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ABSTRACTS OF LEGAL AND EMPIRICAL PUBLICATIONS*

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

COMPUTER AIDING IN THE HUMAN IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINAL SUSPECTS. Melvin H. Rudov, Albert Zavala, and Ernest S. Okonski. Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y. September 1968. Pp. 146. A survey was made of current personal appearance systems of some of the major law enforcement agencies. These data were used to define the requirements for an automated personal appearance system. Using these data, a design of a APPAD (Automatic Processing of Personal Appearance Data) System was developed; this design included the system's file content and its hardware and software components. Several considerations of the use of an APPAD were discussed including civil rights, control of access to files, and file purging. A plan for implementing the APPAD was presented. *Order Number PB-202 031. \$3.00.*

COURT REPORTING PRACTICES. Robert G. Dorsey. Army Combat Developments Command, Judge Advocate Agency, Charlottesville, Va. September 1970. Pp. 167. The study analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of various methods of producing complete, verbatim records of trial by courts-martial in the Army in the field, 1970-75. It concludes that the machine shorthand (stenotype) method, employing warrant officer court reporters, is faster and more reliable and can be operated with fewer personnel and less equipment, and at somewhat lower cost than the closed-microphone electronic recording (steno-mask) system as presently authorized, and is comparable in cost to the present system when adjusted to provide more realistic personnel and equipment authorizations. Personnel and equipment requirements and costs can be reduced still further by creating a corps of highly qualified stenotype reporters assigned to the U.S. Army Judiciary. *Order Number AD-728 127. \$3.00.*

PERSONAL APPEARANCE IDENTIFICATION: PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF HUMAN IDENTIFICATION AND RECOGNITION PROCESSES. Albert Zavala.

* These abstracts are reprinted from GOVERNMENT REPORTS ANNOUNCEMENTS and UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REPORTS. Unless otherwise indicated, the studies abstracted may be obtained in their entirety by ordering from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Payment must be enclosed with the order, and orders must include the "order number" given after each abstract.

Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y. January 1970. Pp. 456. A compilation was made of human characteristics important for identifying criminal suspects. Based upon this survey, several experimental studies were conducted to obtain further data. These experiments included the following; a study of exposure time upon witness accuracy; a comparison of front, profile, and portrait views; the contribution of color to mug shot identification; an analysis of the features used by people in identifying white males, black males, white females, and black females; a comparison of spoken speech with sound spectrograms; the contribution of dynamic imagery to identification; and the effect of distraction upon witnesses. The results of these experiments are summarized and recommendations are made for improving personal appearance identification by law enforcement agencies. *Order Number PB-202 032. \$6.00.*

PERSONALITY AND REACTIVITY TO ALCOHOL. Jack A. Klapper, Michael A. McColloch, and F.R. Sidell. Edgewood Arsenal, Md. July 1971. Pp. 13. Case records of 33 U.S. Army volunteers who received varying doses of ethyl alcohol (0.6 to 1.6 gm/kg) are reviewed. Significant relationships are reported between performance on a cognitive task and personality as measured by the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and the Army General Intelligence Test. The personality characteristics of the subjects who were relatively resistant to the cognitive decrement produced by the lower doses of alcohol were similar to those reported for chronic alcoholics. At higher doses, however, sensitive subjects had these same characteristics. *Order Number AD-728 450. \$3.00.*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

THE COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN 1971-76. ALEXANDER, FRANKLIN, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, JOHNSON, MASSAC, PERRY, PULASKI, UNION, AND WILLIAMSON COUNTIES, ILLINOIS. Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission, Carbondale, Ill. 1971. Pp. 133. The plan is a review of the existing structure of criminal justice programs in the ten counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pulaski, Union, and Williamson and a review of the status of these programs in relationship to emerging national, state, and regional changes in the criminal justice system. The plan also projects possible solutions to some of the criminal justice needs within the area. *Order Number PB-201 931. \$3.00.*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES IN THE GREATER EGYPT REGION.

FRANKLIN, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, PERRY AND WILLIAMSON COUNTIES, ILLINOIS. Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission, Carbondale, Ill. 1971. Pp. 46. The report provides an initial analysis of the overall effectiveness of the criminal justice system in the Greater Egypt Region. It includes sections on the police, the prosecution, the courts, probation, corrections, juvenile delinquency and crime prevention. The purpose of the plan is to identify the stage of development of criminal justice services and to indicate the direction of development that will be required over the next several years in order to bring about a stabilization and reduction of crime in the Region. *Order Number PB-201 930. \$3.00.*

EMPLOYMENT

INSTRUMENTALITY THEORY PREDICTIONS OF STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS BUSINESS AND THEIR CHOICE OF BUSINESS AS AN OCCUPATION. Terence R. Mitchell and Barrett W. Knudsen. Washington University, Seattle, Wash. July 1971. Pp. 71. Both choice of and attitude toward business as an occupation were predicted from the components of instrumentality theory. This theory suggests that evaluations and choices are determined by the instrumentality of the object or choice leading to certain outcomes weighted by the evaluations of the outcomes. The results supported this hypothesis. There was also a strong indication that the reasons for not choosing business were more related to the instrumentality component of the theory than to the evaluation component. Choice of other occupations is limited to attaining valued goals rather than to differences in the evaluation of goals. *Order Number AD-729 241. \$3.00.*

MANPOWER RESEARCH IN THE 1970's. Neil A. Palomba and Edward B. Jakubauskas. Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. 1971. Pp. 244. The Industrial Relations Center's fourth annual Summer Manpower Research Institute was held at Ames, Iowa, from June 8-12, 1970. Government and university researchers there explored the nature of, and need for, manpower research in the 1970's, and the development and purpose of manpower research centers. Specific topics included: (1) BLS research programs; (2) research as a force of change among the urban poor; (3) longitudinal studies of labor market behavior; (4) the evolution of performance; (5) the role of the university as a resource in promoting community and economic development; (6) cross-cultural research in management studies; and (7) the emerging need for interagency coordination and development personnel in the manpower field. *Order Number PB-202 352. \$3.00.*

A STUDY OF NEGRO MALE HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS WHO ARE NOT REACHED BY FEDERAL WORK-TRAINING PROGRAMS. Regis H. Walther. George Washington University, Washington, D.C. September 1970. Pp. 304. A study investigated the characteristics of Negro male high school dropouts that might inhibit their participation in Federal work-training programs. Interviews were conducted with 300 Negro male youths in Baltimore and St. Louis, dropouts during the 1966-67 academic year who were believed not to have availed themselves of Federal work-training programs. Failure to participate in MDTA and other training programs was traced primarily to the fact that less than one-third had ever heard of these programs. Those who knew about them indicated they did not want what the programs offered. The researchers recommended greater use of media announcements and better counseling for Negro youth through the schools and the employment service. They also suggested changes in training programs to put more stress on career opportunities than on simply "a job" and orientation to the world of work. *Order Number PB-202 110. \$6.00.*

THE SUPPLY OF LABOR AND THE INCENTIVE EFFECTS OF INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS. Samuel Arthur Rea, Jr. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. August 1971. Pp. 281. The theory of labor supply is analyzed with special attention to the relation between labor supply and unemployment. Techniques for stimulating the effects of transfer programs are developed. The literature on the supply of hours and the effects of income taxes, Social Security, and public assistance is reviewed. Supply functions for those age 25 and over are estimated, and the supply response to 11 alternative negative income tax plans is simulated. A \$2,400 guarantee for a family of four with a 50 percent tax rate is estimated to reduce hours supplied by the recipients by 12 percent and decrease the number in the labor force by 21 percent. The social security retirement test is found to have no effect on hours supplied. *Order Number PB-202 351. \$3.00.*

THE UNIVERSITY AND MANPOWER EDUCATIONAL SERVICES: AN EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT. J. Earl Williams. Houston University, Houston, Tex. July 1971. Pp. 105. The goal of the Manpower Educational Services Project at the University of Houston was, in the short run, to explore using a university's capability and position in the community to contribute to the understanding and functioning of manpower programs in its geographic area. In the long run, it was hoped that a permanent

center could be established with state and local support and financing. This program included a small college manpower lecture series, a Houston employer program, a series of manpower conferences, and a staff development program for manpower related agencies. Out of this project a permanent center, the Center for Human Resources, has evolved. This Center offers technical assistance, training and orientation, information services, and research to the community and a college curriculum in manpower which was available in the fall of 1971. The results of this showed that it is possible to take a relatively small contract which calls for services necessary to the development of a manpower related center and, given time, achieve the more important long-run objective, the development of a major manpower resource in the form of a manpower related center on a university campus. *Order Number PB-202 116. \$3.00.*

WORK AND NON-WORK: INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVES. Robert Dubin. California University at Irvine. July 1971. Pp. 39. A distinction is drawn between two models of social institutions, contrasting their characteristics and pointing out the implications of each model for an understanding of work and the production institution. It is concluded that the "multiequal" model of social institutions provides a more adequate picture of industrial societies. The analytical grounds for developing the "multiequal" model are set forth as well as the implications for work that may be drawn from this model. Predictions are made regarding the relations between institutions and work in the future. *Order Number AD-728 783. \$3.00.*

ENVIRONMENT

CHANGING ATTITUDES TOWARD WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT. John H. Peterson, Jr. and Peggy J. Ross. Mississippi State University, State College. 1971. Pp. 60. A study was made of changes in the attitudes of local landowners toward watershed development which took place during a 6-year period in which a small watershed development project was underway in their area. Attitude change was measured in terms of changes of percent of landowners expressing favorable or unfavorable attitudes. The findings suggest that implementation of a watershed project is important in the attitudes toward water resource development. The findings suggest that just as favorable attitudes facilitate water resource development, water resource development can contribute to the formation of favorable attitudes. *Order Number PB-202 209. \$3.00.*

DECISION PROCESSES IN WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT. Research

and Development Laboratory. Engineering Science, Inc., Oakland, Cal. April 1971. Pp. 155. Various techniques of social system research were combined with simulation modeling of water quality decisionmaking in the State of California. Focus of the study was on the description of the informal interactions which govern decisionmaking, particularly in regards to regional-state interaction. Time-based behavior, and feedbacks between the social and technical sector, are taken as important parameters governing overall system behavior. The conflict between long-term and short-term objectives is examined. A behavioral exercise, involving role-playing techniques conducted with members of the California regional water quality control boards, is described in detail. Conclusions are drawn relating to long-term environmental management, and with respect to the nature and ethics of conducting social system research in environmental management. A model environmental management system, incorporating an institutionalization of the adversary process, is presented. *Order Number PB-202 406. \$3.00.*

SOME LEGAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF GROUND WATER POLLUTION. D. Barlowe Burke, Jr., Arthur D. Jeffreys, and Irving A. Spaulding. Rhode Island University, Kingston, R. I. 1971. Pp. 23. The purpose was to ascertain the legal theories under which pollution of groundwater is policed in Rhode Island. The author suggests legal theory to preserve the quality of the state's groundwater resources. Studies in the field and state records are discussed. To improve this situation, direction is suggested toward a notion of water law that balances many possible uses for the water supply and recognizes the existence of hydro-ecology in a watershed. *Order Number PB-202 420. \$3.00.*

A STUDY OF THE MAGNITUDE OF TRANSPORTATION NOISE GENERATION AND POTENTIAL ABATEMENT. VOLUME VII. ABATEMENT RESPONSIBILITY. Eastern Operations Division, Serendipity, Inc., Arlington, Va. November 1970. Pp. 84. The effectiveness of transportation noise abatement may depend upon the creation and enforcement of appropriate legislation. Existing regulations and enforcement experience have been analyzed for air and surface transportation at the federal, state, and local level. The influence of the public and industrial self-regulation have also been investigated. The report addresses the allocation of responsibility and the need for transportation noise abatement standards. While the effectiveness of some forms of transportation noise abatement are constrained by the limits of techno-

logical feasibility, the implementation and enforcement of any noise abatement action is dependent upon the existence of the necessary authority and responsibility. Within the context of this discussion, responsibility is addressed primarily in the regulatory sense. *Order Number PB-201 831. \$3.00.*

A STUDY OF SENSITIVITY TO NOISE. R. W. Becker, F. Poza, and K. D. Kryter. Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Cal. June 1971. Pp. 65. In the study, 140 subjects were exposed to simulated sonic booms and recorded residential noises in one, two, or three 2-hour sessions over a period of 6 months. Electrophysiological measures of heart rate and electromyographic responses to the stimuli were analyzed. Biographical, demographical, and personality inventories were also obtained for each of the subjects. The purpose of this research was to: determine whether there are different degrees of psychological and physiological sensitivity to noise in a large group of people; to determine whether and how such sensitivity varied in time; and to relate such sensitivity to other psychological and personality variables. Significant differences in psychological sensitivity to noise were found in the subject population. These differences remained stable for the duration of the experiment and were also found to be related to the attitudinal and belief structures of the individuals. Definite physiological responses to the simulated sonic booms were observed. However, the physiological indices used in this research did not show individual differences in physiological sensitivity to noise. These results do not preclude the possibility that more elaborate and extensive psychophysiological measurement might demonstrate varying physiological sensitivity to noise. *Order Number AD-728 332. \$3.00.*

UNITED STATES COAL RESOURCES AND PRODUCTION. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C. June 1971. Pp. 51. Data are compiled in this report on the total remaining coal resource of the United States, the production of coal in 1970 by mining method, sulfur content, ash content, and BTU value. Production of all coal has been projected to 1976. Projections have also been made in three sulfur categories: less than 1.0 percent, 1.0 to 2.0 percent, and 2.1 percent or more sulfur. The total remaining coal resource of the United States, as of December 31, 1970, is estimated at 1,576 billion tons, consisting of 693 billion tons of bituminous coal, 420 billion tons of subbituminous coal, 447 billion tons of lignite, and 16 billion tons of anthracite. *Order Number PB-202 167. \$3.00.*

