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ABSTRACTS OF LEGAL AND EMPIRICAL PUBLICATIONS*

CRIMINAL LAW

PROPERTY CRIME AS AN ECONOMIC PHENOMENON. David Lawrence Sjoquist. College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn., December 1970. Pp. 131. The objective of the study was to statistically estimate the efficiency of law enforcement in reducing the number of major crimes against property. Using cross-sectional data for the United States, statistical estimates of the parameters of an economic model of criminal behavior were ascertained. The study was based on the hypothesis that the criminal is a rational being, and the model was based on a combination of a production function for law enforcement activities and a supply function for the crimes against property. The author considered the possibility that crimes, such as robbery, larceny, burglary, and auto theft, may be explainable, at least in part, by economic theory. The hypothesis tested was whether, under some conditions, criminals can be treated as rational economic beings, assumed to behave in the same economic manner as any other individual making an economic decision under risk. The approach utilized followed the analysis of behavior under risk. *Order Number PB-203 144. \$3.00.*

RESPONSES TO THE POLICE UNIFORM: A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF THE CIVILIAN BLAZER IN POLICE WORK. Ronald E. Wiley and C. D. Cochran. Stetson Univ., Deland, Fla., 1971. Pp. 137. The primary objective of the study was to determine the relationship between the physical appearance of police officers and the emotional responses of persons coming in contact with the officers. The idea was to conduct laboratory experiments to investigate whether the type of clothing worn by police officers has any measurable variations on the perceptions and attitudes of citizens. The major finding in the study concludes that it is advisable for officers to use a uniform that is designed flexibly in order to convey the civilian impression under certain circumstances and the more traditional police-type impression under other circumstances. *Order Number PB-203 547. \$3.00.*

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EDUCATION

THE NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE PUBLIC PURSE: A FINANCIAL STUDY OF ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN RHODE ISLAND. Herbert J. Kiesling. RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Cal., December 1970. Pp. 26. The paper examines the causes of economic difficulties in Roman Catholic schools. Topics discussed include the financial condition of the schools, analysis of financial problems, considerations concerning demand, and determination of public policy with respect to parochial school subsidies. *Order Number AD-731 249. \$3.00.*

COST-EFFECTIVENESS AS AN AID TO MAKING DECISIONS IN EDUCATION. Polly Carpenter. RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Cal., December 1970. Pp. 9. The purpose of the paper is to argue for cost-effectiveness analysis as an aid to decisionmaking but not as a substitute for it. An attempt is made to demonstrate that it is possible to present information about educational programs that is far more useful to decisionmakers than the oversimplified and often dangerous approaches now in use. *Order Number AD-731 277. \$3.00.*

ENVIRONMENT

BEHAVIOURAL AWAKENING IN RESPONSE TO INDOOR SONIC BOOMS. P.A. Morgan and C.G. Rice. Southampton Univ., Inst. of Sound and Vibration Research, England, December 1970. Pp. 40. A behavioral awakening study involving subjection tests of eight persons (mean age 22.9 years) who were each variously exposed to double event impulse noise simulations of a sonic boom over a period of seven consecutive nights is reported on. *Order Number N71-32865. \$3.00.*

COORDINATION OF INDUSTRIAL AIR AND WATER QUALITY PROGRAMS AS AN EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT POLICY. Dennis P. Tihansky. RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Cal., January 1971. Pp. 6. The paper recommends the coordination of air and water quality management programs in industry as an effective approach for the minimization of abatement expenditures as well as schedule delays in meeting pollution control regulations. Complementarity of waste treatment projects is evaluated in terms of both regional (out-of-plant) and intrafirm advantages. *Order Number AD-731 261. \$3.00.*

AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF ORGANIZATIONS OF WATER USERS. Charles W. Meyer. Iowa State Water Resources Research Inst., Ames, Iowa, August 1971. Pp. 29. The investigation began with the generally accepted hypothesis that uncoordinated action by individual water users will result in an inefficient use of water

resources, including water quality. The concepts of a private good, public good, joint supply of private and public goods, public "bads" such as pollution (provided in conjunction with the production or consumption of a private or public good), and ownership externally are introduced and employed to demonstrate the various ways in which the market fails as an allocative mechanism for water resources. Because of the public-good nature of water quality, no organizational structure can be expected to overcome completely the misallocation that results from market failure. Internalization under a single decision unit will still result in arbitrary decisions on matters affecting both allocation and distribution of costs. *Order Number PB-203 347. \$3.00.*

ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATION OF REMOTE SENSING METHODS TO COASTAL ZONE LAND USE AND MARINE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. THE POTENTIAL OF REMOTE SENSING AS A DATA BASE FOR STATE AGENCIES: THE VIRGINIA MODEL. H.G. Goodell and W. Reed. Virginia Univ., Dept. of Environmental Sciences, Charlottesville, Va., March 1971. Pp. 134. A study of the structure of the governmental hierarchy of Virginia as it is organized to carry out its responsibilities is reported. The investigation includes the data used in the function of each agency, the method of its collection and dissemination, and the rationale for its use in decisionmaking. It also includes the potential impact of remote sensing as an alternative or supplemental data base in the function of these agencies and an evaluation of required imagery and resolution and sensory frequency. *Order Number N71-33693. \$3.00.*

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS IN WATER LAW. Frank J. Trelease. National Water Commission, Arlington, Va., September 1971. Pp. 357. The paper describes the sources of conflict between the federal government and the states (and citizens claiming rights under state law); it presents a number of recommendations for resolving the conflicts. Specifically, the paper deals with reserved rights, the navigation servitude, sovereign immunity, and eminent domain procedures. A National Water Rights Procedures Act dealing with those subjects is proposed. *Order Number PB-203 600. \$6.00.*

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF MAN'S EFFECT UPON ENVIRONMENT. Roger Revelle. National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., January 1970. Pp. 29. The summary on Environmental Aspects of Foreign Assistance Programs by the Agency for International Development (AID) presents conclusions on the following topics: Which aspects of AID international assistance have the

possibility of creating problems of environmental degradation; Which of the problem areas should receive priority attention; How may AID strengthen the capabilities of the United States and the developing countries in dealing with environmental problems. A list of fourteen major areas in which man is having seriously deleterious effects upon his environment is attached. *Order Number PB-203 379. \$3.00.*

SONIC BOOM ANALOGUES FOR INVESTIGATING INDOOR WAVES AND STRUCTURAL RESPONSE. Sui Lin. Toronto Univ., Ontario Inst. for Aerospace Studies, Toronto, Ont., Can., November 1970. Pp. 47. Experimental results indicate the maximum amplitude of the indoor pressure wave induced by a sonic boom for the case of a partly open window is larger than the maximum amplitude of the incident sonic boom. In such a case, the two undesirable effects of the sonic boom are the annoyance it causes people and the effect it has upon structural members. The effects of the window size, room dimension, the dimensions and the properties of structural members, and the shape of the sonic boom, which influence the indoor acoustical pressure and the structural dynamic response, are investigated by using an electrical analog. The method of design for the electrical analog is described. The agreement between the results from the electrical analog and those of Vaidya shows that the electrical analog is a suitable device for investigating the sonic boom problem. *Order Number N71-33964. \$3.00.*

URBAN GROWTH, NEW CITIES, AND THE POPULATION PROBLEM. Peter A. Morrison. RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Cal., December 1970. Pp. 37. Construing the "population problem" exclusively as a crisis of numbers neglects several related issues of greater urgency. These include the social and environmental effects of maldistribution, the disparity between the individual and collective social consequences of geographic mobility, and the terms on which the pressure of numbers eventually will be confronted. A new cities program has been proposed as part of a national strategy to ameliorate an adverse distribution of existing population and absorb a portion of its projected future increase. The paper highlights the principal dimensions of maldistribution and the dynamics of population movements. The rationale for new cities is then discussed in relation to the above objectives, and the feasibility of using new cities to shape population distribution is examined in light of existing research findings. *Order Number AD-731 270. \$3.00.*

POVERTY LAW

INITIAL HOUSING ELEMENT AND OPERATION BREAKTHROUGH PLAN. South Carolina State Planning and Grants Div., Columbia, S.C., June 1971. Pp. 60. The initial housing element describes general housing conditions, site problems, obstacles, and sets forth possible solutions. The operation breakthrough plan analyzes the potential market for factory-built housing in the Santee-Wateree Region. It identifies sponsors and builders of lowcost housing, discusses constraints to such housing, and analyzes sites for such housing. *Order Number PB-203 461. \$3.00.*

LEGISLATIVE APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY: A HANDBOOK OF MODEL STATE STATUTES. William J. Pierce. National Council of Senior Citizens, Inc., Washington, D.C., March 1971. Pp. 223. The report contains suggested state and local legislation designed to ameliorate problems of particular concern to the elderly. *Order Number PB-203 165. \$3.00.*

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND THE DISADVANTAGED. National Civil Service League, Washington, D.C., February 1971. Pp. 107. The program of public employment for the disadvantaged was undertaken with the support of the Department of Labor and the Office of Economic Opportunity for interrelated threefold purpose: to meet the needs of the disadvantaged; to help government recruit needed personnel; and to help change state and local personnel systems in order to meet present day needs. *Order Number PB-203 405. \$3.00.*

URBAN CONSERVATION PROJECT. AN EXPERIMENT IN USING HOUSING RENOVATION IN AN URBAN RENEWAL AREA TO TRAIN UNEMPLOYED YOUTH. Citizen's Committee on Youth, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 1968. Pp. 197. The Urban Conservation Project (U.C.P.) was created to explore how to meet two needs common to most cities: skill training and housing renovation. It provides job training and work experience for un- and underemployed young men in the urban centers, and it provides housing rehabilitation in Concentrated Code Enforcement and Urban Renewal areas. Initial training consisted of a twenty work day orientation, with trainees receiving a stipend of \$25 per week. During orientation, trainees were taught remedial reading, arithmetic, and basic skills in five building trades: cement masonry, plastering, painting, electrical wiring, and carpentry. After orientation the project director, case workers, and the trainee determined the most suitable trade, followed by work assignment. *Order Number PB-203 428. \$3.00.*

PSYCHOLOGY

PSYCHOPHYSICAL EVIDENCE FOR LATERAL INHIBITION IN HEARING. T. Houtgast. Institute for Perception RVO-TNO, Soesterberg Netherlands, 1971. Pp. 35. Although there are some indications of the possible role of lateral inhibition in hearing, there has been no clear demonstration of it in psychophysical experiments. Either the phenomenon plays only a minor role, or it has escaped psychophysical verification. Accepting for a moment the second possibility, it is argued that the threshold of a test-tone presented simultaneously with a masker does not reflect clear lateral inhibition effects since the inhibition affects both the test-tone and the masker. Two different methods in which the test-tone and the masker were presented successfully give clear psychophysical evidence of lateral inhibition in hearing. First, the threshold curve of short test-tone bursts (noise with a steep negative or positive gradient at a particular frequency) shows marked edge effects. Secondly, the results of psychophysical measurements on two tone suppression indicate that the nervous activity due to one frequency component may be suppressed by another component. The effect at the edges of the frequency spectrum is comparable with visual Mach bands, and the interaction of two tones is suggestive of the two tone inhibition found in auditory nerve fibers. *Order Number N71-33859. \$3.00.*

REACTION TIME: A BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS. SUPPLEMENT I. WITH INDEX FOR ENTIRE BIOLOGRAPHY. Lawrence E. Symington. Human Engineering Labs, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., July 1971. Pp. 122. The bibliography is an extension of Kamlet, A.S. and Boisvert, L.J. REACTION TIME: A BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS. It is a compilation of 351 abstracted references dealing with reaction time in selected human information-processing tasks through December 1970. The references are arranged in alphabetical order by author. An alphabetic index of pertinent parameters of investigation for the 891 references of both this extension and the original bibliography is also provided. *Order Number AD-731 471. \$3.00.*

SOME DETERMINANTS OF ERROR RESPONSES IN THE AURAL IDENTIFICATION OF WORDS. John W. Black. Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio, August 1971. Pp. 9. E.W. Scripture proposed that errors in aural identification come with associations, ones of phonetic similarity and ones of meaning. An object of this study was to investigate the relative potency of these factors. Two sets of hypotheses were tested. First, errors in word perception are not identified with either associations of sound or semantics. Second,

there is no relationship between the intelligibility of a word and the relative similarity-dissimilarity of the word and listeners' error-responses to the word. Additionally, a test was made of the extent to which the different intervals of a 9-point equal-appearing intervals scale is utilized in making judgments pertinent to the foregoing hypotheses. The results demonstrated that acoustic association is somewhat present in the errors that occur in speech perception. Scripture's further attribution of these errors to semantic association was also borne out to the extent that errors in aural perception of speech may have roots and derivations in common with the stimulus words. Thus, both portions of the hypothesis that prompted the study were rejected. Likewise, the hypothesis that there is no relationship between the intelligibility of a word and the similarity in sound between it and the error responses that are made to it was rejected. *Order Number AD-731 411. \$3.00.*

