base; e.g., the same school system. More often useful for the purposes of our inquiry are studies which take a sample of a general population and discriminate within it between delinquents and nondelinquents by record searches, self-report methods, or a combination of the two may be used for a further discrimination between 'official' and 'undetected' delinquents.

Control groups also are used to study the officials, as well as the clienteles, of the criminal justice system. There are quite a few studies directed toward policemen's attitudes; for example, studies may administer the same attitude questions to a sample of the general public to see how policemen reflect or deviate from prevailing attitudes in their community. One implication attached to such surveys is points of tension in police-community relations arising from great differences in attitudes.

It is with studies which have such an orientation that we begin to cross the boundary established for the present review--that is, when the distribution of attitudes and behavior in the general population becomes the topic of interest rather than characteristics of some population preselected for its relationship to the official criminal justice structure. The balance shifts more heavily toward our present interests in cases where a study focused on a sample from the general public uses, for comparative purposes, interview responses by officials. An example here is the use of ratings of the seriousness of offenses by judges as a standard against which the distribution of public judgments are examined, although the usual interest in such judgments is the reverse.

In our present review, we have not given intensive attention to locating or reviewing studies which used samples of the general public in a subsidiary fashion for controls or comparative bases for their direct interest in officials or clienteles of the criminal justice system. This is not to say that the data from such studies are of scant relevance to the concerns of the present study. They sometimes present the best, and sometimes the sole, source of data regarding the distributions of various attitudes or experiences of concern here. This is particularly the case where the control groups comprise large and well-selected samples of a general citizen population and where relevant questions are asked regarding experiences and attitudes toward the criminal justice system. This is not a common combination, at least insofar as reported analyses are concerned. In studies of the causes (or correlates) of delinquency, for example, the data presented most commonly are those relating to the criterion variable (delinquent acts) in self-report studies and apprehension and/or institutionalization in studies of "official" delinquents and a great many variables not peculiarly

criminological; e.g., family and peer relations, socio-economic status, attitudes toward and behavior in school, intelligence, body-build, etc. There are numbers of analyses of "causes of delinquency" which center on the attitudes of the subjects to the criminal law, cultural principles underlying the criminal law, and to criminal justice institutions; but questions of this nature are more the exception than the rule. Perhaps it tends to be assumed in most such studies that deviant attitudes are better measured by deviant behavior and that sharply deviant negative attitudes toward the criminal justice system can be assumed to be natural sequels of delinquency, if not its cause. The results of surveys which have focused on such attitudes have tended to show what is usually taken as a surprisingly low correlation between behavior in contravention of criminal law and generalized attitudes toward the control system--so much so in some studies of delinquency as to lead to questioning the concept of a subculture of delinquency (Dorn, 1969; Hindelang, 1970).

From our review of these studies, we conclude that their results can be clarified by giving explicit attention to a theoretical and a related methodological source of confusion which we hope to discuss in a separate paper of this study. The theoretical confusion involves the failure to distinguish clearly between concepts denoting states or conditions and those denoting events or incidents. The concepts "criminal," "delinquent," or "victim" imply the former concept--a state of the subject having some appreciable duration and existing at the time the subject is observed. For a population, statistical measures of the proportion of the population characterized by a certain state are prevalence measures. The indicators used to identify the subject as a person having this condition are incidents--sometimes just one incident. The criterion incidents--for example, committing an offense or having an offense committed against oneself--may not have the

durable consequences for the state of the subject that are implied by concepts such as criminal or delinquent, however.

The self-report studies have not been concerned with the stochastics of the criterion incidents. They ordinarily do not have any indication of the probability that a subject reporting  $n_i$  incidents will report  $n_i + 1$ .

Because of recall problems and some other characteristics of interviewing surveys, they are better adapted to yielding valid responses with regard to present states than recollections of past events. With the exception only of incidents which can be expected to have durable and quite consequential effects on the respondent, objective incident data from brief interviews should be restricted to that from highly specific questioning about very recent periods. Unnecessary confusion would also be avoided if labels for variables were employed which connoted the incident character of such indicators, rather than ones which presume state characteristics; e.g. "Reports Delict(s)" rather than "Delinquent"; "Recently Victimized" rather than "Victim." To be sure, discussions of surveys are not alone in non-rigorous and presumptuous uses of state terms where the indicators permit only incident inferences or vice versa. For example, from this perspective, the term "convict" or "inmate" is to be preferred to the terms "criminal" or "offender" which apply a regularity or atypical frequency of offending behavior that is not necessarily inherent in the indicator of eligibility.

#### Obscenity and Pornography

In light of the recent work of and for the President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography (1970), we have also not undertaken to review this topic in our present study. The Commission itself is responsible for most of the literature in this category that would fall within the boundaries of the present review.

It is important to single out for special attention the Danish surveys begun under the auspices of the Commission because of their general methodological and theoretical significance for criminological uses of the citizen survey. Kutchinsky (1971), in order to explore hypotheses linking an observed decline in registered sex crimes with the elimination of anti-pornography statutes in Denmark, has made extremely innovational uses of attitude and victimization survey data. He used measured ratings of the seriousness of offenses and the disposition to report various types of offenses together with police statistics in order to determine whether the official statistics reflected real decreases, changes in the definition of what is a crime or changes in the disposition to report crimes to the police. His models are transferable to other classes of offenses where the social climate may be affecting registered criminality.

A number of studies have also probed citizen opinions about eroticism in communication and entertainment media in gauging the extent to which the public associates various forms of "permissiveness" in society with increasing crime. One study directly focused on this issue is that conducted by N.O.P. Market Research (1970) in Great Britain. This and a number of other studies find close association between "liberal" or "conservative" attitudes with regard to norms relating to sexual matters and attitudes toward crime and criminal justice.

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## APPENDIX D

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## APPENDIX E

A STATISTICAL PROFILE OF SURVEYS OF THE PUBLIC  
ON CRIME, JUSTICE, AND RELATED TOPICS

by

Albert D. Biderman  
Karen L. Goldenberg

INTRODUCTION

On the following pages, a statistical profile is presented of the studies that are described in the Inventory of Surveys of the Public on Crime, Justice and Related Topics (Biderman, et al., 1972). The profile for 298 "polls" (i.e., surveys by the major organizations conducting periodic polls of "public opinion") is shown separately from that for the 231 other survey studies which were inventoried.

The major purpose in presenting this profile is to indicate in a general way how much attention has been given to various topics and problems in studies of public knowledge, attitudes and experiences in the areas of crime and justice. Doubtless, the profiles presented here are distorted by our search procedures. These fell far short of their aim of exhaustiveness in ways which cannot pretend to randomness. Nonetheless, in gross outline, distributions presented here reveal what topics have been well worked and which ones largely neglected. As such, we regard them as of possible use to those who wish to tap one or another vein in this growing body of literature, and of use as well to those who contemplate adding to this field.

We are also presenting summary information on when, how and by whom the surveys in our Inventory were carried out and on the ways their results have been reported.

The report of the Inventory gives a description of the procedures used for the categorizations of surveys which figure in this profile.

One purpose of this study was to assess the possibilities of using existing survey data for comparative and longitudinal secondary analysis. For this reason, our interest encompassed all data collected by a given survey, not merely those which had figured in reports and publications. The basic unit of analysis for our inventory procedure thus became the survey, rather than the publications or documents which emanated from a given study. It is these surveys which form the basis for the tables which follow. We have dated studies as of the time their data collection was completed.

In Table II, "Criminological Topic Categories," the percentages alongside of the main topic headings refer to the percentage of the total number of surveys which asked one or more questions bearing on that topic. The sub-topics under each general topic are not mutually exclusive, and the percentages for each sub-topic do not sum to the total for that topic.

PROFILE  
TABLE 1  
STUDY INFORMATION

	Polls N = 298		Other Studies N = 231	
	N	%	N	%
1. <u>Year of Survey</u>				
0 - 1959 and earlier	6	2	23	10
1 - 1960 - 1965	97	33	37	16
2 - 1966 - 1967	92	31	43	18
3 - 1968 - 1969	71	24	74	32
4 - 1970 - 1971	32	11	29	13
5 - Incomplete at time of inventory	-	-	16	7
6 - No information	-	-	9	4
2. <u>How is Criminology-relevant Data Reported?</u> (All known sources)				
0 - Unanalysed or marginals only	5	2	25	11
1 - Detailed analytic report(s)	5	2	152	66
2 - Cursory report (e.g. press release) or discussion in general report	288	96	37	16
9 - Study not complete or in planning stage	-	-	17	7
3. <u>Type of Survey</u>				
<u>Survey Conducted by Established Survey Organization</u>				
1 - Single-time special study	-	-	126	54
2 - Longitudinal special study	-	-	16	7
3 - Periodic survey (Poll)	298	100	-	-
<u>Ad Hoc Survey Mechanism</u>				
4 - Single time	-	-	81	35
5 - Longitudinal	-	-	8	4
4. <u>Criminological Focus</u>				
1 - Directly and primarily relevant special study	15	5	131	56
2 - Partially or obliquely relevant special study	3	1	34	15
3 - Large block of relevant items in survey with largely non-relevant focus (5 or more distinct items)	18	6	32	14
4 - Small block of items in survey with largely non- relevant focus (4 or fewer distinct items)	260	88	34	15

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

TABLE 1--Continued

	Polls N = 298		Other Studies N = 231	
	N	%	N	%
5. <u>Sample Scope</u> (Priority code)				
1 - National	85	29	29	13
2 - Regional or multi-state	7	2	5	2
3 - State	77	26	7	3
4 - SMSA	30	10	7	3
5 - City, county or congressional district	10	3	40	17
6 - Smaller units (neighborhoods, precincts)	-	-	23	10
9 - Cross-national or foreign	80	27	46	20
0 - Special population only	9	3	63	27
8 - No information	-	-	11	5
6. <u>Special Population Sampled or Sampling Restriction</u>				
0 - General adult population only	276	93	80	35
1 - Low income or minority	9	3	20	10
2 - Children or youth (including minority)	9	3	65	28
3 - Proprietors	-	-	5	2
4 - Other occupational categories	-	-	12	5
9 - Other or combinations of (1, 3 and 4)	4	1	32	14
8 - No information	-	-	13	6
7. <u>Sample Type</u>				
0 - Not specified, no information	73	25	65	28
1 - Probability or modified probability	198	66	104	45
2 - Quota	27	9	9	4
3 - Purposive	-	-	43	19
4 - Complete enumeration	-	-	10	4
8. <u>Sample N</u> (all samples used in study combined)				
0 - Unknown	14	5	31	13
1 - 1,000 or more	192	64	84	37
2 - 500-999	75	25	50	22
3 - 250-499	17	6	31	13
4 - 100-249	-	-	23	10
5 - Less than 100	-	-	12	5

TABLE 1--Continued

	Polls N = 298		Other Studies N = 231	
	N	%	N	%
9. <u>Number of documents from this study in BSSR bibliography</u> <u>(Actual number)</u>				
1 - One	274	92	180	78
2 - Two	16	5	25	11
3 - Three	6	2	11	5
4 - Four	2	1	4	2
5 - Five	-	-	1	*
6 - Six	-	-	4	2
7 - Seven	-	-	4	2
8 - Eight	-	-	1	*

TABLE II  
CRIMINOLOGICAL TOPIC CATEGORIES

	Polls N = 298		Other Studies N = 231	
	N	%	N	%
<u>Agencies and Agents of the Criminal Justice System</u>				
1. Criminal Justice System	47	16	69	30
1.1 Treatment of persons, penalties	34	11	52	23
1.2 Efficacy	9	3	11	5
1.4 Equity, honesty, other evaluations	2	1	15	6
1.9 Other	8	3	5	2
2. Criminal Law	34	11	75	32
2.1 General attitudes toward	19	6	18	41
2.2 Seriousness of acts	14	5	17	40
2.4 Knowledge of laws	1	*	4	10
2.9 Other	3	1	5	2
3. Police: Appraisals of	35	12	88	38
3.1 Quality of service	21	7	60	25
3.2 Suggested improvements	11	4	21	1
3.4 Respect for, cooperation with	12	4	64	23
3.9 Other	2	1	7	3
4. Police: Current Issues	36	12	77	33
4.1 Civil liberties, fairness, legality	29	10	62	27
4.2 Race relations	6	2	23	10
4.4 Corruption, honesty	7	2	34	15
4.9 Other	2	1	-	-
5. Police: Personnel	12	4	24	10
5.1 Recruitment, training, pay	8	3	16	7
5.2 Attractiveness as career	3	1	11	5
5.4 Review boards	-	-	7	3
5.9 Other	2	1	-	-

\*Less than 0.5%.

TABLE 11--Continued

	Polls N = 298		Other Studies N = 231	
	N	%	N	%
6. Police: Respondent Contacts	6	2	53	23
6.1 Formal, official	6	2	46	20
6.2 Informal, social	-	-	12	5
6.4 Undifferentiated	-	-	5	2
7. Courts: Perceptions of	55	15	60	26
7.1 U.S. Supreme Court	17	6	14	6
7.2 Leniency, severity	12	4	25	11
7.4 Fairness, equity	17	6	31	13
7.9 Other	7	2	9	4
8. Courts: Respondent Experiences	2	1	18	8
8.1 Witness	1	*	5	2
8.2 Defendant	-	-	9	4
8.9 Other	1	*	11	5
9. Juries	7	2	18	8
9.1 Respondent served on	1	*	6	3
9.2 Opinions of system	6	2	16	8
9.9 Other	-	-	2	1
10. Lawyers	1	*	24	10
10.1 Respondent's contact with	-	-	8	3
10.2 Attitudes toward	-	-	19	8
10.9 Other	1	*	4	2
11. Corrections	13	4	26	11
11.1 Prisons	6	2	9	4
11.2 Probation, parole, rehabilitation	6	2	19	8
11.4 Employment of released offenders	-	-	7	3
11.9 Other	4	1	4	2

TABLE 11--Continued

	Polls N = 298		Other Studies N = 231	
	N	%	N	%
<u>Attitudes and Perceptions Regarding the Crime Problem</u>				
12. Crime: Magnitude of	44	15	52	14
12.1 Personal fear	16	5	20	9
12.2 Perceived rate	23	8	33	14
12.4 Severity of specific aspects	12	4	20	9
12.9 Other	5	2	5	2
13. Ranking Among Social Problems	77	25	48	20
13.1 National	51	17	20	9
13.2 Local	19	6	21	9
13.4 Personal	9	3	10	4
14. Crime: Causes, Control of	39	13	45	20
14.1 Perceived causes of	14	5	17	7
14.2 How to control	25	8	27	12
14.4 How to protect self	1	*	7	3
14.9 Other	-	-	5	2
<u>Specific Forms of Crime and Violators</u>				
15. Juvenile Delinquency	19	6	51	22
15.1 Attitudes toward	14	5	18	8
15.2 Self-reports	1	*	24	11
15.4 Vandalism	1	*	28	12
15.9 Other	3	1	1	*
16. Riots, Demonstrations	53	18	58	25
16.1 Attitudes toward	39	13	45	20
16.2 Participation in	4	1	24	10
16.4 Causes, consequences of	36	12	35	16
16.9 Other	1	*	3	1
17. Campus Disorders	19	6	9	4
17.1 Attitudes toward	15	5	6	3
17.2 Participation in	2	1	1	*
17.4 Causes, consequences of	12	4	4	2
17.9 Other	-	-	2	1

TABLE 11--Continued

	Polls N = 298		Other Studies N = 231	
	N	%	N	%
18. Specific Offenses: Vices	49	16	84	36
18.1 Drugs	21	7	30	13
18.2 Alcohol	22	7	50	22
18.4 Sex, Pornography	19	6	58	25
18.9 Other	-	-	1	*
19. Organized and White Collar Crime	14	5	42	18
19.1 Gambling	11	4	14	6
19.2 Organized crime	3	1	9	4
19.4 White collar crime, consumer fraud	3	1	28	12
19.9 Other	-	-	1	*
20. Special Offender Categories	18	6	19	8
20.1 Political	4	1	10	4
20.2 Insanity	1	*	4	2
20.4 Women	14	5	5	2
20.9 Other	-	-	1	*
<u>Experiences with Crime and Criminals</u>				
21. Victimization: Individuals	7	2	28	12
21.1 General question	3	1	20	9
21.2 Manner, consequences of	5	2	16	7
21.4 Reporting of crime	6	2	18	8
21.9 Other	-	-	1	*
22. Victimization: Businesses	1	*	16	7
22.1 Manner of	-	-	12	5
22.2 Insurance costs	-	-	6	3
22.4 Consequences, precautions against	1	*	10	4
22.9 Other	-	-	1	*
23. Victim Reimbursement	3	1	8	3
23.1 State	3	1	5	2
23.2 Insurance Company	-	-	6	3
23.9 Other	-	-	1	*

TABLE 11--Continued

	Polls N = 298		Other Studies N = 231	
	N	%	N	%
24. Security Measures	2	1	24	10
24.1 Behavioral adaptations	1	*	18	8
24.2 Physical measures	2	1	14	6
24.4 Insurance	-	-	11	5
24.9 Other	-	-	2	1
25. Self-Reported Delicts	2	*	49	21
25.1 Commission of, punishment for crimes	-	-	39	17
25.2 Sex norms	-	-	9	4
25.4 School, work norms	1	*	19	8
25.9 Other	-	-	3	1
26. Acquaintance With Crime	5	2	36	16
26.1 Relation to criminal	-	-	12	5
26.2 Behavior of associates	4	1	20	9
26.4 Knowledge of illegal practices	-	-	9	4
26.9 Other	1	*	2	1
27. Other Experience with Crime	3	1	28	12
27.1 Witness of	1	*	10	4
27.2 Friend, relative victimized	1	*	18	8
27.4 Anti-crime association member	1	*	9	4
<u>Current Issues</u>				
28. Mass Media	8	3	29	13
28.1 As source of crime information	1	*	14	6
28.2 Evaluations of role	6	2	14	6
28.4 Trial publicity	2	1	4	2
28.9 Other	1	*	5	2
29. Crime: Political Issues	36	12	6	3
29.1 Preference for party's approach	28	9	4	2
29.2 Campaign issues	6	2	1	*
29.9 Other	3	1	1	*

TABLE 11--Continued

	Polls N = 298		Other Studies N = 231	
	N	%	N	%
30. Rights Issues	15	5	16	7
30.1 Right to counsel	2	1	3	1
30.2 Search, wire tapping	4	2	11	5
30.4 Self-incrimination	4	2	3	1
30.9 Other	7	3	4	2
31. Capital Punishment	29	10	19	8
31.1 General attitude toward	23	8	11	5
31.2 For specific offense	10	3	10	4
32. Weapons	21	7	18	8
32.1 Ownership	6	2	12	5
32.2 Gun control issues	18	6	2	1
32.4 Uses of	4	1	7	3
32.9 Other	1	*	1	*
<u>Other Attitudes</u>				
33. Personal Duties	14	5	43	19
33.1 Aiding victims	3	1	6	3
33.2 As witness	4	1	13	6
33.4 Permissible law breaking	5	2	28	12
33.9 Other	4	1	3	1
34. Social Alienation, Grievances	16	5	96	42
34.1 Basic attitudinal measures	11	4	69	30
34.2 Specific attitudes, grievances	9	3	46	20
34.9 Other	-	-	2	1

TABLE III  
CORRELATIVE DATA COLLECTED IN SURVEY

	Polls N = 298		Other Studies N = 231	
	N	%	N	%
1. <u>Noncriminological Survey Items, Psychological</u> <u>(personality, intrapsychic)</u>				
0 - None	290	97	164	71
1 - Peripheral attention	8	3	44	19
2 - Major emphasis; intensive attention	-	-	23	10
2. <u>Noncriminological Survey Items, Microsocial (family</u> <u>relationships, friendships, interpersonal relations)</u>				
0 - None	294	99	174	75
1 - Peripheral attention	4	1	43	19
2 - Major emphasis; intensive attention	-	-	14	6
3. <u>Noncriminological Survey Items, Socio-economic</u>				
0 - None	1	*	12	5
1 - Lacks 2 or more of standard items in "2" below	33	11	97	42
2 - Standard age, sex, race, occupation, income, education, and/or place of residence items, only	255	86	89	39
4 - More extensive emphasis than standard	9	3	33	14
4. <u>Noncriminological Survey Items, Political</u>				
0 - None	30	10	159	68
1 - Peripheral attention	30	10	39	17
2 - Major emphasis--national or general ideological	185	62	25	11
4 - Major emphasis--local	51	17	2	1
6 - Major emphasis--national and local	2	1	6	3
5. <u>Noncriminological Survey Items, Other</u>				
0 - None	296	99	205	89
1 - Medical, physiological	1	*	11	5
2 - Other	-	-	9	4
3 - Medical and other	1	*	6	2

TABLE III--Continued

	Polls N = 298		Other Studies N = 231	
	N	%	N	%
6. <u>External Data--Does The Conduct or Analysis of This</u> <u>Survey Involve Integration of Survey and Data from an</u> <u>External Source (other than standard sampling frame or</u> <u>background data)</u>				
0 - None	296	99	176	76
1 - Documentary records on individuals interviewed	-	-	8	3
2 - Survey for comparing attitudes of public and officials	-	-	13	6
4 - Other external data on topics of the survey	2	1	29	12
6 - Both 2 and 4 above	-	-	6	3

## REFERENCES

Biderman, Albert D., et al.<sup>1</sup>

1972 An Inventory of Surveys of the Public on Crime, Justice and Related Topics. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice. May.

<sup>1</sup>  
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