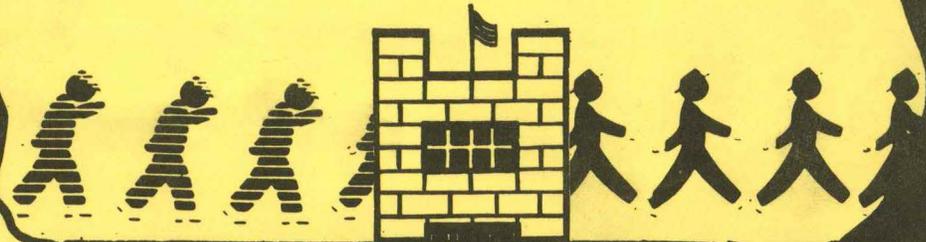


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CRIME CONTROL



PREPARED FOR:

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and
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THE SATURATION POINT IN CRIME

Whether statisticians, penologists, lawyers, judges, chiefs of police or those in high place in and out of the temple of bureaucracy agree or not, there is a belief abroad in the country that crime has been and is on the increase in the nation.

A. Lincoln once said that what people think is so, is more important than what actually is so. If facts agree with what people think, then plans and programs may be carried out without much difficulty. If, however, facts do not agree with the thinking of the people, it is too bad for the facts.

From the days of the Great Depression of the 1930s to date, the people have been listening to many voices for a solution to mounting criminality. For a time there were the slum clearance and better housing advocates. Then came the psychological clinicians extracting and measuring the I.Q. scores. Close behind these followed the psychiatrists who attempted to piece together the "fractured chunks" of personality they found in their clients on the couches in their offices. With all the current welfare programs, mental health projects and anti-poverty systems, there has been no abatement in crime. In the 1950s and the 1960s it appears that the Golden Age of Crime has arrived. Currently, state and federal governments are building multi-million dollar prisons that almost out-do the Hanging Gardens of Babylon with the hope that better institutional treatment may solve the crime problem. Los Angeles County in California has just completed a \$5,177,000 jail to house 800 women felons. The same county has opened a central jail for 3,323 men at a cost of

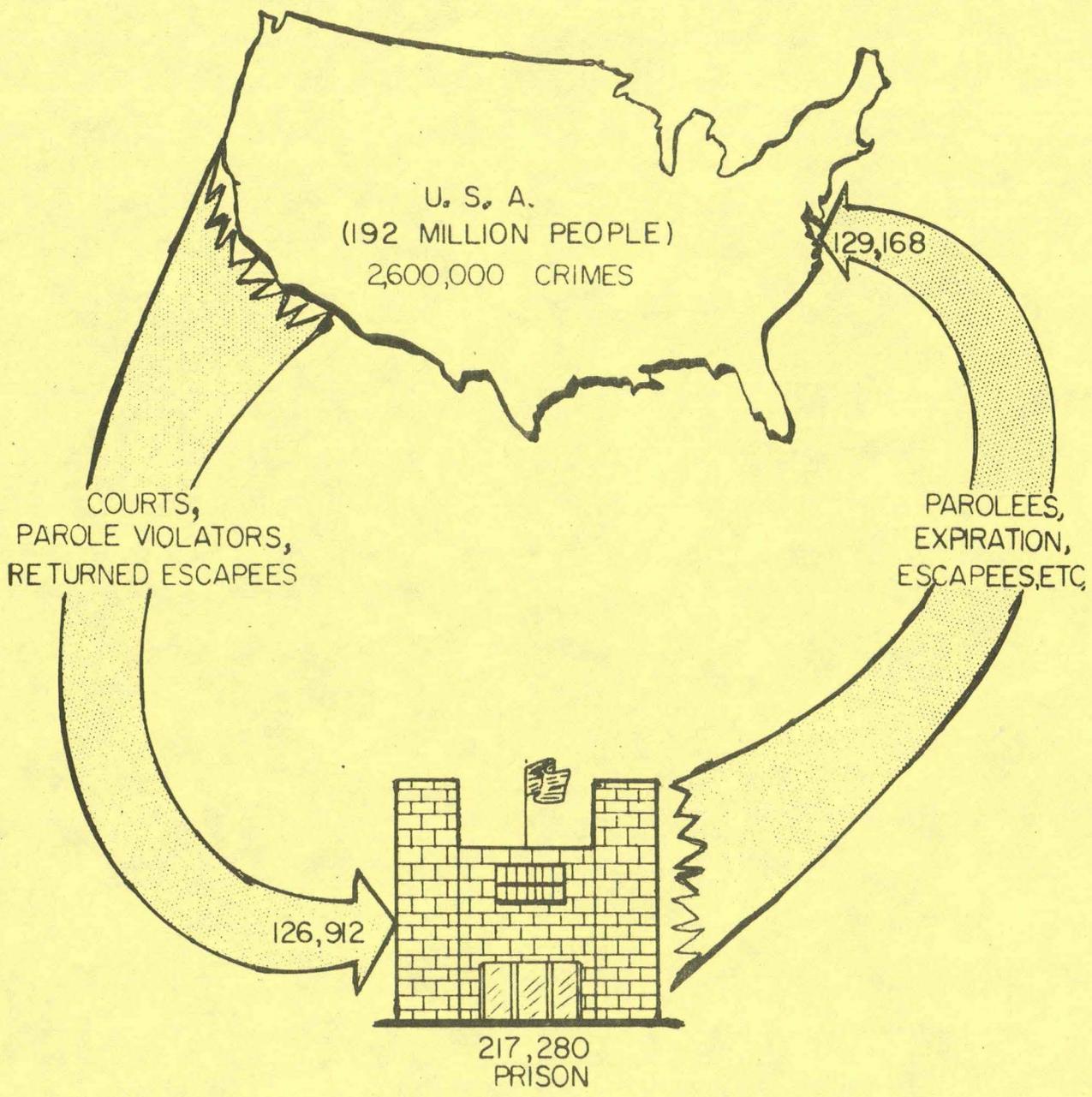
\$13,625,000 which is the world's largest jail. The new Florida State Prison at Raiford has just been completed at a cost of \$7,594,455 for 3,381 inmates. The Lebanon Correctional Institution in Warren County, Ohio, is one of six institutions in the state to house more than 10,000 felons costing about \$12 million.

With all these plans and programs, the many-headed Hydra of crime still appears in the subways, haunts the hallways of high-riser apartment houses and stalks the streets after dusk, not to mention the public parks.

THE CURRENT PICTURE

The public is patient and long-suffering but there does come a saturation point in criminality as well as in other things. Facts are known but facts alone do not move a people, if they are to be moved. Is it enough to know that 192 million people are responsible for 2,600,000 crimes in 1964 which was 13 percent more than the previous year? Out of all crimes known to the police in the nation only 25 percent were cleared by an arrest. Without becoming too involved in details, the reader may look at the meager facts shown in the Flow Chart. In 1963, 126,912 men and women entered the respective prisons in the country. This number is less than one-fifth of all the felons appearing in the criminal courts in the nation. From where did these felons come? Of the total 126,912 offenders, 87,824 came directly from the criminal courts and 18,909 entered as parole violators. The remaining 20,179 were returned "escapees" and others ordered into custody by courts. In passing

THE CIRCULAR ROUTE, 1963



it should be noted that about half of the 18,909 parole violators broke their parole within less than nine months after release on parole. These 126,912 men and women constitute the "human crop" of felons produced by the 192 million people in the nation. By the end of the year in 1963, the federal and state prisons in the nation contained 217,280 felons. This number does not include the thousand detained in the 3,000 county jails and certain of the county workhouses in the states.

THE CRIME PICTURE IN IOWA

From the national situation let us now turn to the problem of crime in the State of Iowa. Table 1 and Chart 1 show the number of major crimes in Iowa from 1958 to 1964. From 1958 to 1964, the seven serious crimes increased from 11,003 to 17,160 or by 56 percent. For the same years and for the same crimes, the change in the entire nation amounted to 58 percent.

Table 1

MAJOR CRIMES IN IOWA, 1958-64

Actual Number with Percent Change from 1958

(Murder, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny over \$50 and Auto Theft)

Year	Number	Percent of 1958
1958	11,003	0.0
1959	12,063	9.6
1960	13,317	21.0
1961	13,473	22.4
1962	14,805	34.6
1963	15,354	39.5
1964	17,160	56.0

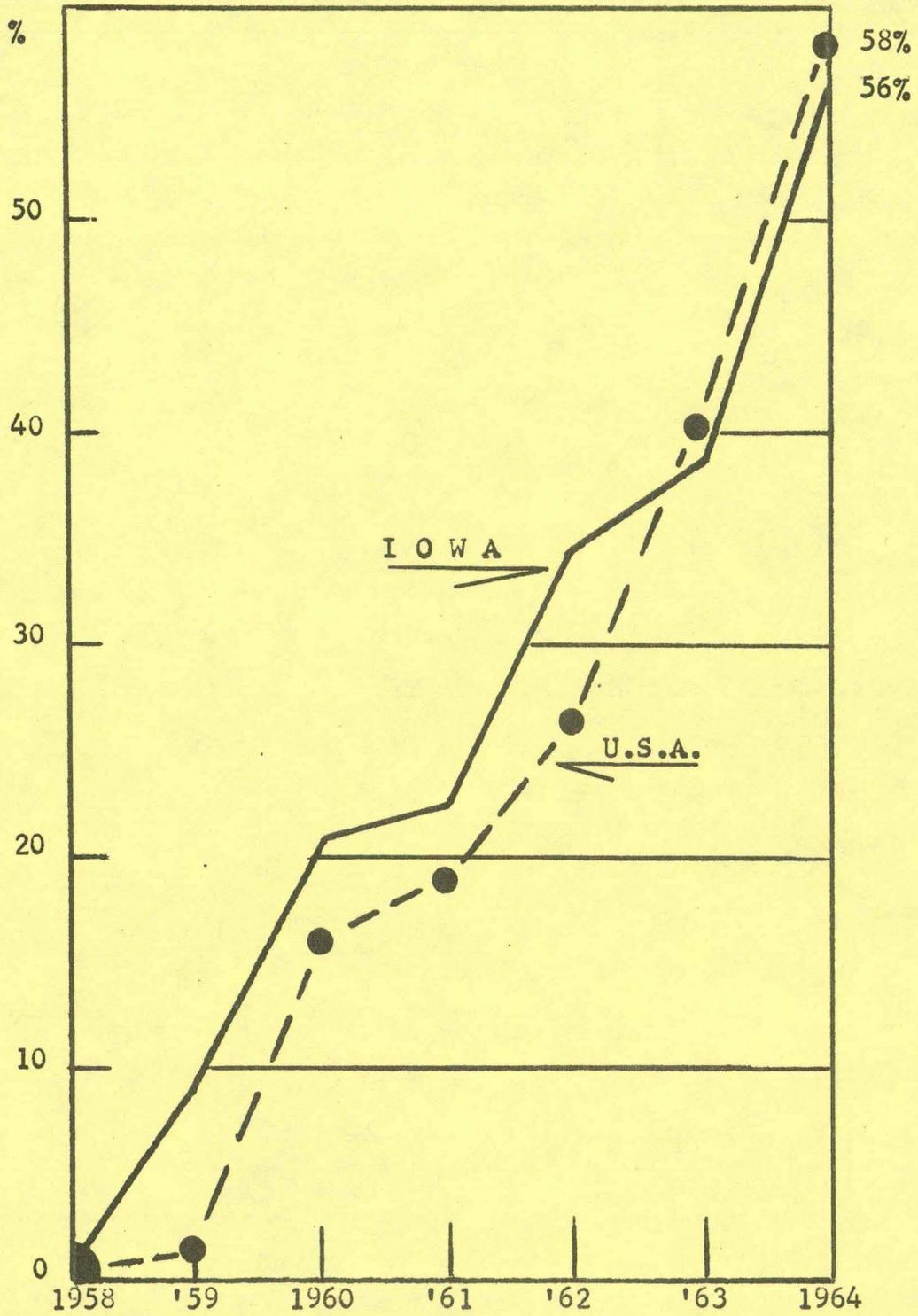
Source: Uniform Crime Reports
for respective years.

Iowa population in 1958	2,733,700
1964	2,775,000
<hr/>	
Increase	1.5 percent

CRIME IN IOWA AND THE UNITED STATES

1958 TO 1964

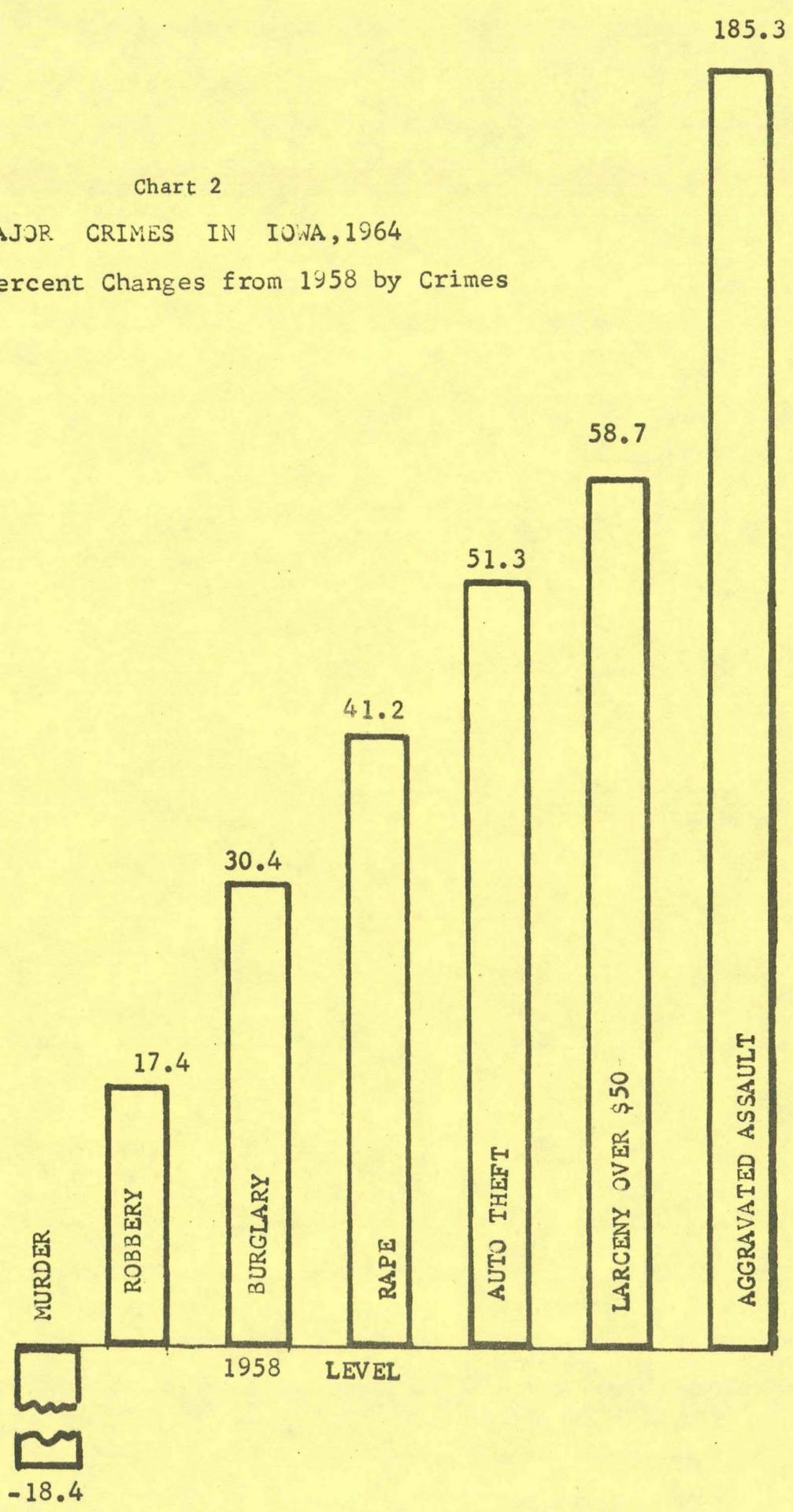
Percentage Change from 1958



CHANGES IN THE TYPES OF CRIMES, 1958 to 1964

Not all types of crimes increased at the same amount. From 1958 to 1964 murders decreased from 43 to 35 or by 18.4 percent. Robberies rose from 264 to 310 or by 17.4 percent. Burglaries advanced from 6,137 to 8,004 or by 30.4 percent. For the same years rape cases increased from 97 to 137 or by 41.2 percent. Auto thefts rose from 1,756 to 2,639 or by 51.3 percent. Larceny cases over \$50 increased from 3,954 to 6,274 or by 58.7 percent. In the same period, aggravated assault cases rose from 184 to 525 or by 185.3 percent.

Chart 2
MAJOR CRIMES IN IOWA, 1964
Percent Changes from 1958 by Crimes



CRIMINAL CASES IN IOWA COURTS, 1956 to 1964

Table 2 and Chart 3 show the number of criminal cases in the district and municipal courts in Iowa from 1956 to 1964. The total number rose from 8,248 in 1956 to 10,764 or by 30 percent in the 8 years. Criminal cases in the district courts advanced from 5,836 to 6,757 or by 16 percent. For the same years cases in the municipal courts rose from 2,412 to 4,007 or by 66 percent.

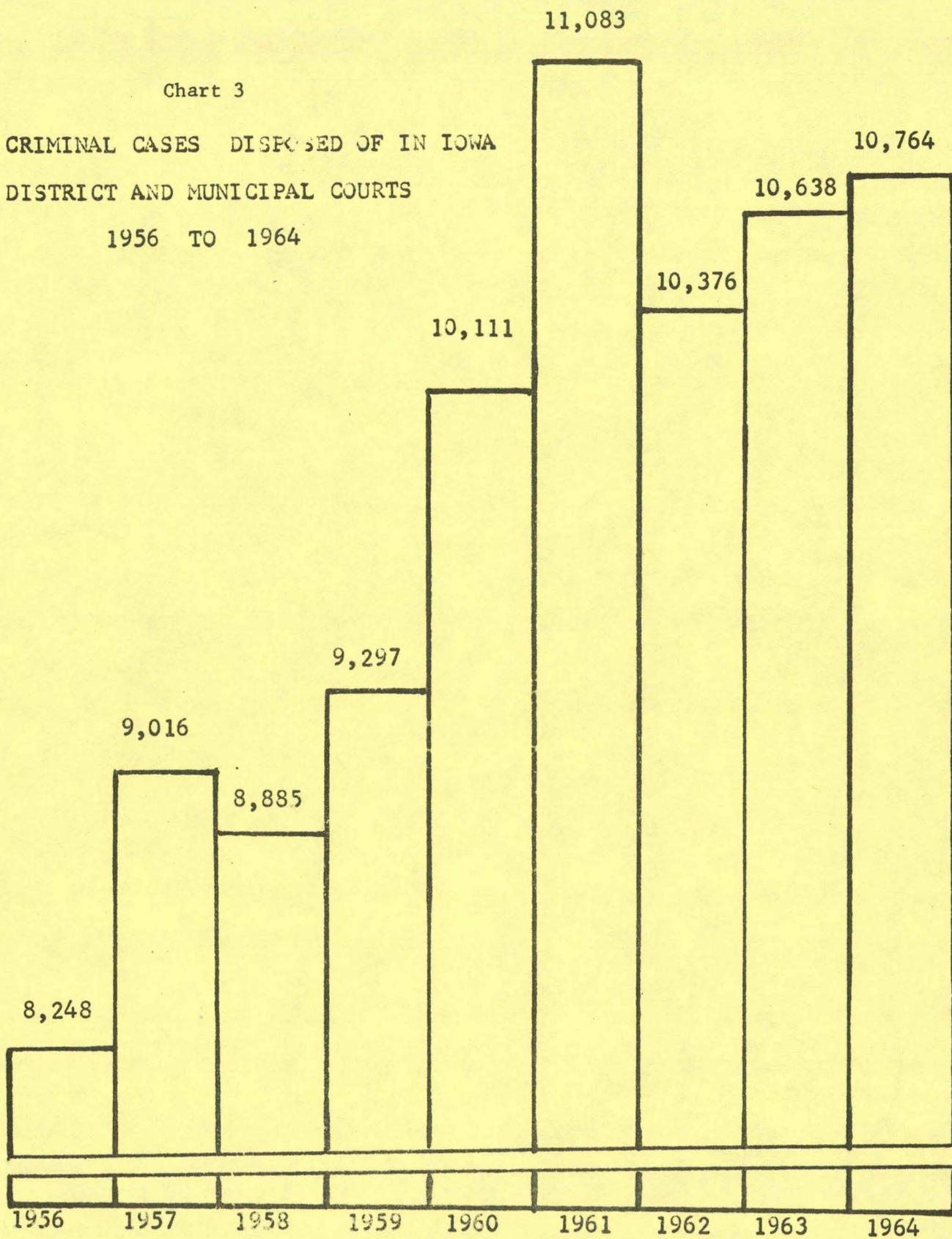
Table 2

CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED OF
IN DISTRICT COURTS AND MUNICIPAL COURTS
IN IOWA, 1956-1964

Year	District	Municipal	Total
1956	5,836	2,412	8,248
1957	6,932	2,084	9,016
1958	6,533	2,352	8,885
1959	6,949	2,348	9,297
1960	7,196	2,915	10,111
1961	7,556	3,527	11,083
1962	7,165	3,211	10,376
1963	6,551	4,087	10,638
1964	6,757	4,007	10,764
Total	61,475	26,943	88,418
(9) Average	6,830	2,994	9,824

Source: Annual Reports Relating to Trial Courts of the State of Iowa, Judicial Department Statistician, Supreme Court of Iowa.

Chart 3
CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED OF IN IOWA
DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS
1956 TO 1964



DELINQUENTS IN IOWA COURTS, 1956 to 1964

Table 3 and Chart 4 show the number of delinquent children in district and municipal courts in Iowa from 1956 to 1964. In the eight years the number of delinquents in both courts rose from 2,642 to 3,891 or by 47 percent. Offenders in district courts increased from 2,217 to 3,191 or by 43 percent. The number in the municipal courts rose from 425 to 700 or by 64 percent in 8 years.

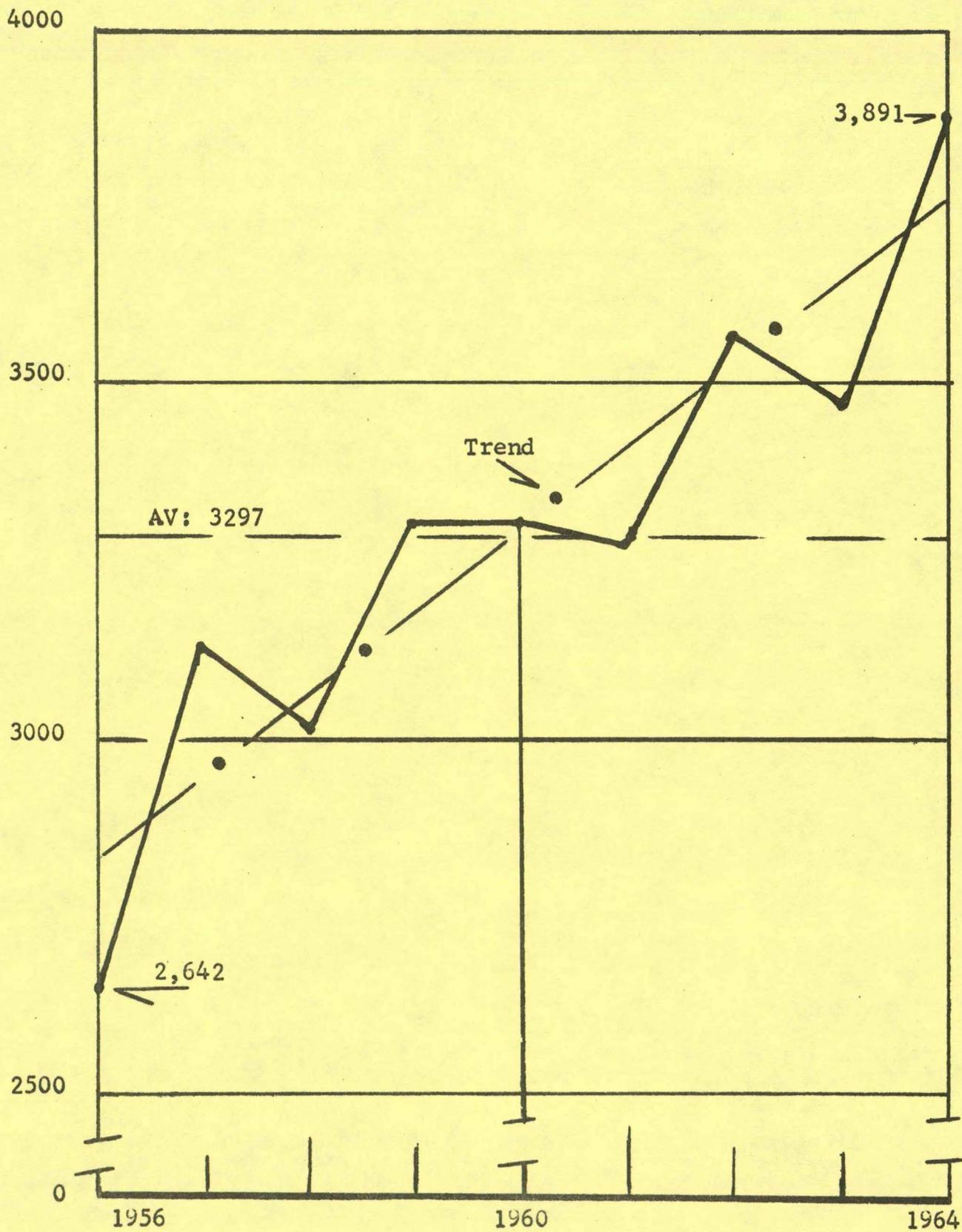
Table 3

 DELINQUENTS IN DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS
 IN IOWA, 1956-64

Year	District Court	Municipal Court	Total
	Children Involved	Children Involved	Children Involved
1956	2,217	425	2,642
1957	2,629	532	3,161
1958	2,579	431	3,010
1959	2,806	501	3,307
1960	2,753	555	3,308
1961	2,687	597	3,284
1962	2,910	661	3,571
1963	2,883	615	3,498
1964	3,191	700	3,891
Total	24,655	5,017	29,672
Average	2,739	557	3,297

Source: Annual Reports, Trial Courts of the State of Iowa, Supreme Court of Iowa.

Chart 4
DELINQUENTS IN IOWA DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL
COURTS, 1956 TO 1964



COMMITMENTS TO FIVE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

IN IOWA, 1956 to 1965

Table 4 and Chart 5 show the number of adults and juveniles committed to the five correctional institutions in Iowa from 1956 to 1965. In the 10 year period, a total of 12,286 offenders have been committed to these institutions or an average of 1,229 a year (about 100 per month). The number increased from 1,083 in 1956 to 1,387 in 1962 and then decreased to 1,240 in 1965. During these years, an average of 826 adults and 403 juveniles have been committed to the respective institutions. The decrease in adult commitments is due in part to the wider use of Bench Paroles in District Courts. Bench parolees under supervision have risen from 80 in 1950 to 542 in 1964.

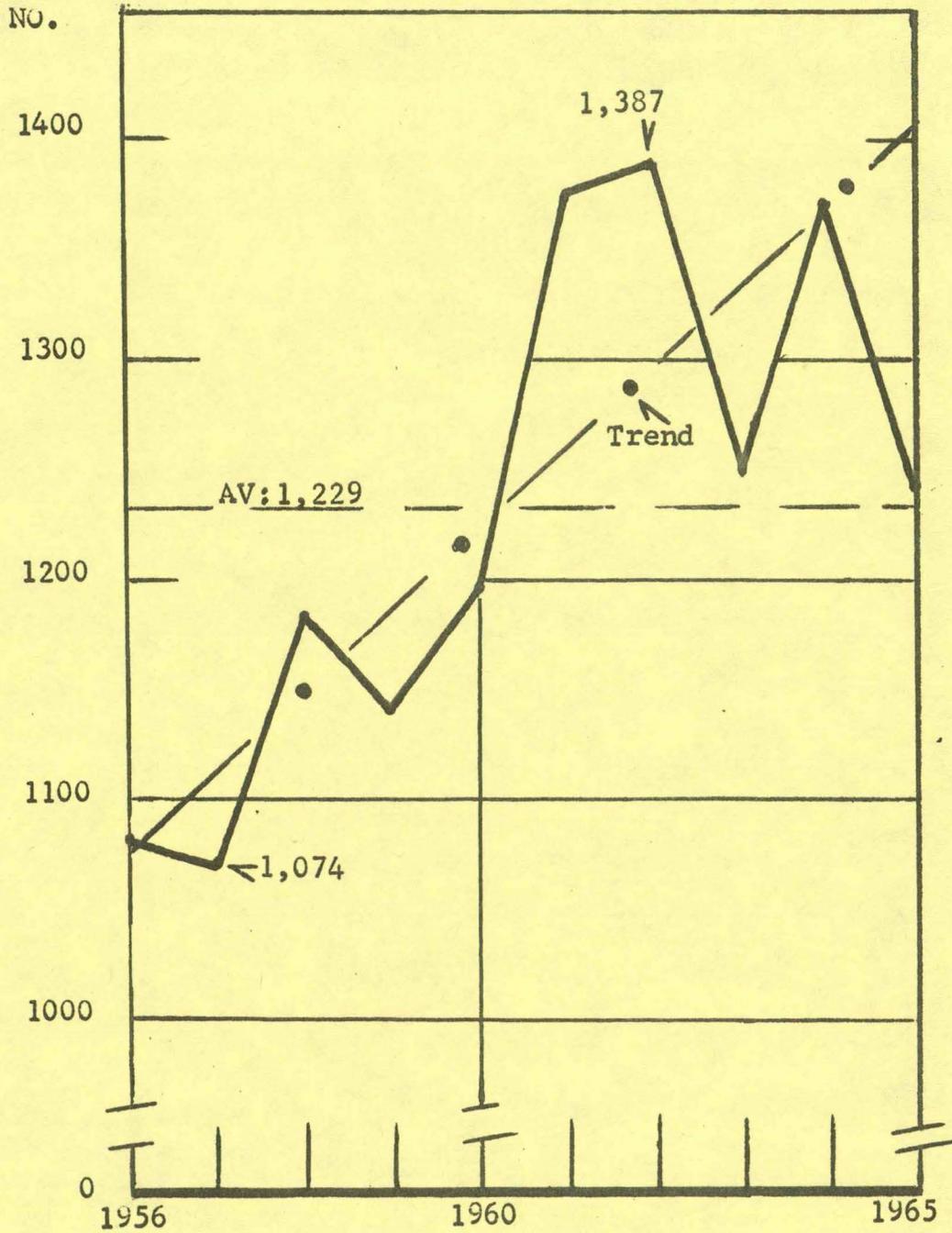
Table 4

COMMITMENTS TO FIVE CORRECTIONAL
INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA, 1956-1965

Year	Adults	Juveniles	Total
1956	737	346	1,083
1957	714	360	1,074
1958	804	377	1,181
1959	799	340	1,139
1960	808	385	1,193
1961	968	404	1,372
1962	995	392	1,387
1963	815	431	1,246
1964	869	502	1,371
1965	753	487	1,240
Total	8,262	4,024	12,286
Average	826	403	1,229

Source: Board of Control Reports
for respective years.

Chart 5
COMMITMENTS TO FIVE IOWA
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 1956 TO 1965



INMATES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
IN IOWA, 1956 to 1964

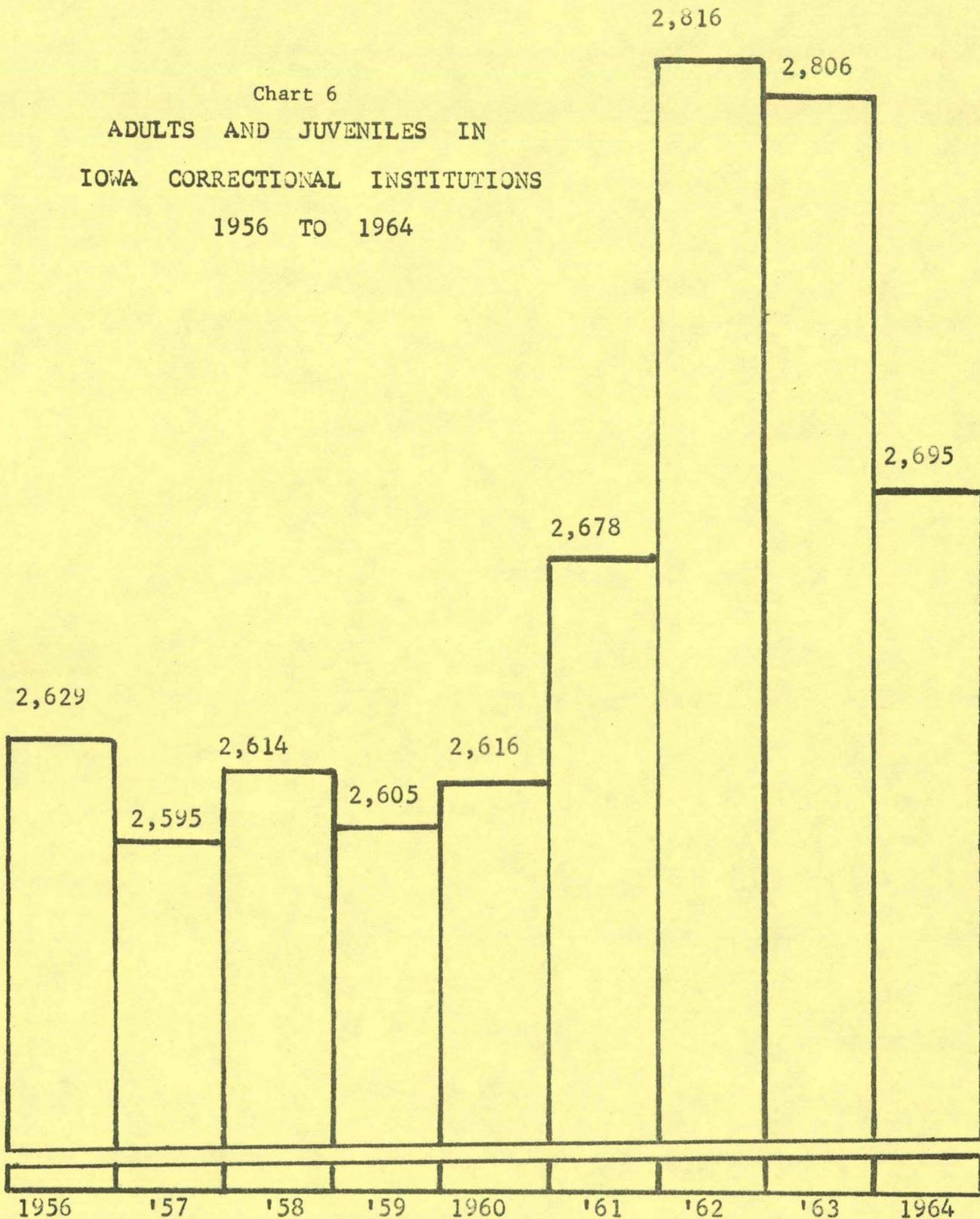
Table 5 and Chart 6 show the number of offenders in the five correctional institutions in Iowa from 1956 to 1964. The total number increased from 2,629 in 1956 to 2,816 in 1963 and then decreased to 2,695 in 1964. On the average there were 2,673 inmates in all institutions with 2,306 in adults prisons and 367 in the training schools. The decrease in the adult prisons has been due in part to the wider use of parole. The decrease in the training schools has been due to the shorter stay in the schools. In 1964, the average time in the schools was 6 months.

Table 5
PRISONERS AND JUVENILES IN FIVE CORRECTIONAL
INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA, 1956-64

Year	Adults	Juveniles	Total
1956	2,229	400	2,629
1957	2,209	386	2,595
1958	2,213	401	2,614
1959	2,231	374	2,605
1960	2,256	360	2,616
1961	2,341	337	2,678
1962	2,506	310	2,816
1963	2,447	359	2,806
1964	2,324	371	2,695
Total	20,756	3,298	24,054
(9) Average	2,306	367	2,673

Source: Iowa Board of Control Reports.

Chart 6
ADULTS AND JUVENILES IN
IOWA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
1956 TO 1964



With these facts before us let us ask the question, has the nation and the State of Iowa arrived at the Saturation Point in crime? How many felons can or will a nation stand before the thinking stops and action begins? President Johnson asked for action when he called attention to the crime problem in the District of Columbia. "Crime will not wait while we pull it up by the roots." The issue before us now is, therefore, the problem of crime control.

THE PROBLEM OF CONTROLS

Basically, the problem of crime control hinges on the control of a population. Or placed in another context, how does society control individuals? Fundamentally, people are controlled in one of three ways: 1) Ethical Compulsion, 2) Force or Power Domination, or 3) by Legal Imperatives. Different societies have used one or another of these methods to varying degrees depending on the country and social conditions.

1. Ethical Compulsion

This is one of the oldest methods which has been used where individuals are bound together by strong ties of place, habits and group solidarity. Some primitive peoples and others bound together by deep religious convictions have used this method. These societies established a built-in method of self-control in such a manner that a person does what he does without external coercion or force. Custom dictates what is right, people know what is right and do what is right without question because each is bound to the group by strong ties of sympathetic relationships and regard for

the welfare of all, much as in a family. In these conditions there is little or no need for the police.

2. Force or Power Domination

This is the method used in the police-state under the authority of a dictator. People have no choice but to conform to standards not of their own making. There are various types of police in large numbers to control the people. Those who do not comply suffer serious consequence of imprisonment, banishment, or death. In face of the rising crime rates in Germany after World War I and in the earlier 1930s, A.Hitler and his Storm Troopers used this method of controlling the people in Germany. In periods of extreme disorder people may accept such programs for a time but not for too long. This type of control in many cases follows after a revolution.

3. Legal Imperatives

This method combines elements of ethical compulsion and the sanctions of the law enforced by a limited police power. Under this system the people through their representatives make their own laws which have grown out of past experiences. In other words, sovereign power rests with the people and not with the dictator. Under the legal imperative system people know the law which they obey without force or threat, except for those few who willingly choose to violate the law.

Each of the above methods of controlling people may operate under given conditions. Where people have a strong ethical bond, ethical compulsion controls individuals. Moral persuasion supports the strong consensus within the group. In ancient India a man

paid his debts not because he feared the police but because his fellow citizens would turn their backs upon him if he did not.

Force or power domination controls a people as long as the dictator can maintain a strong loyal capital or bodyguard equipped with enough weapons to force compliance to his orders. Disobedience of any kind is dealt with quickly without question of what is right or wrong because the Man on Horseback decides what is "right." There have been a number of monarchs, sultans, kings, emperors and dictators who have used this method of controlling the citizenry. Time, however, has a way of disposing of the Man on Horseback because power soon corrupts those who administer the program.

In general, republics or democracies have been controlled by the legal imperative method. In spite of this, these societies must operate on certain basic principles. If or when the people fail to accept the laws or if the laws made by the law-makers do not conform to the basic beliefs of the people, disrespect arises and violations occur. If or when individuals refuse to accept their responsibility for their acts, such individuals soon disregard the rights of others. Furthermore, if the law-makers become too far removed from the people who have elected them, a breach soon arises.

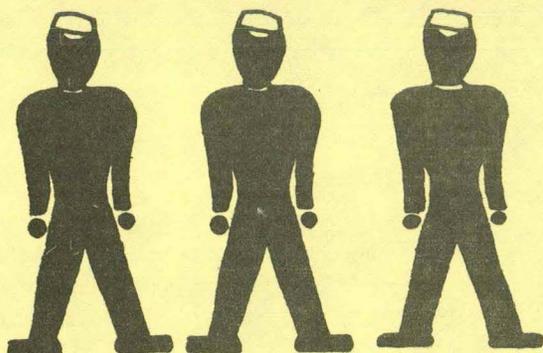
But what do the three above described methods of social control have to do with crime? Much. As long as one or another of the three types of control maintains order and civil obedience, crime remains within normal limits, society prevails. If, however,

civil and criminal disorders go beyond what may be considered as normal or a reasonable amount, then the system of control breaks down and gives way to some other means. When ethical compulsion no longer controls a people and the accepted norms of conduct are no longer followed, the Strong Man on Horseback usually arises in order to "save the country." Likewise if or when the legal imperatives of a democracy or a republic no longer maintain order and security, the people usually look for some other means for control, which is in most cases the dictator. The point in time when crimes increase beyond what the people think is proper is the Saturation Point. It is highly probable that under such conditions citizens may take the "law into their own hands" or organize local Vigilante Committees in an effort to stem the tide of criminality. If this does not occur, those in authority may assume extraordinary powers, declare martial law and force the people into obedience. In general, it can be said that if or when the legal imperatives within a country weaken, the police powers of the government expand. If this is not or cannot be done, civil disorder leads to mob violence.

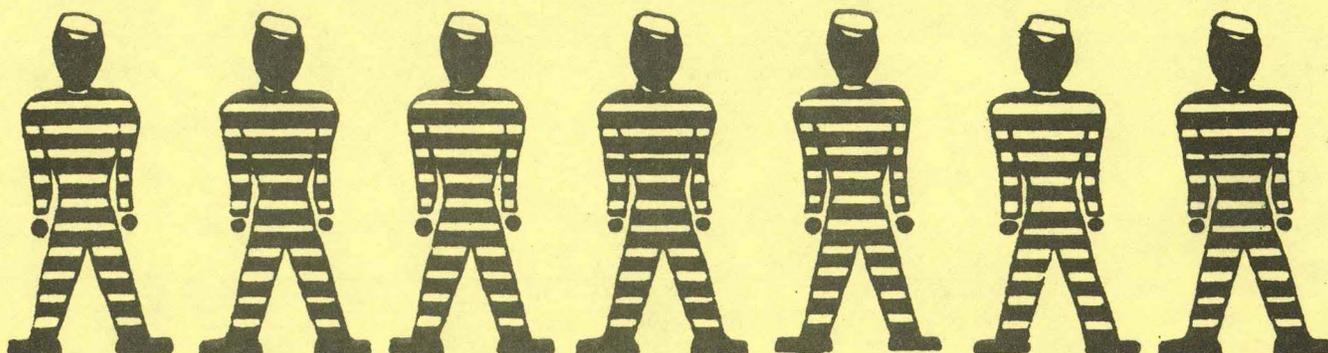
The first duty of government is the preservation of public order. It is the enforcement of law, the law that forbids a man to kill and to destroy property. If the government fails to preserve order and to punish the offender, the government itself may be repudiated.

At what point in time and civic conditions have the American people arrived? Do recent expansions of the police power in the state by use of the national guard and federal government by use of federal marshalls reveal a break-down in society or is this a temporary attempt on the part of the officials to preserve the peace until such time as conditions can once more right themselves? Maybe it is time to ask, how much crime can a nation stand without serious consequences? Has the Saturation Point been reached?

REPEATERS IN IOWA PENITENTIARY



30 PERCENT NO PRIOR RECORD



70 PERCENT PRIOR PRISON RECORD

Of 1,267 prisoners in the Penitentiary at Ft. Madison in 1964:

30 percent or 370 had no prior record,

70 percent or 897 had been in prison before,

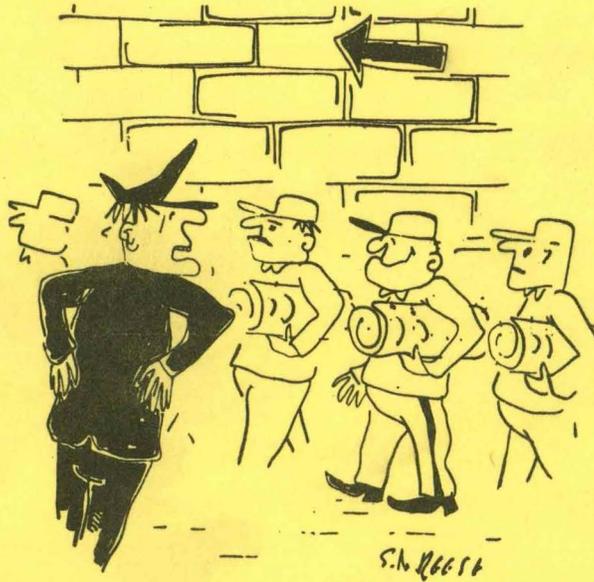
26 percent once,

20 percent twice,

11 percent three times,

6 percent four times and

7 percent five or more times.



ISN'T THIS THE SIXTH TIME WE'VE REHABILITATED
you, Calahan?

From THE JEFFTOWN JOURNAL
Missouri State Penitentiary
By N.S. Reese