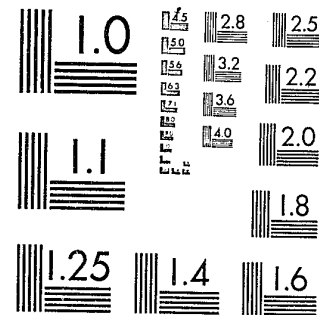


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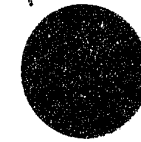
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**Police Corruption:  
A Selected, Annotated Bibliography**

by  
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September 1, 1976

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ANTI-CORRUPTION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

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INTRODUCTION

The problem of police corruption has attracted, at different times, varying degrees of attention from social scientists, administrators and the general public. It is probable that the considerable attention currently being devoted to police corruption in the literature can be attributed to two factors: the apparent failure of many police administrators to control, or even explain, the problem; and revelations in the reports of official commissions and investigative reporting of police corruption.

An important characteristic of the recent literature is the effort which has been made by sociologists to provide a theoretical explanatory framework for discussion of the problem. The creation of this framework represents an important advance in an approach to the study of police corruption and to the explanation of such corruption as a social phenomenon.

This bibliography represents the product of a literature search designed to identify those major works which deal with the subject of police corruption. (Police corruption as defined here includes bribery and other forms of dishonesty for personal gain. Publications dealing with brutality, incompetence and other forms of police misconduct are not included in this bibliography.) Sources covered include monographs and textbooks, journal articles, government documents, theses and dissertations, pamphlets and other non-trade forms of published material. No systematic attempt has been made to include

articles in newspapers or in general-interest periodicals. Only English language sources have been covered and particular emphasis was placed in this search on sources published in the United States.

Annotations to the items cited are intended to indicate the importance of each source to the theory of police corruption and to the body of hard data currently available on this subject.

Adams, T. F. Law Enforcement: An Introduction to the Police Role in the Criminal Justice System. 2nd ed. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1973.

The two chapters on police-community relations, and ethics and professionalism, provide a general discussion of police image, ethics and conduct.

Ahern, James F. Police in Trouble; Our Frightening Crisis in Law Enforcement. New York: Hawthorn, 1972.

An analysis of law enforcement problems brought about by the conflicts inherent in the police role as it is presently defined in American society. Discussion of police corruption is included and focuses on political influence as the major cause of misconduct.

Akers, Ronald L. and Edward Sagarin. Crime Prevention and Social Control. New York: Praeger, 1974.

A typology of police corruption is included in this collection of articles, originally delivered at the Second Inter-American Congress of Criminology.

Alderson, J. C. "The Principles and Practice of the British Police," Alderson, J. C. and Philip John Stead. The Police We Deserve. London: Wolfe, 1973. pp. 39-54.

This study suggests that corrupt practices are not condoned in any way by British police leadership or given peer group support. Corrupt behavior is believed to be exceedingly rare in British police agencies.

American Bar Association. Standards Relating to the Urban Police Function. Chicago, 1973.

The Committee maintains that a greater understanding of the police function in society is necessary if there is to be improvement in the quality of police service. The standards and recommendations present an attempt to deal with the critical problems and needs confronting police departments. Reviews accountability, sanctions, procedures and municipal tort liability.

Andenaes, Johannes. "The General Preventive Effects of Punishment," University of Pennsylvania Law Review 114:949-83 (1965-66).

Includes a brief account of how laxity and corruption in law enforcement are bound to reduce the general preventive effects of criminal law.

Anderson, Ralph E. "Police Integrity: Accent on the Positive," Police Chief 40:38 et seq. (December, 1973).

Noting the direct relationship between police integrity and society's integrity, author focuses attention on a number of areas where the risk of corruption is highest. He goes on to describe several methods useful in limiting corruption.

Angell, John E. "The Democratic Model Needs a Fair Trial: Angell's Response," Criminology 12:379-84 (1975).

Defending his plan for a democratic restructuring of police departments, with increased community control, author notes that large bureaucratic police departments facilitate corruption by protecting offenders with red tape and anonymity.

Arafat, Ibtihaj. Policeman's Image: Public vs. the Police. Paper presented at meetings of the American Society of Criminology, New York, 1974.

A study of the image of the police. Focuses on those aspects which have contributed to a poor image of police officers. Includes a comparison of the perceptions of citizens of police misconduct with those of police officers themselves.

Arm, Walter. Pay-off; The Inside Story of Big City Corruption. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1951.

A detailed journalistic account of the police corruption scandal in New York in the 1950's. The work traces the career of the bookmaker, Harry Gross, and the close involvement of police officers in illegal gambling activities.

Arm, Walter. The Policeman; An Inside Look at His Role in a Modern Society. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1969.

Police brutality and corruption are among the various topics included in this narrative.

Arrow, Charles. Rogues and Others. London: Duckworth, 1926.

Describes a Scotland Yard scandal, the instigators corrupting several of the most important officers in the detective department of the Yard.

Ashley, Richard. Heroin: The Myths and Facts. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1972.

One section of this work documents the view that

corruption of law enforcement personnel is a direct consequence of narcotics traffic. An attempt is also made to assess, in quantitative terms, other social costs of treating drug abuse as a law enforcement, rather than a social or medical problem.

Astor, Gerald. The New York Cops; An Informal History. New York: Scribner, 1971.

Noting the link between the police and corrupt machine politics, the author maintains that social and political climate contributed significantly to wide-spread police extortion, graft and abuse of power throughout the twentieth century. The Lexow and Seabury investigations, corruption during the Prohibition era and attempts to eliminate the corruption problem by Theodore Roosevelt, Fiorello LaGuardia and other reformers are outlined.

Atkinson, Maxine and Jacqueline Boles. Prostitution as a Confidence Game: The Scripted Behavior of Pros, Vice Officers and Johns. Paper presented at meetings of the Southern Sociological Society, Atlanta, 1973.

Blumberg's article on the practice of criminal law as a confidence game provides the framework for this examination of the behavior of bar prostitutes toward customers and vice officers, and vice officers toward prostitutes.

Aultman, M. G. A Social Psychological Approach to the Study of Police Corruption. Unpublished paper. Tallahassee: Florida State University, n.d.

Presents the view that police officers adopt corrupt behavior through reinforcements (money and other personally desirable rewards) obtained within the department and in the community. The problem is compounded when significant groups control reinforcement. Concludes that firmer anti-corruption policies and more effective punishing agents would be useful deterrents.

Ayer, Frederick, Jr. Yankee G-Man. Chicago: Henry Regnery, 1957.

The personal narrative of a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Includes detailed accounts of police corruption in Boston.

Bahn, Charles. Police Socialization and the Psychosocial Costs of Police Corruption. New York: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Criminal Justice Center, 1976.

Author discusses police socialization to corruption and

distinguishes two stages in an officer's career when he is most susceptible to corruptive influences. Attention is also devoted to the psychosocial costs of corruption which include an assault on the basic disposition to trust, the compromising of a role model significant in the development of prosocial values, and incipient social disorganization.

Bahn, Charles. "The Psychology of Police Corruption: Socialization of the Corrupt," Police Journal 48:30-6 (January, 1975).

An examination of the process of socialization to corruption which may occur after an officer leaves the police academy. The author maintains that if the group has more lenient standards than the individual officer, regarding what is acceptable and what is not, than the officer is under great social pressure to maintain group solidarity by conforming to the relaxed measure. Numerous examples are provided for each stage of the socialization process.

Ball, Richard A. Authoritarian Organizations and the Corruption of Justice. Paper presented at meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Toronto, 1975.

Discusses the institutionalized vulnerability to corruption in the paramilitary organization of the police which isolates them from society and creates an atmosphere of secrecy and defensiveness in which employees tend toward hostility, apathy and eventual resignation.

Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission. Sixteenth Annual Report. Baltimore, Md., 1938.

Discusses how public confidence in the police department was undermined as a result of the lottery scandal in 1938, which involved many members of the force. Police Commissioner William Lawson's appointment to the Baltimore Police Force in 1937, his criminal connections and his eventual conviction and resignation are recorded.

Banfield, Edward C. Political Influence. New York: Free Press, 1961.

An empirical study which describes and analyzes influence in an urban political system. The conceptual scheme of this study can be summarized under four questions: (1) Who has influence and who is subject to it; (2) How does influence work; (3) What are the terms upon which influence is expended; and (4) How is action concerted by influence. Theories which apply generally to situations involving influence are also presented.

Bannon, J. D. "Foot Patrol--The Litany of Law Enforcement," Police Chief 39:44-5 (April, 1972).

A critique of the classic foot patrol policing method. The author believes that this method of policing breeds corruption, injudicious exercise of police discretion and acceptance of crime. Plainclothes operations are viewed as a more effective approach to solving modern law enforcement problems.

Banton, Michael. The Policeman in the Community. New York: Basic Books, 1964.

Author briefly discusses incidents of police corruption such as mooching and ticket-fixing in the course of a more general discussion of police behavior.

Barker, Thomas. An Empirical Typology of Police Corruption. Unpublished M.A. thesis. State College, Miss.: Mississippi State University, 1973.

A descriptive typology based on associations established in the literature.

Barker, Thomas and Julian B. Roebuck. An Empirical Typology of Police Corruption; A Study in Organizational Deviance. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1974.

An empirical typology of police corruption derived from a content analysis of the literature (1960-1972) and the police work experience. Police corruption is analyzed as a form of organizational deviance fostered primarily by informal police peer norms. Eight types of police corruption delineated are: (1) corruption of authority; (2) opportunistic theft; (3) kickbacks; (4) shakedowns; (5) protection of illegal activities; (6) internal pay-offs; (7) the fix; and (8) overt criminal activities. These are analyzed by several approaches.

Bayley, David H. The Police and Political Development in India. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1969.

The major sociological study of the police in India. Includes a chapter on police corruption in which corrupt practices are shown to be all pervasive, their eradication being hindered by inadequate administrative procedures and by cultural attitudes toward police misconduct.

Becker, G. S. and G. J. Stigter. "Law Enforcement, Malfeasance, and Compensation of Enforcers," Journal of Legal Studies 3:1-18 (1974).

The author contends that the level of enforcement maintained by a department is dependent upon factors such as: (1) the structure of incentives to honesty embedded in the remuneration of enforcers; (2) the degree of honesty of the enforcers; (3) the temporal pattern of violations; and (4) the efforts that society is prepared to devote to enforcement. Numerous methods for improving the quality of law enforcement are discussed, including higher salaries as a means to combat police malfeasance.

Beigel, Herbert. "The Investigation and Prosecution of Police Corruption," Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology 65:135-56 (1974).

Author examines internal and external types of police corruption, federal authority for investigation and prosecution of police corruption and role of the federal prosecutor. Identifies specific methods employed by federal prosecutors to subject local police officials to federal prosecution, offering insight into the intricacies of the investigation of one governmental body by another. Questions are also raised concerning the proper role of federal law enforcement.

Bell, Daniel. "Crime as an American Way of Life," Antioch Review 13:131-54 (1953).

Presents a thesis of crime viewed as a functional means by which underprivileged social groups can attain the materialistic goals of the larger society. This concept has been used as the basis of functionalist theories of police corruption.

Bent, Alan E. The Politics of Law Enforcement. Lexington, Mass.: D. C. Heath, 1974.

Concerned with police as an agency of social control. The police are viewed as a bureaucracy whose agents possess an extraordinary degree of discretionary authority. The dilemma of a democratic society is: how to give police sufficient power to perform effectively, while simultaneously maintaining restraints designed to prevent abuse to democratic principles. Evidence concerning such abuse and cases of police corruption, pleads, according to the author, for making the police accountable for their practices and behavior.

Berkley, George. The Democratic Policeman. Boston: Beacon Press, 1969.

Author discusses how the police exhibit an antagonism, both in concept and practice, to some of the basic pre-

cepts of a democratic society. An examination of the American and European police forces with respect to corruption is included in chapter ten.

Berkley, George. "Europe and America: How the Police Work," New Republic 161:15-8 (1969).

A comparative examination of European and American police roles. A brief discussion of corruption as it relates to European police departments is included.

Bittner, Egon. The Functions of Police in Modern Society. A Review of Background Factors, Current Practices and Possible Role Models. Chevy Chase, Md.: National Institute of Mental Health, 1970.

A monograph which analyzes police work and its role in society. The impact that police organization exerts upon the policeman's activity is detailed. The police code of secrecy and the problems encountered in upgrading police practices are among the areas reviewed.

Black, David J. and Albert J. Reiss, Jr. Patterns of Behavior in Police and Citizen Transactions. Presented to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. Washington: G.P.O., 1967.

A study which attempted to identify patterns of police/citizen transactions in three U.S. cities. Authors note the extent to which police officers patrolling high crime areas rely on negotiation, rather than the use of coercive authority, to fulfill their peace-keeping role.

Blanchard, Robert E. Introduction to the Administration of Justice. New York: John Wiley, 1975. pp. 73-91, 133-228.

Discusses corruption in early American police departments and outlines present-day reform efforts. Counsels more rigorous recruitment and training techniques aimed at the peace-keeping aspects of police work as a means of further reducing police vulnerability to corruption.

Bopp, William J. "The Boston Police Strike of 1919," Police 16:54-8 (July, 1972).

An historical sketch of the events leading to the strike. The Boston police strike is noteworthy as it is symbolic of the plight of the policeman in the United States.

Bopp, William J. and Donald O. Schultz. A Short History of American Law Enforcement. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1972.



Authors trace police corruption in America from the middle nineteenth century to the present, focusing on scandals in New York, San Francisco and Cleveland. Outlining the findings of the Kefauver Committee, reforms recently instituted to eliminate the corruption problem are discussed.

Bordua, David J. and Albert J. Reiss, Jr. "Command, Control and Charisma: Reflections on Police Bureaucracy," American Journal of Sociology 72:68-76 (1966).

Addresses police difficulties in society as a consequence of organizational factors.

Box, Steven and Ken Russell. "The Politics of Discredibility: Disarming Complaints Against the Police," Sociological Review n.s. 23:315-416 (1975).

Complaints of police misconduct, received by two county police forces in Great Britain in 1971, are analyzed in terms of their characteristics and outcomes. The results of this analysis are used by the authors to describe strategies used by police to discredit those making allegations against officers.

Bracey, Dorothy H. A Functional Approach to Police Corruption. New York: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Criminal Justice Center, 1976.

This monograph attempts to identify areas in which police corruption functions to fulfill societal and cultural goals. Viewing corruption in terms of the functions that it serves explains not only its persistence but also the fact that the nature and extent of corruption may vary from time to time. Corruption as a promoter of solidarity, a stabilizing factor and as a means of obtaining services that are needed and unobtainable in any other way, are among the functions considered.

Brieger, Stephen G. A Profile of the Police Patrolman: A Study of the Relationship Between the Patrolman's Self-Attitudes and His Perceived Public Attitudes. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Tallahassee: Florida State University, 1971.

The results of this statistical analyses demonstrate the significant difference in the patrolman's self-attitude and his perception of the public's attitude toward honesty, the influence of politics and other factors.

Broadaway, Fred M. "Police Misconduct: Positive Alternatives," Journal of Police Science and Administration 2:210-18 (1974).

Author maintains that police misconduct is an organizational, as opposed to individual officer, responsibility and advocates the use of field tape recording and peer review panels to limit certain non-criminal forms of misconduct.

Brown, Lee P. "Handling Complaints Against the Police," Police (May/June, 1968). pp. 74-81.

Author examines Police Review Boards and explores the method of internal control needed within a police department which would assure that citizen complaints against police officers are effectively and efficiently administered. Various systems used to handle citizens' complaints against the police in California are detailed.

Brown, Lee P. "Police Review Boards: An Historical and Critical Analysis," Police (July/August, 1966).

A discussion of the difficulties involved in creating and maintaining effective police control mechanisms.

Brown, William P. A Police Administrative Approach to the Corruption Problem. Washington: U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, 1971.

An examination of the societal and organizational framework within which corruption thrives and also the influences which shape its existence. The problem is viewed, for the most part, as a failing of police management. Effective anti-corruption measures should include: (1) a redefinition of relationships; (2) ethical codes; (3) a new administrative style; (4) specific personnel policies; and (5) an internal investigation unit.

Brown, William P. The Police and Corruption. Washington: President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, 1967.

The author argues that most forms of police corruption reflect an inability to function effectively in a complex network of relationships in a police organization. The major pressures which lead to corruption are: (1) the fact that police have not had the group strength to disassociate themselves from loose general attitudes towards impropriety in society; (2) improper and inadequate political and judicial control; (3) various administrative failings; and (4) occasional corruption of individuals before their police training. Measures to counteract these pressures are suggested.

Brown, William P. Study of the New York City Police Department Anti-Corruption Campaign. October, 1970-August, 1972.

Albany: State University of New York at Albany, 1972.

A report by police consultants designed to demonstrate the nature of the corruption problem faced by the New York City Police Department. The various measures taken by former Police Commissioner Murphy to address the problem are detailed.

Brown, William P. "The System is the Problem," Nation 216:456-9 (1973).

Dividing illegal police activity into three broad categories and citing the need for clearer, more professional guidelines for police work, author concludes that corruption is more likely to take place in politically-influenced police departments than in professionally-influenced police departments. He argues that local politics often have subtle traditions imparting cynicism and malfeasance.

Bureau of Municipal Research. Police Problems in Newark. Newark, N.J., 1943.

Includes a survey of political interference with the police department of this city and resultant problems. Urbanization, rapid growth of motor transportation, and public apathy are attributed to the department's decline.

Burkhart, Francis W. The Dynamics of an Internal Affairs Division of a Police Department: A Perspective of Its Role, Organization and Dilemmas. Unpublished M.P.A. thesis. New York: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 1971.

Discusses anti-corruption techniques in the pre-Knapp Commission New York City Police Department. Important for its coverage of the prevalent forms of corrupt activity.

Burnham, David. "City by City, Police Graft Follows the Pattern," New York Times 4:2-3 (March 17, 1974).

An excellent overview of recent corruption scandals in police agencies throughout the United States.

Burnham, David. "How Corruption Is Built into the System--and a Few Ideas for What to Do about It," New York 3:30-7 (September 21, 1970).

Arguing that it is the rule, rather than the exception, author documents corruption in the New York City Police Department, citing wide-ranging examples and attributing its causes to public, as well as tacit departmental, approval. Describes attempts by city officials to deal

with the problem and why these attempts failed. Suggests a number of simple steps to reduce corruption.

Burnham, David. The Role of the Media in Controlling Corruption. New York: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Criminal Justice Center, 1976.

Discusses how a newspaper or television news organization should look at the public and private institutions that it covers. Includes an account of the author's investigations of corrupt police practices in New York City and the impact that corruption has on the effectiveness of the police.

Burnham, David. "The Study of Official Corruption," American Bar Association. Commission on a National Institute of Justice. Quest for Justice. Chicago, 1973. pp. 92-9.

An influential discussion of the subject and the source of the widely-quoted suggestion that the "rotten apple" theory of police corruption is unsatisfactory because the barrel, rather than the apples, needs examination.

Byron, William J. "The Ingredients of Graft," America 125: 532-3 (1971).

A categorical study of the elements of graft and how graft is utilized in police corruption. Stresses the need for police officers, individually and collectively, to inculcate a higher sense of integrity amongst themselves. It is the author's contention that the police, as a group, bound by a strong anti-corruption code, are their own best protectors from corrupting influences.

Cady, R. E. "Indianapolis Spectacular: the Star Against the Cops," Nation 219:519-21 (1974).

Describes the campaign waged by the Indianapolis Star against police corruption alleged to be wide-spread in this city.

Carroll, B. and M. Macpherson. "Yard Gets its Men; Arrests of Twelve Scotland Yard Detectives on Bribery Charges," Newsweek 87:45-6 (March 15, 1976).

An account of a recent scandal at Scotland Yard in which a number of detectives were charged with having accepted bribes over a period of many years.

Chambliss, William J. "The Administration of Criminal Law," Chambliss, William J., ed. Crime and the Legal Process. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1969. pp. 84-98.



Includes an interesting discussion of the many ways in which law enforcement agencies find it advantageous to provide special favors to professional criminals in return for special favors from them. Many examples are provided.

Chambliss, William J. "Vice, Corruption, Bureaucracy and Power," Wisconsin Law Review 1971:1150-73 (1971).

Based on personal observations and interviews, the author argues that a "cabal" of businessmen, law enforcement officials and politicians controls vice in a large U.S. city. Documentation of how selective enforcement of laws and ordinances by the police, acting on orders from cabal members, is used to pressure restaurateurs, cabaret owners, etc., into cooperation with illegal activities.

Chambliss, William J. and Robert B. Seidman. Law, Order and Power. Reading: Addison-Wesley, 1971.

Author argues that wide-spread police corruption, malfeasance and misfeasance result from confusion over definitions of police conduct and duties. The legal limits on police conduct are in conflict with community expectations vis a vis such issues as vice and police abuse of power. Once adopted, deviant practices are reinforced by the subculture nature of the police force. Includes a discussion of the sanctions, institutions and agencies created to deal with police deviance. Methods to control police discretion are noted.

Chevigny, Paul G. Police Power; Police Abuses in New York City. New York: Pantheon, 1969.

A sociological study of police abuses in New York City during 1966 and 1967. The author maintains that the problem of police abuse of power is essentially a societal one.

Chicago Crime Commission. Fourth Annual Report for the Year 1922. Chicago, Ill., 1923.

Written during the height of organized criminal activity and police corruption in Chicago, this report comments on the condition of the Chicago Police Department at the time the Commission was founded.

"Chicago's Rogue Cops," Newsweek 82:85 (December, 1973).

A journalistic account of the public reaction to reports of wide-spread police corruption and brutality in the City of Chicago. Offers insights into the actions taken

by militant members of the Chicago Police Department to prevent the creation of a civilian review board.

Christianson, Scott. "Albany's Finest Wriggle Free," Nation 217:587-9 (1973).

A journalistic account of wide-spread corruption in the police department of Albany, New York. Includes corruption typologies, incidents of political involvement in corrupt police dealings and testimony from criminals and police officers engaged in these activities. Also discusses police and municipal intimidation of witnesses and departmental "cover-ups."

Chwast, Jacob. "Value Conflicts in Law Enforcement," Crime and Delinquency 11:151-61 (1965).

An attempt to clarify the conflicting set of values that have an impact on law enforcement. The author maintains that the social and personal values of the police officer strongly condition the quality of service he delivers to different segments of the populace at large.

Citizens' Police Committee. Chicago Crime Problems. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1931.

This study finds that the major factors in the disintegration of the police force are: (1) the stress and turmoil in the city government; (2) the Police Commissioner's dependence on partisan influence; (3) the lack of disciplinary measures in the civil service system; (4) the lack of adequate police training; and (5) poor administration. Documents incidents of police and political corruption in Chicago and suggests reform measures.

Clark, John P. "Isolation of the Police: A Comparison of the British and American Situations," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science 56:307-19 (1965).

The author endeavors to identify some forces which contribute to the isolation and integration of policing, including the self-isolation of policemen to avoid corruption.

Clark, Ramsey. Crime in America; Observations on its Nature, Causes, Prevention and Control. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1970.

Author believes that moralistic and/or unenforceable laws are the root cause of police corruption and recommends their repeal. He maintains that laws which are inconsistent with the moral climate of the public create pressure on the police to enforce such laws selectively. This selective enforcement mandates increased discretion which is conducive to corruption.

Cleary, James J. "The Disciplinary System of the New York City Police Department," Police Chief 42:66-9 (April, 1975).

An examination of the internal control mechanisms instituted by the New York City Police Department since the Knapp investigation.

Coatman, John. Police. Fairlawn, N.J.: Oxford University Press, 1958.

The police of three countries, France, Great Britain and the United States, are rated according to the author's assessment of their respective levels of integrity. The British police are considered to be the least corrupt and the U.S. police force the most corrupt. The author suggests that the level of corrupt activity in a particular country is closely associated with the influence of organized crime.

Cockereil, Michael. "How Good is Scotland Yard Now?," Listener 93:163-5 (February 6, 1975).

Provides an outline of the recent scandal revealed by the investigation of a number of Scotland Yard detectives on charges of bribery.

Cohen, Bernard. The Police Internal Administration of Justice in New York City. New York: Rand, 1970.

This study, dealing with complaints against police officers and the procedures employed to manage police misconduct, is one part of an examination of the selection, assignment, promotion and reward procedures in the New York City Police Department. The purpose of the study is to develop a basis for the improvement of police personnel policies.

Cohen, Bernard. "The Police Internal System of Justice in New York City," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science 63:54-67 (1972).

An empirical study of complaints against 1,915 New York City Police Officers. Data is broken down into departmental, civilian and criminal complaints, and evaluated on the basis of the race and rank of officers. From a detailed analysis of case dispositions, the research reveals that the police department is most effective in disciplining violations of internal rules and procedures, but less effective in handling cases in which individual citizens or the community at large is the victim.

Cohen, F. "Police Perjury; An Interview with Martin Garbus,"

Criminal Law Bulletin 8:363-75 (June, 1972).

An account of unethical practices within the New York City Police Department, specifically, police perjury. The author recommends that a more active role be taken by the District Attorney's Office in supervising the police.

Colquhoun, Patrick. A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis... 7th ed. Montclair, N.J.: Patterson-Smith, 1969 (1806).

Probably the earliest published discussion of corruption in law enforcement. Provides an extensive critique of the police system of London during the eighteenth century and submits detailed recommendations for its improvement.

Cook, Fred J. The Corrupted Land. London: Jonathan Cape, 1966.

A commentary on political corruption in America in recent years. Included is a discussion of corruption in law enforcement. The Denver police scandal of the early 1960's is described in some detail.

Cook, Fred J. "The Pusher-Cop: The Institutionalizing of Police Corruption," New York 4:22-30 (August 16, 1971).

Author documents wide-spread police corruption in New York City, detailing participation of police officers in narcotics traffic. (Based on evidence provided by the New York State Commission of Investigation.) Blame lies with honest policemen who will not inform on crooked fellow officers, and also with city hall officials, for not exerting strong leadership in dealing with the problem.

Costello, Augustine E. History of the Police Department of Jersey City. Jersey City, N.J.: Police Relief Association, 1891.

A survey of the problems which plagued this department from the time of its inception. Citizen complaints of police misconduct, investigations of alleged police corruption, and political interference in departmental policies are among the topics considered by the author.

Coster, C. M. "Misbehavior Must Not Be Tolerated," National Sheriff 25:6 et seq. (May, 1973).

Author discusses the direct and nontransferable responsibility of each law enforcement agency to supervise the conduct of its members and assure adherence to the highest professional standards. Misconduct and misbe-

havior by policemen can undermine the public's confidence and destroy department morale and discipline. Author gives an overview of guidelines on internal discipline and suggests ways to effectively handle corruption. These guidelines were formulated by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

Crawford, Thomas J. "Police Overperception of Ghetto Hostility," Journal of Police Science and Administration 1:168-74 (1973).

Author attempts to compare the perceptions of citizens of police misconduct with those of police officers themselves. This survey was conducted in a small industrial city whose population included a high proportion of minority groups.

Cray, Ed. The Big Blue Line. New York: Coward-McCann, 1967.

A journalistic account of police practice in the United States. Includes a chapter dealing specifically with police misconduct. Some attention is paid to the use of ombudsmen and civilian review boards as a means of increasing police accountability.

Cressey, Donald R. Theft of the Nation; The Structure and Operations of Organized Crime in America. New York: Harper and Row, 1969.

A comprehensive and well-documented report on the structure and methods of organized crime in the United States by a former member of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Chapter eleven deals specifically with the corruption of law enforcement and political systems. Includes interesting transcripts of conversations between members of the syndicate and police and businessmen.

Criminal Justice Commission. 43rd Annual Report for the Year of 1965. Baltimore, Md., 1966.

This report includes a discussion of means to be employed for the preservation of police department integrity.

Critchley, T. A. A History of Police in England and Wales 900-1966. London: Constable, 1967.

An historical survey which generally supports the view that the police forces of Great Britain have, at least in modern times, justified their reputation for honesty. A short section dealing with complaints against the police is included.

Culver, J. H. "Policing the Police," Journal of Police Science and Administration 3:125-35 (1975).

An account of mechanisms for control of police activities which concentrates on internal methods of control.

Daley, Robert. Target Blue; An Insider's View of the N.Y.P.D. New York: Delacorte Press, 1971.

A unique, insider's report on the workings of the New York City Police Department. Author's account includes events leading to the installation of the Knapp Commission, a discussion of wide-spread corruption within the Department, and a detailed description of Police Commissioner Patrick Murphy's effort to eliminate the corruption problem.

Davis, Edward M. "Professional Police Principles," Federal Probation 35:29-34 (March, 1971).

Author discusses and expands on the nine principles first enunciated about 1822 by Sir Robert Peel, founder of the British Police system.

Davis, K. C. "An Approach to Legal Control of the Police," Texas Law Review 52:703-25 (1974).

The Supreme Court has seen the need for increased judicial control of the police and has sought to supply this through the exclusionary rule. Author believes this rule should be supplemented by two other tools: (1) judicially required police rule-making; and (2) tort liability for police abuses, not of police officers, but of governmental units. Required police rule-making seems promising, as does governmental liability for police torts. Author recommends a combination of the two with other controls, including the exclusionary rule, an ombudsman system and various kinds of review boards.

DeGarmo, James W. "Corruption and Law Enforcement," Police Chief 43:71-3 (May, 1976).

Discusses police corruption in the United States during the Colonial period and attributes the rise in corrupt activity to the police officers' practice of accepting payments for carrying out private duties not related to their public role. Includes a description of the early New York City Police Department's attempt to regulate prostitution.

Dempsey, Lawrence J. "The Knapp Commission and You," Police Chief 39:20-9 and 40:22-36 (November, 1972 and January,

1973).

Part I of the article reviews the major findings and recommendations of the Knapp Commission, giving a brief historical background of what led to the appointment of the Commission. Part II analyzes the Commission's findings and recommendations, reviews the policies and programs instituted by the New York City Police Department as a result of the Commission's findings, and comments on the relationship of these findings to other law enforcement agencies.

Deutsch, Albert. The Trouble with Cops. Boston: Crown, 1954.

Notes the extent to which a police bureaucracy conceals evidence of corrupt activity in order to protect the reputation of the police agency. Includes a discussion of police involvement in various burglary rings.

DeWolf, L. Harold. Crime and Justice in America; A Paradox of Conscience. New York: Harper and Row, 1975.

An historical, empirical and ethical analysis of crime and justice in the United States. The author maintains that the indifference and hostility shown toward the police is due to a lack of confidence in the whole system of criminal justice which the policeman represents on the street. Various examples of political and police corruption are included.

di Grazia, Robert J. "Trends in Police Service, Standards and Ethical Practice," Journal of California Law Enforcement 6:134-6 (January, 1972).

Reviews the opening remarks by the author at the first national symposium on police ethical practice. Focuses on the inter-relationship of ethical service and professionalism.

Dodd, D. J. "Police Mentality and Behavior," Issues in Criminology 3:47-67 (1967).

An examination of the contradictory character of police officers.

Dougherty, Richard. "The Case for the Cop," Harper's Magazine 228:129-33 (April, 1964).

A colorful description of the New York City Police Department by a former Deputy Commissioner. Includes a brief discussion of how the combination of power and authority, with relatively low pay and little status

breeds corruption.

Dougherty, Richard. "The New York Police," Atlantic 229:6-10 (February, 1972).

Discusses the findings of the investigation of the New York City Police Department by the Knapp Commission.

Doyle, Edward and George Olivet. "An Invitation to Understanding: Workshop in Law Enforcement Integrity," Police Chief 39:34-46 (May, 1972).

A summary of the ten sessions of an anti-corruption workshop conducted by the New York City Police Department. The workshop was designed as a means of testing police officer attitudes toward corruption, changing them where needed and reinforcing them where appropriate.

Droge, Edward F., Jr. The Patrolman; A Cop's Story. New York: New American Library, 1973.

The memoirs of an ex-member of the New York City Police Department who testified before the Knapp Commission as to the corrupt practices of himself and others.

Eastman, George D., ed. Municipal Police Administration. 6th ed. Washington: International City Management Association, 1969.

A management text whose purpose is to provide police chiefs and other command officers with an understanding of contemporary police principles and practices. Management problems are approached from the point of view of the police chief, police command officers, and the chief administrator. Police corruption and organized crime are discussed in chapter nine.

Eidenberg, Eugene and Joe Rigert. "The Police and Politics," Hahn, Harlan, ed. Police in Urban Society. Beverly Hills, Cal.: Sage, 1971. pp. 291-305.

Noting past ties between the police and corrupt municipal administrators, the authors discuss the growth of the police force as an independent political force in Minneapolis and other U.S. cities.

Eldefonso, E. and R. C. Grace. Principles of Law Enforcement. 2nd ed. New York: John Wiley, 1974.

An introductory law enforcement textbook. Part three is of special interest as it covers such topics as organized crime, ethics in police work and police-community

relations. A general discussion of police corruption is included in this section.

Ennis, Philip H. Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Report of a National Survey. Washington: G.P.O., 1967.

A study which sought information on various topics concerned with perceptions of crime and law enforcement, including police honesty. Based on data obtained from answers to a battery of questionnaires administered to ten thousand households located throughout the continental United States.

Evans, John P. Blue Power: A Comparative Study of Police Political Behavior. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1972.

This study examines the often conflicting obligations of the police in relating to both other authorities and to their clientele, the citizenry. Trust, a political attitude containing two components, importance and direction, is the key concept in the theoretical model developed. This model seeks to perform three functions: (1) to illuminate and define, for the first time, police political behavior in a systematic manner; (2) to unearth the external environmental factors which cause such behavior; and (3) to predict with some specificity when police political activity will occur, the means that will be used, and upon whom it will be performed.

Farmer, David J. "Fact Versus Fact: A Selective Review of Police Research in the United States," Police Journal 49:104-13 (1976).

A review of recent research dealing with police administration. Includes a section on police corruption which summarizes the few current and projected activities in this area.

Faughn, John H. Administration of Investigation Activities--a Study of Factors Relating to Control of Investigators. Unpublished M.S. thesis. East Lansing: Michigan State University, 1965.

Discusses the particular problems raised in the administration of internal controls.

Ferdinand, Theodore N. "Politics, the Police and Arresting Practices in Salem, Mass. since the Civil War," Social Problems 19:572-88 (1972).

This article examines the widespread decline in arrest

levels reported by police departments in the Northeast, after the 1870's. Discusses how the influx of businessmen into the political arena drew the police into politics, thereby undermining police effectiveness. The conflicts between the political apparatus and the police department of Salem, Massachusetts is presented in detail.

Ferrucci, Giovanni. Bootlegger. New York: Independent Publishing, 1931.

A competent survey of how Prohibition affected the United States, and law enforcement agencies in particular. Detailed accounts of corrupt practices by police and federal agents, such as the acceptance of graft and active participation in bootlegging.

Fishman, Janet E. Measuring Police Corruption. New York: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Criminal Justice Center, 1977.

Describes the development and validity testing of the McCormack-Fishman Improbability Questionnaire. This questionnaire assesses the following areas related to police corruption: (1) the officer's personal integrity; (2) the officer's beliefs concerning the clarity of his department's anti-corruption policy and its level of enforcement; (3) the officer's perception of the degree and type of corrupt activity in his department; and (4) the level of peer group solidarity mediating against the reporting of corrupt activity by fellow officers.

Fitzgerald, Percy H. Chronicles of Bow Street Police Office. Montclair, N.J.: Patterson-Smith, 1972 (1888).

A standard history of this institution. Includes a description of corrupt activities among magistrates and law enforcement officers.

Fletcher, Lester V. "Police Discretion: As a Personnel Management Problem," Journal of California Law Enforcement 6:48-57 (1972).

Author examines various aspects of the discretion exercised by police officers and discusses how this discretion can be best utilized and directed to assist the officer, his department, the community at large, and law enforcement in general. Training and supervision on duty, and effective selection/screening procedures are the methods suggested to reduce the possibility of misconduct or the misuse of discretion.

Fosdick, Raymond B. American Police Systems. New York: Century, 1920.



An important study of the history of American police administration. The author examines the police departments of major cities in the United States, identifying many organizational defects which have yet to be remedied. Political interference in police administrative matters, narcotics traffic, unenforceable sumptuary laws and corruption are among the topics addressed.

Fosdick, Raymond B. European Police Systems. New York: Century, 1915.

Police integrity and the pitfalls which can lead to corruption is the subject of chapter ten of this work.

Foster, Gerald P. Police Administration and the Control of Police Criminality. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Los Angeles: University of Southern California, 1966.

The Denver police corruption scandal of 1961 is analyzed within the context of modern theories of criminal motivation. Low salaries, citizen acceptance of petty corruption and the abrupt post-war transition from a small town to a large metropolitan community are some of the factors considered. A discussion of later reforms is included.

Fox, H. G. "Reputation of an Honest Man," Law and Order 22:66 et seq. (June, 1974).

The author discusses police corruption and offers various recommendations to help an officer maintain his integrity.

Friedrich, Carl J. The Pathology of Politics; Violence, Betrayal, Corruption, Secrecy and Propaganda.

Includes a description of several police systems. Notes that corruption and abuse of power are more likely under certain types of administration.

Fund for the City of New York. Legal Gambling in New York. New York, 1972.

Reveals the susceptibility of numbers running to police interference. Illustrates how a simple pay-off to prevent the arrest of a numbers runner can easily mature into a sophisticated system of pay-offs. This study also demonstrates that the legalization of gambling is not a panacea, due to the involvement of organized crime.

Gage, Nicholas. Mafia, U.S.A. Chicago: Playboy Press, 1972.

An examination of Mafia business practices, "family" relationships and codes of secrecy. A description of

the Mafia's infiltration into U.S. labor unions and legitimate business is included as well as its growing influence in government. Personal portraits of such Mafia leaders as Vito Genovese and Lucky Luciano are presented.

Gardiner, John A. "Police Enforcement of Traffic Laws: A Comparative Analysis," Wilson, James Q., ed. City Politics and Public Policy. New York: Wiley, 1968. pp. 151-72.

Discusses variations in enforcement of traffic laws as a factor encouraging the development of corrupt practices among police.

Gardiner, John A. The Politics of Corruption; Organized Crime in an American City. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1970.

Discusses conditions that made it possible for a local syndicate to control an eastern industrial city off on for forty years. Police are viewed as being as corrupt as the political machine and political influence is seen as the causative factor of police corruption. Changes in the internal structure of the police department which would reduce the amount of corruption are viewed as being ineffective unless instituted in a conducive moral climate.

Gardiner, John A. "Public Attitudes Toward Gambling and Corruption," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 374:123-34 (1967).

Author analyzes public and official attitudes toward corruption in a middle-sized industrial city. Also evaluates voter reaction to the revelation of corruption. A survey of residents indicated general tolerance of gambling but hostility toward all forms of official corruption.

Gardiner, John A. Traffic and the Police: Variations in Law Enforcement Policy. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1969.

Variations in police policies regarding the enforcement of traffic laws are presented to suggest the relation between police corruption and their traffic control function.

Gardiner, John A. and David J. Olson, eds. Theft of the City. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1974.

A collection of important articles on various facets of municipal corruption, including the influence of organ-



ized crime, police corruption and misconduct by elected and appointed officials. The readings have been organized into three major categories: the first selection deals with the definition of corruption; the selections in Part II identify the targets of corruption and the readings in Part III focus on the causes and costs of corruption.

Gardiner, John A. and David J. Olson. "Wincanton: the Politics of Corruption," U.S. Task Force on Organized Crime. Task Force Report: Organized Crime. Washington: G.P.O., 1967. pp. 61-79.

This study focuses upon the politics of vice and gambling in an eastern industrial city. The first section outlines the structure of the gambling syndicate and the system of protection under which it operated. Section two looks at the corrupt activities of Wincanton officials and the latter part of this report considers gambling and corruption as social forces and as political issues.

Gaynor, William J. "Lawlessness of the Police in New York," North American Review 176:10-26 (1903).

An examination of various forms of police misconduct. These include corruption, brutality and susceptibility to outside political influence.

Germann, A. C. et al. Introduction to Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. rev. ed. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1976.

Part four of this text comments on organized crime and criminal justice corruption, and provides key issues pertaining to technology and the criminal justice field.

Gilbert, Ivy L. A Case Study of Police Scandal: An Investigation into Illegitimate Norms of a Legitimate Enforcement Agency. Unpublished M.A. thesis. El Paso: University of Texas, 1965.

This study reports a series of in-depth interviews with a former police officer convicted of corrupt activity. In these interviews, attention is drawn to the importance of the "code" in sanctioning and protecting police misconduct.

Goforth, Billy R. "Police Professionalization and Internal Controls," Police Chief 40:65-7 (July, 1973).

The basic thesis of this article is that departmental integrity and personal integrity are insured in a police

department through frank and open monitoring of all police services.

Goldstein, Herman. "Administrative Problems in Controlling the Exercise of Police Discretion," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science 58:160-72 (1967).

Discusses the recent efforts to subject the exercise of police authority to review and control through bodies outside the police agency. The author believes that successful control of police misconduct rests with police management and the personal commitment of the individual officer. Includes recommendations for the control of police conduct.

Goldstein, Herman. Police Corruption; A Perspective on its Nature and Control. Washington: Police Foundation, 1975.

A monograph which defines various aspects of police corruption and suggests measures for its control. Areas examined include: (1) the reluctance of the police to openly discuss corruption; (2) variations in the degrees of corrupt activity; (3) patterns of corruption; (4) the distinction between corruption and the abuse of authority; (5) the impact that corruption has on a police organization; and (6) problems confronting police administrators in attempting to control corruption.

Goldstein, Herman. "Police Discretion: The Ideal Versus the Real," Public Administration Review 23:140-8 (1963).

A classic discussion of the many problems raised by the difficulty in controlling the discretion exercised by police officers on patrol.

Gray, Patrick L. "Image of Law Enforcement," F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin 41:15 et seq. (August, 1972).

The former head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation assures the nation's sheriffs that he is opposed to the creation of a national police force, and calls on all police agencies to seek high standards of integrity. Gray further argues that police respect and admiration can be restored by strict adherence to moral and legal codes.

Great Britain. Royal Commission on the Police. Final Report. London: H.M.S.O., 1962.

This major report on the police system of Great Britain pays little attention to police misconduct. Some discussion of complaints against the police and public per-

ceptions of police conduct is, however, included.

Greenberg, Dave. The Super Cops: Play It to a Bust. New York: Hawthorn, 1975.

Describes the manner in which the New York City Police Department handles the problems involved when police officers inform on their peers. Provides insight into departmental protection of officers involved in corrupt activities.

Gross, Solomon. "Bureaucracy and Decision-making--Viewed from a Patrol Precinct Level," Police Chief 42:59-64 (January, 1975).

An essay analyzing the nature and character of the police bureaucracy and the effects of this bureaucracy on the police officer's role. Police corruption is one of the effects of the police bureaucratic structure discussed by the author. Includes recommendations for the improvement of police operations.

Hahn, Harlan, ed. Police in Urban Society. Beverly Hills, Cal.: Sage, 1971.

A collection of essays focusing on the problems and responsibilities of the policeman in an urbanized society. Part four discusses the emergence of police professionalism and analyzes varying police attitudes towards traditions of loyalty and secrecy.

Hahn, Harlan. "A Profile of Urban Police," Law and Contemporary Problems 36:449-66 (1971).

Author states that low esteem for police officers on the part of the community and the subsequent defensive and negative attitudes towards the community on the part of police officers, reinforces, and sometimes encourages, a permissive outlook towards some forms of corruption. Fraternal solidarity among police officers is shown to present difficulties in correcting corruption problems.

Haller, Mark H. "Civic Reformers and Police Leadership: Chicago, 1905-1935," Hahn, Harlan, ed. Police in Urban Society. Beverly Hills, Cal.: Sage, 1971. pp. 39-56.

Author discusses the reforms of the Chicago Police Department brought about in an attempt to eliminate corruption, misfeasance and malfeasance.

Haller, Mark H. "Urban Vice and Civic Reform: Chicago in the Early Twentieth Century," Jackson, Kenneth T. and Stanley

K. Schultz, eds. Cities in American History. New York: Knopf, 1972.

An account of early reformist efforts in the city of Chicago.

Hansen, D. A. Police Ethics. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1973.

Descriptions of ethical standards to be employed by police officers in situations where the mechanical enforcement of statutes and laws is not easily executed. Many examples of common-place situations encountered by officers are used to illustrate the many facets of police ethics and their effects on law enforcement activities.

Hapgood, Hutchins. The Autobiography of a Thief. New York: Duffield, 1914.

An ex-convict relates his criminal past. Contains dialogue illustrating the bribery of a police officer.

Harrison, Leonard V. Police Administration in Boston. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1934.

A discussion of the four distinct phases of police management in this city between 1906 and 1934. The problems confronting each Police Commissioner and the subsequent reforms which they initiated are detailed.

Heidenheimer, Arnold J., ed. Political Corruption; Readings in Comparative Analysis. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970.

A collection of important essays on the general topic of political corruption. A number of these essays (all of which were previously published in other sources), deal specifically with police corruption.

Hentoff, Nat. "Indicting the Knapp Commission," Village Voice 16:32-4 (November 4, 1971).

Criticizes the Knapp Commission for both its blanket accusations of police misconduct and for the methods which the Commission used to obtain information.

The Heroin Trail. By the staff and editors of Newsday. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1973.

Examines how the fight against heroin traffic in New York City has been plagued by corruption, confusion and lack of coordination. The theft of heroin from the police Property Clerk's Office is cited.

Hewitt, William and Charles Newman. Police-Community Relations: An Anthology and Bibliography. Mineola, N.Y.: Foundation Press, 1970.

A series of essays which attempt to present various viewpoints on the many social and crime problems affecting the police. Includes a discussion of the vulnerability of the police to criticism and complaints.

Hibbert, Christopher. The Roots of Evil: A Social History of Crime and Punishment. New York: Minerva Press, 1963.

Author covers a wide range of topics with a surprising degree of depth. Chapters of particular interest include cops and G-men, police reformers, gangs and syndicates and present problems in law enforcement.

Hirsch, William. Treat Them Human. New York: Crown, 1964.

The author believes that public disclosure of police corruption scandals tends to undermine public confidence in the police, thus having deleterious effects on police morale. He believes that corruption incidents should be evaluated individually, taking into account the specific reasons for the dishonest activity. Offers insights into the corruption problem in the upper echelons of the police department.

Hoover, Herbert B. Ethical Conduct of Public Servants: Special Case of the Police. Unpublished M.P.A. thesis. New York: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 1969.

Provides insights into why corruption is prevalent among police officers and what factors nurture its existence. Describes how forms of corruption vary with rank and which departmental divisions may profit the most.

Hoover, J. Edgar. "Gambling and Corruption," F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin 40:10 et seq. (August, 1971).

A discussion of corruption in government agencies, specifically those agencies which permit the continuance of illegal gambling operations. The three statutes enacted in 1961 to combat illegal gambling activities are analyzed, as well as the developments which led to the passage of the Sports Bribery Bill in 1964, the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act in 1968 and the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970.

Hopkins, Ernest J. Our Lawless Police; A Study of the Unlawful Enforcement of the Law. New York: Viking Press, 1931.

An early account of various forms of police misconduct

emphasizing the organizational defects which encourage unlawful police behavior.

Horn, Jack. "The Simple Steps to Corruption," Psychology Today 8:20 et seq. (January, 1975).

Author summarizes psychologist Charles Bahn's theory of the socialization to corruption, describing a pattern of increasingly serious stages of illegal activity on the part of police officers, and illustrates some of the underlying causes.

Hudson, James R. "Police Review Boards and Police Accountability," Law and Contemporary Problems 36:515-38 (1971).

The first section presents the general issue of accountability of public bureaucracies, discusses how this issue has been debated with regard to police review boards, and reviews the political history of two boards. In section two, attention is directed toward the functioning of two boards, the New York City Civilian Complaint Review Board, when it was dominated by civilians, and the Philadelphia Police Advisory Board. This latter section also presents details about the boards--their structure, operations, actions and recommendations, and a portrait of complaints. Included is a discussion of problems inherent in civilian review as a means of insuring accountability.

Hyland, William F. "Combatting Official Corruption in New Jersey: Deterrence and Detection," Criminal Justice Quarterly 3:164-9 (1975).

Describes the mechanisms instituted by the State of New Jersey for the external control of corruption among public officials, including those officials in law enforcement.

Ianni, Francis A. J. Black Mafia: Ethnic Succession in Organized Crime. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1974.

Author maintains that certain patterns of organization that are found with enough frequency among black and Hispanic groups will in time form the basis of syndicate formation among black and Hispanic organized criminals. Detailed accounts of police involvement with gambling, fencing and narcotics operations of organized criminals are included.

Ianni, Francis A. J. "New Mafia: Black, Hispanic and Italian Styles," Society 11:26-39 (1974).

An examination of the formation of organized criminal

networks. It is argued that corruption of the police and other government agencies is probably necessary in order for loosely structured criminal networks to develop into larger combines.

"Indianapolis Too; Indianapolis Star's Police Exposé Series," Time 104:76 et seq. (September 30, 1974).

Discusses recent allegations that senior officers in the police department of this city have routinely accepted bribes.

Ingersoll, John E. "The Police Scandal Syndrome; Conditions Leading to an Apparent Breakdown in Police Service," Crime and Delinquency 10:269-76 (1964).

Repercussions of a police scandal are not restricted to individuals but can have a debilitating effect on an entire department. Suggestions to eliminate misconduct leading to scandal include more stringent personnel selection and on-going training processes, responsible administration and the creation of internal controls.

International Association of Chiefs of Police. "Police Integrity," The Police Yearbook-1974. Gaithersburg, Md., 1974. pp. 74-84.

Summary of a workshop on police integrity which reviews the nature and extent of corruption. Positive programs are reviewed and an analysis is provided of the police payoff system in Seattle, Washington.

International Association of Chiefs of Police. A Survey of the Police Department of Boston, Massachusetts. Gaithersburg, Md., 1962.

This study traces inadequate, corrupt or blatant dishonesty in a police department to public indifference and apathy. Calls for an internal police department system of checks and balances to fight corruption and argues for close cooperation with the press in providing an accurate image of the police and their work.

International Association of Chiefs of Police. A Survey of the Police Department of Yonkers, New York. Gaithersburg, Md., 1971.

A survey of corrupt activities within the Yonkers Police Department and the involvement of outside law enforcement agencies in revealing areas of municipal and police corruption. Documents numerous corruption cases.

International Association of Chiefs of Police. Survey of Police Misconduct Litigation: 1967-1971. Evanston, Ill.: Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, 1974.

A national survey of police misconduct litigation. Over 200,000 officers were covered by the survey and a total of 6,077 suits were recorded. Two-thirds of the suits filed alleged either false arrest or brutality.

Issac, Paul E. Prohibition and Politics. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1965.

Examines the effects of the 1887 Prohibition Amendment in the State of Tennessee. Prohibition was believed to be the principal source of corruption in Tennessee during this period and was traced to mob control of police and political officials.

ITT Research Institute and Chicago Crime Commission. A Study of Organized Crime in Illinois. Chicago: ITT Research Institute, 1972.

A study carried out to identify the structure, scope and impact of organized crime in major Illinois communities. Approaches used were: (1) court records survey; (2) household survey; and (3) qualitative survey of interviews with key persons. Large-scale organized crime was found in all major communities. It thrives because it is acceptable to the power structure of the communities and because it has corrupted a sufficient number of influential politicians and criminal justice officials so as to assure its tolerance.

Jayewardene, C. H. S. Police and the Changing Society; Problems, Issues and Solutions. A Review of the Recent Literature. Ottawa: University of Ottawa, Department of Criminology, 1975.

An analytical summary of the recent theoretical and empirical studies concerning the police. Focuses on the role of the police in modern society. Police-community relations, the improvement of the police function, violence by and against the police and the selection and training of officers, are among the areas considered.

Jayewardene, C. H. S. Recent Trends in Policing. A Review of the Recent Literature. Ottawa: University of Ottawa, Department of Criminology, 1974.

A critical resumé of the theoretical and empirical studies conducted on the police in modern times. This

work concerns itself with the police role in the criminal justice system. One section is devoted to the topic of police corruption and brutality.

Jeffreys, Raymond J. The Fabulous "Dutch" Zellers. Columbus, Oh.: Capitol College Press, 1948.

An account of a criminal who subsequently became a police officer. Includes descriptions of his involvement in corruption before his conversion.

Jeffries, Sir Charles. The Colonial Police. London: Max Parrish, 1952.

An historical account of the police forces of the British Colonies. Various forms of police misconduct are cited, including those brought about by the presence of secret societies in Singapore.

Johnson, E., Jr. "Organized Crime: The Nature of its Threat, the Reasons for its Survival," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science 53:399-425 (1962).

Johnson, E., Jr. "The Legal Weapons: Their Actual and Potential Usefulness in Law Enforcement," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science 54:1-29 (1963).

Johnson, E., Jr. "Legal Antidotes for the Political Corruption Induced by Organized Crime," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science 54:127-45 (1963).

This article, and the two cited above, assess the effects of organized crime in the United States and analyze the problems encountered by law enforcement agencies in attempting to suppress organized criminal activity. The corruption of agencies charged with law enforcement and the weapons available to aid them in their struggle against organized crime are detailed.

Jordon, Kevin E. Ideology and the Coming of Professionalism: American Urban Police in the 1920's and 1930's. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. New Jersey: Rutgers University, 1972.

Includes an historical survey of urban police departments which details the political control of police leadership and the different forms of corrupt police practices in early urban police departments.

Judge, Anthony. A Man Apart: The British Policeman and his Job. London: Arthur Barker, 1972. pp. 154-86.

Includes a discussion of numerous corruption scandals in Britain. Forms of bribery are detailed.

Kalmanoff, Alan. Criminal Justice; Enforcement and Administration. Boston: Little, Brown, 1976.

Provides a short discussion of police misconduct and its deleterious influence on community relations. Examples of common forms of corrupt behavior are given.

Karpis, Alvin. Public Enemy Number One. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1971.

A member of the Ma Barker gang tells of pay-offs to police, politicians and jailers in various U.S. cities during the 1930's.

Kauffman, Reginald W. The Real Story of a Bootlegger. New York: Boni and Sweright, 1923.

Includes a discussion of police graft during Prohibition. Graft was inherent in the business of bootlegging due to the political nature of most law enforcement positions.

Kelly, W. H. "When the Police are Corrupt," Canadian Police Chief 63:21-2 (January, 1974).

Considers the revelations of the Knapp Commission report and compares the New York situation with that of Canada. Discusses the police administrator's need to actively search for corrupt officers.

Key, V. O., Jr. "Police Graft," American Journal of Sociology 40:624 (1935).

The first systematic attempt to present a functionalist theory of police corruption.

Key, V. O., Jr. The Techniques of Political Graft in the United States. Chicago: University of Chicago Libraries, 1936.

An explanation of political graft which centers on the function of graft as a means of making a bureaucracy responsive to public needs, of consolidating political power and of providing a short-cut to social mobility for an underprivileged class.

King, Harry and William J. Chambliss. Box Man. New York: Harper and Row, 1972. pp. 97-108.

Explains how thieves aid the police by confessing to



unsolved crimes in order to obtain probation and other favors. Included are the average fees paid to law enforcement officers for "fixing" cases.

King, R. Gambling and Organized Crime. Washington: Public Affairs, 1969.

An examination of various forms of gambling in the United States, including those promoted by state governments, and its relationship to organized crime and official corruption. Statements on gambling by governmental commissions and congressional committees as well as a glossary of gambling terms are included.

"Knapp's Top Cop," Economist 244:53-4 (September 30, 1972).

Maurice Nadjari's appointment as New York's Special Prosecutor is discussed, as well as the reactions of city, police, and judicial officials to his new duties.

Knoohuizen, Ralph. The Question of Police Discipline in Chicago: An Analysis of the Proposed Office of Professional Standards. Chicago: Chicago Law Enforcement Study Group, 1974.

This report draws heavily on the history of the reform of the police discipline system.

Kobler, John. Capone: The Life and World of Al Capone. New York: Putnam, 1971.

Includes ample documentation of the susceptibility of the police to manipulation and political influence.

Kornblum, Allan N. The Moral Hazards: Police Strategies for Honesty and Ethical Behavior. Lexington, Mass.: D. C. Heath, 1976.

Analyzes strategies used by successive administrations in New York City from the 1950's into the mid-1970's to overcome collusive resistance between policemen who were allied with gamblers. Examines how police executives sought to implement their directives in a highly complex and decentralized bureaucracy. The author devotes attention to the policies and procedures (official and unofficial) and their consequences (intended and unintended) used by officials in the New York City Police Department to promote ethical behavior. Considers incentives and pressures for organizational change in light of their costs and benefits and conditions under which they are likely to be effective.

Kornblum, Allan N. The Moral Hazards: Strategies for Honesty and Ethical Behavior in the New York City Police Department. Ph.D. dissertation. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University, 1973.

Author outlines two opposing theories of organizational control. These are used as the basis for a discussion of the use of "functional anxiety" by the New York City Police Department to eliminate corruption.

Kornblum, Allan N. The Moral Hazards. The Use of Fear to Control Police Corruption. Paper presented to meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Toronto, 1975.

An analysis of the dysfunctional consequences of applying strict managerial control mechanisms within police agencies.

Kotecha, Kanti C. and James L. Walker. "Police Vigilantes," Society 13:48-52 (March/April, 1976).

Describes various forms of police misconduct, including corruption, as stemming from a lack of police commitment to democratic principles. The authors suggest that reform and reorganization of police agencies will not be successful in solving this problem unless society is prepared to give its police the support needed to restore police faith in these principles.

La Fave, Wayne R. Arrest: The Decision to Take a Suspect into Custody. Boston: Little, Brown, 1965.

One of a series of books on the administration of criminal justice, this volume focuses principally upon police policies and practices that relate to the arrest of persons suspected of criminal behavior. Author also examines why the police at times act other than in strict conformity with existing laws, either in that they fail to enforce certain laws or in that they use extra-legal means to impose sanctions on violators.

La Fave, Wayne R. "The Police and Non-enforcement of the Law; Parts I and II," Wisconsin Law Review 104-37 and 179-239 (1962).

A discussion of non-enforcement of the law as a logical and problematic result of the broad discretionary powers exercised by the police.

Lane, Roger. Policing the City: Boston, 1822-1885. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1967.

An historical account which outlines a number of police



scandals in nineteenth-century Boston.

Laurie, Peter. Scotland Yard. London: Penguin, 1970. pp. 224-56.

Author discusses forms of corruption, malfeasance and misfeasance in the London police force. After outlining the operation of the civilian complaint review board, he defines four kinds of police misbehavior and corruption. Author concedes that abuses do occur in London but that they are generally done for the good of the force and society. He finds instances of bribery rare, and attributes this to the fact that vice has been legalized in England. Also outlines police procedures for dealing with serious corruption when it occurs.

Lavine, Emanuel H. Cheese It--The Cops! New York: Vanguard Press, 1936.

A journalistic account of police corruption in New York City in the early decades of this century. Interesting but anecdotal in form and content.

LeBrun, George P. It's Time to Tell. New York: William Morrow, 1962.

LeBrun, a secretary in the New York City Coroner's Office for many years, discusses the relationship of this office with the political machine. Includes an account of a "fixed" case involving a police officer.

Lee, Henry. How Dry We Were. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1963. pp. 160-72.

A survey of local and federal law enforcement participation in bribery, graft and other illegal activities in various U.S. cities during Prohibition.

Levett, Allan E. Centralization of City Police in the Nineteenth Century United States. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1975.

This study seeks to account for the emergence of city police departments in nineteenth-century America. Nine cities were selected as sites for investigation: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, S.C., New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco and Denver. One section, dealing with the police organization before its unification, characterizes the force as entrepreneurial. The police organizations were found to be controlled by both public officials and wealthy citizens.

Levine, Jerald E. Police, Parties and Polity: The Bureaucrati-

zation, Unionization and Professionalization of the New York City Police, 1870-1917. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1971.

An examination of the development of bureaucracy, professionalism and unionism of the New York City Police during this period. Areas of inquiry include: patronage politics and the use of the police by politicians to maintain an organizational base and win elections; the police reaction to machine control and the cross-pressures exerted on them; the emergence of Tammany Hall as the dominant political organization in New York City and the resistance of the police to the debureaucratizing activities of the machine.

Levy, Burton. "Cops in the Ghetto: A Problem of the Police System," Masotti, Louis H. and Don R. Bowen, eds. Riots and Rebellion: Civil Violence in the Urban Community. Beverly Hills, Cal.: Sage, 1968. pp. 347-58.

Author suggests that police agencies tend to attract recruits with particular personality traits and from social backgrounds and it is these characteristics which are partly responsible for the nature of police bureaucracy and its dysfunctions, including the incidence of corrupt practices. Various personnel policies are recommended as important mechanisms for corruption control.

Lewis, Earl B. and Richard Blum. Police Selection. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1964.

Policing training, salaries, benefits and calibre of recruits are discussed as important factors influencing the prevalence of corrupt activity in a law enforcement agency.

Lowell, Jon. "Detroit: That Sinking Feeling," Newsweek 88: 37-8 (October 11, 1976).

Implications of a police department scandal involving high-level narcotics trafficking.

Lucas, Norman. Britain's Gangland. London: W. H. Allen, 1969.

A study of gangland activities in Great Britain from a sociological perspective. One section is devoted to criminal practices surrounding prostitution in British cities and addresses underworld involvement in law enforcement activities. The investigations undertaken to identify and purge those members of the police and judiciary who were involved in corrupt practices are examined.

Lundman, Richard J. "The Police Function and the Problem of External Control," Viano, Emilio and Jeffrey H. Reiman, eds. The Police in Society. Lexington, Mass.: D. C. Heath, 1975. pp. 161-6.

Author briefly discusses external democratic control, the basic problem posed by commonweal organizations such as the police, and summarizes recent sociological studies of police organizations in order to permit determination of the extent to which police organizations abuse societally delegated privileges.

Lynch, Gerald W. "Criminal Justice Higher Education: Some Perspectives," Police Chief 43:63-5 (August, 1976).

In discussing higher education as an integral element in the professionalization of law enforcement, Lynch pays some attention to the control of corruption in a professional force. He suggests that internal controls can be developed which are adequate for corruption control.

Maas, Peter. Serpico. New York: Viking, 1973.

The biography of Frank Serpico, a member of the New York City Police Force, who indirectly brought about the creation of the Knapp Commission by exposing police corruption in the department.

McAdoo, William. Guarding a Great City. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1906.

A former New York City Police Commissioner tells of the various forms of corruption present in the department during his tenure and the methods he employed to combat corruption.

McCarthy, William P. A Police Administrator Looks at Corruption. New York: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Criminal Justice Center, 1977.

A journalistic account of wide-spread corruption in the New York City Police Department by a veteran police officer and administrator. Notes that the pattern of corruption in New York applies also to departments in other U.S. cities, and argues that the police administrator is the key figure in eliminating the problem. A discussion of police activities particularly susceptible to corruption is included as well as suggestions for carrying out a thorough corruption investigation.

McCarty, John H. Reminiscences. Philadelphia: John C. Winston, 1917.

A former U.S. Marshal uncovers police participation in corrupt activities during the nineteenth century. The legalization of vice is suggested as a means to control corruption.

McDowell, Charles P. Police in the Community. Cincinnati, Oh.: W. H. Anderson, 1975. pp. 279-96.

Outlines the problem of corruption in urban police departments.

McMullan, M. "A Theory of Corruption," Sociological Review 9:181-201 (1961).

A theory of corruption based on a consideration of corruption in the public services and governments of the British Colonies and ex-colonies in West Africa. Author attempts to relate the corruption observed to the social conditions and histories of those countries and to make some tentative generalizations from a comparison of conditions there and in other parts of the world. Includes a discussion of how laws which have little general support from the public encourage the corruption of law enforcement officers. Numerous remedies for corruption are suggested.

MacNamara, Donal E. and M. Riedel. Police: Perspectives, Problems, Prospects. New York: Praeger, 1974.

A collection of papers dealing with such topics as police effectiveness, police corruption as a form of organizational deviance, and the professionalization of the police department. These selections were originally presented at the 1973 meetings of the American Society of Criminology.

McNamara, John H. "Uncertainties in Police Work: The Relevance of Police Recruits' Backgrounds and Training," Bordua, David J., ed. The Police: Six Sociological Essays. New York: John Wiley, 1967. pp. 163-252.

Presents some aspects of the training of police recruits and their field experiences as these bear on the uncertainties experienced by police officers. Particular attention has been given to problems of adjustment to the role experienced by new patrolmen in the New York City Police Department.

McNamara, Joseph D. "The Impact of Bureaucratic Dysfunction on Attempts to Prevent Police Corruption," Police Journal 48:37-44 (January, 1975).

The author believes that positive peer group pressure is an essential factor in police corruption control. The

practices which accompany and reinforce the determination to prevent corruption include the presence of an objective internal affairs unit, the support of the community and a policy of assignment rotation in positions sensitive to corruption.

"Making Police Crime Unfashionable," Time 103:88-90 (May 6, 1974).

Summarizes recent police scandals and outlines some of the steps taken by police agencies to resolve the problem.

Manning, Peter K. "Police Lying," Urban Life and Culture 3: 283-306 (1974).

The author identifies two types of lying common to policing: (1) The external lie told to manipulate the public; and (2) The internal lie told to colleagues primarily for self-protection. The structural and social psychological conditions which are conducive to lying are examined and examples of both external and internal lies are presented.

Manning Peter K. "The Policeman as Hero," Silver, Isidore, ed. The Crime Control Establishment. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1974. pp. 99-116.

A discussion of the contradictions and complexities inherent in the police mandate. Includes a section on the police department's use of secrecy which constrains many citizens from making complaints about police misconduct. Several solutions to the corruption problem are offered.

Manning, Peter K. "The Police: Mandate, Strategies and Appearances," Douglas, Jack D., ed. Crime and Justice in American Society. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1971. pp. 149-94.

The factors discussed which account for police corruption include: (1) the officer's exposure to danger; (2) the low pay and morale; (3) the repressive police bureaucracy; and (4) the pseudo-professionalism characteristic of the police which contributes to secrecy. The author criticizes the findings of crime commissions and suggests organizational reforms of police departments.

Manning, Peter K. and Lawrence J. Redlinger. "Invitational Edges of Corruption: Some Consequences of Narcotic Law Enforcement," Rock, Paul, ed. Drugs. Rutgers, N.J.: Dutton, 1976.

An analysis of the organizational pressures on narcotics officers to make "good" arrests (i.e., those which can be successfully prosecuted). These pressures are conducive to the engagement of officers in corrupt practices.

Manning, Peter K. and Lawrence J. Redlinger. Working Bases for Corruption: Organizational Ambiguities and Narcotics Law Enforcement. Paper presented at meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Toronto, 1975.

A discussion of the use of informal working agreements in ambiguous and problematic areas of police work, specifically narcotics law enforcement. An analysis of the way in which such activities form a structural basis for traditional forms of police corruption is included.

Mark, Sir Robert. "Cornerstones of Excellence," F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin 45:3-9 (July, 1976).

A brief description of the organization and structure of the British police. The popular acceptance and support for laws which the police are required to enforce is viewed as a prerequisite to maintaining good relations with the public.

Maryland Crime Investigating Committee. Gambling Devices within the United States. A National Report with Emphasis on the Maryland Scene. Baltimore, 1963.

Cites numerous Congressional studies which found nationwide gambling controlled by organized crime. A large percentage of the revenues from gaming machines are used by organized crime to bribe policemen and various political officials across the nation, thus allowing gambling to continue unharrassed by law enforcement. The Committee believes that the corruption factor is the real evil stemming from gambling machines and other forms of gambling and recommends the abolition of legalized gaming machines in Maryland.

Mayer, Gary. Bookie: My Life in Disorganized Crime. Los Angeles: J. P. Tarcher, 1974.

Includes descriptions of police involvement in the numbers racket.

Messick, Hank. Syndicate in the Sun. New York: Macmillan, 1968.

An attempt to expose the criminal syndicate in Dade County, Florida in the mid-1960's. Payoffs to police officers involved in the numbers racket are discussed, as well as the involvement of corrupt politicians in the affairs of the Sheriff's Office.

Meyer, John C., Jr. "Definitional and Etiological Issues in Police Corruption: Assessment and Synthesis of Competing Perspectives," Journal of Police Science and Administration 4:46-55 (1976).

Presents a survey of the literature dealing with theoretical problems in the definition and etiology of police corruption. The emphasis of this account is on those definitions which are behavioral and controls which are internal to police organizations.

Meyer, John C., Jr. "A Descriptive Study of Police Corruption," Police Chief 40:38-41 (August, 1973).

An empirical study reporting incidents of corruption in one U.S. metropolitan police agency, in which the author discloses that incidents of malfeasance involving narcotics have displaced those involving gambling. Includes a discussion of the historical causes of corruption and notes the link between legislating morals and the involvement of police in illegal activities.

Meyer, John C., Jr. The Nature and Investigation of Police Offenses in the New York City Police Department. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Albany: State University of New York, 1976.

This study revealed the nature of the information present at the initiation of a case to be the most powerful predictor of administrative prosecution of police officers for corruption.

Michigan State University. School of Police Administration and Public Safety. National Center on Police Administration and Community Relations. A National Survey of Police and Community Relations. Washington: G.P.O., 1967.

Includes a comparative study of the complaints received by two police departments which indicates that very few of the complaints received involved allegations of dishonesty. Also examines the results of a survey of the complaints received by sixty-three police departments located throughout the country. Thirty percent of these cases involved allegations of corruption.

Miller, Wilbur R., Jr. The Legitimation of the London and New York City police, 1830-1870. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. New York: Columbia University, 1973.

An analysis of how the police forces in New York and London had to legitimate themselves to win public support of their power in the context of broad political ideology, specific social conditions, attitudes of public officials, and

various groups' perceptions of social order and disorder. The causes and effects of corruption in both the London and New York police departments during this period are discussed.

Miller, Wilbur R., Jr. "Police Authority in London and New York City, 1830-1870," Journal of Social History 8:81-101 (1975).

A comparison of the mid-nineteenth-century London police, the first modern full-time patrol force, and the New York City police, the second such force outside of the British Empire. Reveals how different political and social developments influenced the principles and practices of police authority.

Minto, George A. The Thin Blue Line. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1965.

Author presents an historical account of the English police system, mentioning early corrupt practices and the reforms instituted to eliminate them. While he finds the current system nearly corruption-free, he does recount examples of sensational scandals which have shaken Scotland Yard in the past hundred years.

Misner, Gordon E. "The Organization and Social Setting of Police Corruption," Police Journal 48:45-51 (January, 1975).

An examination of occupational opportunities for corruption in police work. The author maintains that it is the situation which plays the crucial role as a determinant of police corruption and asserts that police departments have to face the issue of police corruption as a risk management problem and then determine the most appropriate departmental and extra-departmental mechanisms for controlling it.

Mockridge, Norton and Robert H. Prall. The Big Fix. New York: Holt, 1954.

A discussion of the participation of plainclothes officers in highly organized criminal networks is included.

Mollenhoff, C. R. Strike Force: Organized Crime and the Government. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1972.

Documents the manner in which prohibition of and opposition to use of electronic surveillance in fighting organized crime resulted in ineffective prosecution of underworld members. Detailed examples of organized crime and

political corruption and of attempts to crack down on such activities in the U.S. are provided.

Moore, John E. and Alan J. Wyner. "Responses of Law Enforcement Agencies to External Grievance Mechanisms," American Politics Quarterly 3:60-80 (1975).

This article focuses on one widely discussed, but still uncommon, response to the need for complaint resolution in local government: the establishment of ombudsman offices in a few American cities. Authors consider the way in which these offices - designed to receive complaints about the whole range of city services - interact with local police departments.

More, H. W., Jr., ed. Critical Issues in Law Enforcement. 2nd ed. Cincinnati, Oh.: W. H. Anderson, 1975.

A collection of readings dealing with problems currently confronting the police. A review of police conduct is included.

Morris, Norval and Gordon Hawkins. The Honest Politician's Guide to Crime Control. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1970.

A legislative and administrative regimen to reduce the impact of crime. Authors maintain that the removal of restrictive morals and vice legislation will largely eradicate the systematic type of police corruption associated with organized crime, illegal businesses and commercialized vice. Professionalization of the police is suggested as a means to diminish petty corruption.

Moss, Frank. "National Danger from Police Corruption," North American Review 173:470-80 (1901).

An early account of police corruption as a national phenomenon.

Moss, L. "Police-community Relations in a Black Controlled City--the Case of Atlanta," Journal on Political Repression 1:48-70 (1975).

Revealing accounts of violence between the police department and Atlanta's black community. Features insights into alleged police brutality, inadequate police services and tensions between city officials and the police hierarchy, and includes a section on allegations of police corruption and patronage in relation to conflicts with the city administration.

Moylan, Sir John F. The Police of Britain. London: Longmans, 1948.

Author discusses how the British police force's independent position as the arm of the law, together with the general principle of administration by local government authorities, makes it impossible for the central government to control the police force for any political purpose.

Murphy, Patrick V. "Cooperation in the Criminal Justice System," Crime and Delinquency 18:42-8 (1972).

A discussion of how the fragmentation of the criminal justice system and public distrust impedes law enforcement agencies in their fight against organized crime. Numerous recommendations are offered.

Murphy, Patrick V. "Police Corruption," Police Chief 40: 36 et seq. (December, 1973).

Author criticizes the reinforcement of police corruption by the business community, political system and the general public. He urges police administrators to assume a strong, active role in eliminating the problem by making their stand against corruption known to both police officers and the public, demanding accountability of police supervisors, selectively enforcing victimless crimes, establishing internal affairs units, and finding ways of making the legitimate rewards of good police work commensurate with the illegitimate rewards of corrupt action.

Musto, David F. The American Disease. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1973.

Includes an examination of the close relationship between drug deals and corrupt police officers.

Nadjari, Maurice. "New York State's Office of the Special Prosecutor: A Creation Born of Necessity," Hofstra Law Review 2:97-128 (1974).

A discussion of the origins of this office as an external monitor of corruption in the public agencies of the state. Written by the first holder of the Office of Special Prosecutor in New York State.

Nash, G. "The Rights and Responsibilities of Drug Abusers and Those Affected by Them," Drug Forum 3:43-50 (1973).

Discusses the rights and responsibilities of researchers, planners, treatment program directors, police officers and educators, working in the area of drug abuse treatment and prevention. A section is devoted to police corruption in narcotics bureaus.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Board of Directors. "Drug Addiction: A Medical, Not a Law Enforcement, Problem. A Policy Statement," Crime and Delinquency 20: 4-9 (1974).

Includes a statement suggesting that present legal attitudes toward drug abuse as a violation of the law, act as inducements to the corruption of police officers.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Law Enforcement Council. "Official Corruption; A Position Statement," Crime and Delinquency 20:15-19 (1974).

A five-step program to study corruption in the criminal justice system and to develop strategies for its control is proposed. Recommendations include an examination of the relationship between the structure and design of organizations and the susceptibility of individuals to corruption, a plea for increased public discourse and the development of an investigative arm of government to deal with official corruption.

National Popular Government League. Report upon the Illegal Practices of the U.S. Department of Justice. New York: Arno Press, 1969 (1920).

One of the few discussions of corruption, (as opposed to other forms of misconduct), in federal law enforcement agencies.

New Haven Police Mutual Aid Association. History of the Department of Police Service of New Haven, Connecticut from 1639 to 1899. New Haven, Conn., 1899.

Accounts of alleged police corruption in New Haven are included.

New York (City). Board of Aldermen. Special Committee to Investigate the Police Department. Report. New York: M. B. Brown, 1913.

The second major investigation of the New York City Police Department, popularly known as the Curran Report.

New York (City). Commission to Investigate Allegations of Police Corruption and the City's Anti-Corruption Procedures. Commission Report. New York: Braziller, 1973.

The findings of the Commission appointed in 1970 to determine the extent and the nature of police corruption in New York City. Corruption was found to be wide-spread, although it was not uniform in degree. The most sophisticated forms of corruption were discovered among plain-

clothes officers assigned to enforce gambling statutes. Sections of the report deal with corruption in the areas of gambling, narcotics, prostitution, construction and traffic enforcement. Recommendations by the Commission are included.

New York (City). Commission to Investigate Allegations of Police Corruption and the City's Anti-Corruption Procedures. Interim Report of Investigative Phase. New York, 1971.

The first, and interim, report of the Knapp Commission.

New York (City). Police Department. Corruption Control Manual. New York, n.d.

A detailed manual for police corruption investigations, identifying some areas of consistent violation and the procedures for its control.

New York (City). Police Department. Integrity Control Anti-Corruption Manual. New York, 1975.

Part one of a department-wide integrity control manual, directed mainly to police supervisors and executives. Important as a guide to corruption hazards inherent in the general activities and duties within the purview of a police department. This partial listing is divided into two categories, administrative and situational, depending on the nature of the activity.

New York (State). Joint Legislative Committee on Crime, Its Causes, Control and Effect on Society. Organized Crime in the Ghetto. Albany, 1969.

Documents organized crime as a corrupting influence on law enforcement.

New York (State). Legislature. Senate. Committee on the Police Department of the City of New York. Report and Proceedings. Albany: J. B. Lyon, 1895. 5v.

The report of the official investigative body popularly known as the Lexow Commission. Documents wide-spread corruption at all levels in the New York City Police Department and the vulnerability of the department to political influence.

New York (State). Temporary Commission of Investigation. Annual Report to the Governor and the Legislature, 16th. New York, 1974.

The Commission reports on police and political corruption in New York State. Included among the findings of four



investigations by the Commission are charges of alleged corruption in Albany and in the operations of the special Narcotics Parts of the Supreme Court in New York City.

New York (State). Temporary Commission of Investigation. Narcotics Law Enforcement in New York City. New York, 1972.

Examines the relationship of drug traffic to police corruption in New York City. Based on excerpts from the transcripts of public hearings, this report criticizes the Narcotics Division of the New York City Police Department and its Special Investigations Unit for their lack of interagency cooperation. Varieties and patterns of police corruption are noted.

Niederhoffer, Arthur and Abraham S. Blumberg. The Ambivalent Force: Perspectives on the Police. 2nd ed. Hinsdale, Ill.: Dryden, 1976.

Chapter four of this edition includes articles dealing with the topic of police corruption.

Niederhoffer, Arthur. Behind the Shield; The Police in Urban Society. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1967.

Police cynicism is the focus of this important research study. A questionnaire, consisting of open-ended statements concerning significant areas of police work, was administered to members of the New York City Police Department and forms the basis of this study. Author notes that the best possible control of cynical corruption is the regular surveillance of police departments by investigating committees.

Niederhoffer, Arthur. A Study of Police Cynicism. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. New York: New York University, 1963.

This dissertation attempts to explain police corruption and brutality from a sociological perspective. Police cynicism is defined and its four sources identified.

Olivet, George D. "Ethical Philosophy in Police Training," Police Chief 43:48-50 (August, 1976).

Discusses anti-corruption workshops as part of the police training program of the New York City Police Department. Characterizes such workshops as being designed to encourage the police to put ethical convictions into practice and to motivate them to carry out duties in a professional manner.

Osterloh, William J. Police Supervisory Practice. New York:

John Wiley, 1975.

A textbook covering various aspects of police personnel management. Relevant problems of police supervision are described, including the detection, investigation and prevention of corruption.

Ostrom, D. Urban Police--an Annotated Bibliography of the Social Science Literature, 1960-1973. Monticello, Ill.: Council of Planning Librarians, 1975.

A compilation of over one hundred books and articles dealing with such topics as police-community relations, police corruption and abuse, and police procedures. Several important works published before 1960 are also included.

Oughton, Frederick. The Two Lives of Robert Ledru. London: Frederick Muller, 1963.

An account of a famous detective (1852-1937) who used blackmail and extortion to advance his career.

Packer, Herbert L. The Limits of the Criminal Sanction. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1968.

An important essay on the nature and justification of the criminal sanction, the characteristic processes through which the criminal sanction operates and the problem of defining criteria for limiting the reach of the criminal sanction. The subject of police corruption and its relationship to gambling and vice control is discussed.

Parker, Alfred E. The Berkeley Police Story. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1972.

An account of August Vollmer, creator of a scientific police force in Berkeley, California. Noted for his integrity, he believed that police corruption generally occurred in cities where there was little community support and felt the problem to be compounded by political control of police officials.

Parsons, James C. "A Candid Analysis of Police Corruption," Police Chief 40:20 et seq. (March, 1973).

A crime-ridden community, suffering from social ills, is the perfect setting for corruption. The corrupt officer seeks out such assignments. A planned program of improvement of law enforcement is needed. It should

include: (1) improved selection techniques for the hiring of personnel; (2) more stringent personnel requirements; (3) basic research and development in police organizations, policies, techniques, etc.; (4) policy guideline formulation and training, in application and practice; and (5) more control over discretionary decisions.

Pennsylvania. Crime Commission. Report, 1973-74. St. Davids, Pa., 1974.

Reports on organized crime, political corruption and the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. Makes specific references to police corruption in the Philadelphia and York Police Departments.

Pennsylvania. Crime Commission. Report on Organized Crime. Harrisburg, 1970.

This report includes a discussion on the relationship between organized crime and governmental agencies. The Commission recommends a coordinated interagency assault on organized crime in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania. Crime Commission. Report on Police Corruption and Quality of Law Enforcement in Philadelphia. St. David's, Pa., 1974.

An investigation of the Philadelphia Police Department, finding police corruption to be continuous, wide-spread and systematic at all levels of the Department. The Commission found that corruption resulted from the interaction of many factors, including the Department's attitude toward the corruption problem, the vice enforcement policy, various societal pressures on officers, and the public's reaction to corruption. Specific recommendations for changes in vice laws and enforcement policy, as well as changes in internal controls, pensions, promotions, and drug enforcement practices are suggested.

Petacco, Arrigo. Joe Petrosino. New York: Macmillan, 1972.

Recounts the career of Joe Petrosino, a member of the New York City Police Department, and his fight against the Mafia and corrupt police officers. Includes an interesting account of how Italian criminals have affiliated themselves with corrupt political machines in various U.S. cities.

Peterson, Virgil W. "The Chicago Police Scandals," Atlantic 206:58-64 (October, 1960).

Discusses allegations of police criminality in Chicago

in the late 1950's.

Philadelphia Co., Pa. Grand Jury. Investigation of Vice, Crime and Law Enforcement. New York: Arno Press, 1974 (1939).

The report of an early investigation of corruption in law enforcement and in the courts of Philadelphia.

Piliavin, I. and S. Briar. "Police Encounters with Juveniles," American Journal of Sociology 70:206-14 (1964).

Although not primarily a discussion of police corruption, this account does make the point that police relationships with juveniles are adversely affected by the juveniles' perceptions of officers as being corrupt.

Platt, Anthony and Lynn Cooper. "Crimes by the Police," Platt, Anthony and Lynn Cooper, eds. Policing America. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1974. pp. 163-9.

The authors examine the crimes committed by the police against the public. Police crimes discussed include murder, robbery, assault, extortion, drug traffic and other forms of corruption. The extent of corruption is examined within the context of the organizational demands of policing and the American society as a whole.

Ploscowe, M. "New Approaches to the Control of Organized Crime," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 347:74-81 (1963).

Presents various suggestions for the control of organized crime, including fundamental changes in substantive laws, investigative processes and police organization. Stresses the need for expanded state involvement with local law enforcement, in order to eliminate the isolation and inertia of the local agencies. Mentions the "fixing" of cases by police officers.

Pogrebin, Mark and Burton Atkins. Probable Causes for Police Corruption: Some Theories. Tallahassee: Florida State University, n.d.

A review of the explanations for police corruption that have emerged in social science literature. The research discussed demonstrates that courts, prosecutors, elected officials and administrative appointees all affect the degree of corruption that exists in local police departments.

"Police and Society," American Behavioral Scientist 13:645-814 (1970).

This issue of the journal is devoted to the relationship between the police and the public. Among these articles are studies of police attitudes toward loyalty and professionalism.

"Police Wakeup," Economist 240:50 (September 11, 1971).

Discusses measures employed by Commissioner Patrick Murphy to halt corruption in the New York City Police Department and police attitudes toward the anti-corruption campaign.

Poston, Ted. "The Numbers Racket," Tyler, Gus ed. Organized Crime in America: A Book of Readings. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1962. pp. 260-74.

A journalistic account of a multi-million dollar collaboration between members of the police vice squad in New York City and powerful policy barons, many of them with Mafia connections.

Prassel, Frank R. The Western Peace Officer; A Legacy of Law and Order. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1972.

An historical account of the development of police agencies in the American West during the frontier days. Most of the agencies discussed are viewed as having developed in an atmosphere of substantial political influence.

Price, Barbara R. "Police Corruption; An Analysis," Criminology 10:161-76 (1972).

Author defines corruption as behavior directed towards financial gain, distinct from police brutality. Applying structuralist and symbolic interactionist theories to a sampling of descriptive literature, author concludes that corruption results both from goal blockage and peer group pressure. Also discussed is the symmetrical mutually reinforcing relationship between community and police mores.

Purdy, E. W. "The Police as Community Leaders," Police 10: 57-63 (1966).

Deals with the Police-Community Relations Program of the Pennsylvania State Police, with respect to racial tension, organized crime, corruption, traffic enforcement and juvenile delinquency.

Radano, Gene. Stories Cops Only Tell Each Other. New York: Stein and Day, 1974.

A collection of twenty-five accounts dealing with police

corruption and other forms of misconduct, as told by an ex-policeman. Various instances of graft and police thefts are cited.

Radano, Gene. Walking the Beat. Cleveland: World, 1968.

An anecdotal account of the policeman's working life written by an ex-officer. A good deal of attention is paid to the temptations and inconsistencies associated with the police role.

Radelet, Louis A. The Police and the Community. Beverly Hills, Cal.: Glencoe Press, 1973.

Includes a short discussion of police corruption and its effects on police-community relations.

Radzinowicz, Leon. A History of English Common Law and Its Administration from 1750. London: Stevens and Sons, 1948-1968. 4v.

The outstanding history in its field, providing detailed coverage of the development of the police. Much attention is paid to problems such as the control of corruption and other forms of misconduct. Four volumes in this set have been issued, covering developments in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Rafky, D. M. "Police Cynicism Reconsidered. An Application of Smallest Space Analysis," Criminology 13:168-92 (1975).

This study examines the nature and incidence of cynicism and tests the relationships between various indices of frustration, cynicism and anomia. Based on Niederhoffer's 1967 study.

Ransohoff, J. and C. Goldman. Legal Gambling in New York--a Discussion on Numbers and Sports Betting. New York: Fund for the City of New York, 1972.

Investigates the feasibility and implications of legalizing numbers and sports betting in New York. Cites reduced police corruption and organized criminal activity as objectives in legalization.

Reed, Lear B. Human Wolves. Kansas City, Mo.: Brown, White, Lowell, 1941.

An account of the rebuilding of the Kansas City Police Department from 1939 to 1941. Documents the nature of crime and corruption before and after Prohibition and recommends that politics should not be involved in the area

of law enforcement activity.

Regoli, Robert M. Toward an Understanding of Police Cynicism. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Pullman: Washington State University, 1975.

An examination of the determinants of police cynicism. This project replicated the Niederhoffer (1967) study and added two variables: organizational size and professionalism. Based on responses to a questionnaire administered to police officers from agencies in the Pacific Northwest.

Reichard, Maximilian I. The Origins of Urban Police: Freedom and Order in Antebellum St. Louis. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. St. Louis, Mo.: Washington University, 1975.

This study is an analysis of the origins of a modern urban police department before the Civil War. Examines how the conflict between values and freedom shaped the character of the police institutions which emerged, the identity of the men who made it up, and the attitudes of citizens toward the police.

Reid, Ed. The Shame of New York. New York: Random House, 1953.

Includes an overview of various police corruption investigations in New York City. The involvement of high police and city officials in mob operations and the factors which led to their exposure are outlined.

Reiss, Albert J., Jr. The Police and the Public. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1971.

Author concludes, on the basis of empirical studies in three U.S. cities, that a substantial minority of police officers violate criminal law, a majority misbehave towards citizens and most engage in serious violations of department rules and regulations. He blames the structure and organization of police work, police culture and the pressures to deviate imposed on the police by the community. Also discusses public sanctioning of police violence, mechanisms to enhance police accountability and punishment as a means of eliminating malfeasance.

Reiss, Albert J., Jr. and David J. Bordua. "Environment and Organization: A Perspective on the Police," Bordua, David J., ed. The Police: Six Sociological Essays. New York: John Wiley, 1967. pp. 25-55.

The authors concentrate their discussion of the external

environment of the police and its internal consequences by selecting a few basic environmental factors. These are the nature of the legal system, the nature of violative activity and civic accountability. Several features of the modern urban community as they impinge on the social structure of law enforcement are also examined.

Reith, Charles. The Blind Eye of History; A Study of the Origins of the Present Police Era. Montclair, N.J.: Patterson-Smith, 1975 (1952).

The weakness of America's law enforcement machinery, which leads to corruption, originates in the fact that by public choice, the police are allowed to become the instrument of policy and corrupt policy-makers, rather than the law. Includes a lengthy discussion of the advantages of the British police system.

Richardson, James F. "Evaluating the Cleveland Police Department: 1920-1270," Viano, Emilio and Jeffrey H. Reiman, eds. The Police in Society. Lexington, Mass.: D. C. Heath, 1975. pp. 89-103.

Author examines various investigations of the Cleveland Police Department and the recommendations which resulted from the inquiries. This case study indicates changing national perceptions of the police role, their administrative problems, and the social and political values which govern their operations. Police protection of vice activities, police brutality and police-community relations are among the areas addressed.

Richardson, James F. The New York Police; Colonial Times to 1901. New York: Oxford University Press, 1970.

This historical account provides important documentation of a perennial problem in law enforcement - the susceptibility of police agencies to outside political pressure.

Richardson, James F. Urban Police in the United States. Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press, 1974.

Author notes examples of police corruption in eighteenth and nineteenth century England and America, pointing out the link between corruption, political control and police self-interest in the U.S. He discusses efforts to reform police work, the problems faced by reformers over the past hundred years, and the manner in which a changing American society has contributed to the corruption problem. Focusing on the present, he points out the connection between corruption and victimless crimes, the liabilities of a watchman style police force, the difficulties encountered in professionalizing police work to eliminate corrup-

tion, and the wide-ranging malfeasance problems resulting from conflict between the police and ghetto communities.

Roberts, Albert R. "Reflections on Gambling and Organized Crime," Criminologica 7:26-31 (1969).

Activities that flourish as a result of the syndicates' gambling profits include police corruption, narcotics traffic and loan sharking.

Roebuck, Julian B. and Thomas Barker. "A Typology of Police Corruption," Social Problems 21:423-37 (1974).

An empirical typology based primarily on associations established in the literature. A more detailed discussion of this typology is included in Barker and Roebuck (1974).

"Rotten Cops," Economist 244:42-3 (August 12, 1972).

Discusses the findings and conclusions of the Knapp Commission. Comments on the Commission's recommendation that anachronistic laws which encourage corruption should be abolished.

Rowntree, Joseph and Arthur Sherwell. The Temperance Problem and Social Reform. 2nd ed. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1899.

The author notes the problems stemming from the liquor traffic in the United States during the nineteenth century. He cites the activities of the Tammany Ring in New York and relates how money from the liquor traffic tended to corrupt the courts, police and politicians, thus seriously undermining trust in public servants.

Royko, Mike. Boss; Richard J. Daley of Chicago. New York: Dutton, 1971.

A highly critical account of political corruption in Chicago under Mayor Daley. One chapter of this account discusses corruption in law enforcement and how it is supposedly tolerated by government.

Rubinstein, Jonathan. City Police. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1973. pp. 372-433.

Author discusses the link between police corruption and corruption in local politics, particularly the dilemmas and temptations faced by police officers in enforcing "unenforceable" vice laws. He notes that corruption in large metropolitan police departments is a wide-ranging

problem and an established practice, enforced by a code of silence.

Ruchelman, Leonard, ed. Who Rules the Police? New York: New York University Press, 1973.

The book covers four major areas: (1) accountability and control of the police; (2) police discretion and the criminal justice system; (3) police abuse; and (4) police vs. civil authority. Police corruption is discussed under part three.

Rumbelow, Donald. I Spy Blue: The Police and Crime in the City of London from Elizabeth I to Victoria. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1971.

Includes numerous examples of corruption in the early London police force and describes the first attempts to limit the corruption problem.

Russell, K. "Complaints Against the Police," New Society 14: 941-2 (1969).

An examination of civilian complaints against the police in England and Wales from 1966 to 1968. Discusses the discipline code to which police officers must adhere and the nature and volume of civilian complaints lodged during this period.

Ruth, H., Jr. "Why Organized Crime Thrives," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 374: 113-22 (1967).

Author presents the socio-political factors favorable to organized crime. Includes a discussion of how the involvement of local politicians in syndicate operations has inhibited proper law enforcement and has resulted in the corruption of criminal justice personnel.

Salerno, Ralph. "Organized Crime and Criminal Justice," Federal Probation 33:11-17 (February, 1962).

The Organized Crime Task Force of the President's Commission identifies the Cosa Nostra as the core of organized crime. Organized crime flourishes through bribery and massive corruption of criminal justice officials at all levels.

Salerno, Ralph and John S. Tompkins. Crime Confederation; Cosa Nostra and Allied Operations in Organized Crime. New York: Doubleday, 1969.

An examination of the involvement of organized crime in



legitimate and illegitimate business and the methods it uses to protect itself.

Savitz, Leonard. "The Dimensions of Police Loyalty," Hahn, Harlan, ed. Police in Urban Society. Beverly Hills, Cal.: Sage, 1971. pp. 213-24.

Discusses how the strong code of secrecy among police officers hinders the discovery of illegal police activities.

Sayre, Wallace S. and Herbert Kaufman. Governing New York City; Politics in the Metropolis. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1960.

Provides an excellent description of government and politics in New York City. The primary focus of this volume is on the process by which the city is governed. The authors attempt to answer the following questions: (1) What is politics in New York City about? What do the participants in the city's government get in return for the time, energy, and money they invest in governmental and political activity?; (2) Who are the participants?; and (3) How do the participants go about getting what the system offers? Corruption and violence within the New York City Police Department are discussed in part three of this work.

Schechter, Leonard and William R. Phillips. On the Pad; The Underworld and Its Corrupt Police, Confessions of a Cop on the Take. New York: Putnam, 1973.

The detailed story of William Phillips, a New York City Police Officer who, after being confronted by the Knapp Commission for corrupt activities, exposed wide-spread corruption within the department, thus avoiding incarceration. Exposes deep police involvement in narcotics, burglary, gambling and murder, and the penetration of corruption into high levels of the Police Department and the District Attorneys' Offices.

Schelling, Thomas C. "Economic Analysis of Organized Crime," U.S. Task Force on Organized Crime. Task Force Report: Organized Crime. Washington: G.P.O., 1967. pp. 114-26.

The author maintains that an economic analysis of organized crime could assist in identifying the incentives and limitations that apply to organized crime, in evaluating the different kinds of costs and losses due to crime, in restructuring laws and programs to minimize the costs, wastes, and injustices that crime entails, and

in restructuring the business environment in which organized crime occurs with a view to reducing crime or its worst consequences. This report includes a discussion of the corruption of police and politics, and the relation of organized crime to enforcement.

Schiano, Anthony and Anthony Burton. Solo: Self-Portrait of an Undercover Cop. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1973.

The story of a detective in the New York City Police Department and his exposure to bribery and other forms of corruption while in the Police Academy and during his career as a member of the force.

Schlossberg, Harvey and Lucy Freeman. Psychologist with a Gun. New York: Coward, McCann and Geoghegan, 1974. pp. 123-36.

Author examines the extent of corruption in the New York City Police Department and its underlying psychological causes. Also presents a critique of the use of officers caught in illegal activities as turn-arounds. Similar undercover techniques employed by the department to eliminate corruption are also discussed.

Schultz, Donald O. "Organized Crime," Schultz, Donald O., ed. Critical Issues in Criminal Justice. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1975. pp. 51-79.

The author discusses the development of organized crime in the United States, its present location, and its legitimate and illegitimate businesses. Includes an examination of the payoffs to legislators, mayors, judges, police and other officials which enable the underworld to operate under a political umbrella of official inaction or encouragement.

Schultz, Donald O. "The Police and Politics," Schultz, Donald O., ed. Critical Issues in Criminal Justice. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1975. pp. 14-35.

An historical account of the link between political control of the police and corruption.

Schultz, Donald O. "Police Ethics," Schultz, Donald O., ed. Critical Issues in Criminal Justice. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1975. pp. 3-13.

Deals with ethical areas which have given some police personnel, police administrators and police agencies problems in the past and in present-day situations.

Schultz, Donald O. Special Problems in Law Enforcement. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1971.



An examination of problems which are of concern to the police community. Topics of special interest include police professionalism, civilian review boards, police ethics and the relationship of police and politics.

Schur, Edwin M. Crimes without Victims; Deviant Behavior and Public Policy. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1965.

Author maintains that moralistic and/or unenforceable laws are the cause of police corruption and recommends the decriminalization of morals offenses and relieving the police of responsibility of enforcing a variety of non-criminal codes and regulations.

Schur, Edwin M. Our Criminal Society; The Social and Legal Sources of Crime in America. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1969.

Author notes that laws which do not have public support encourage the development of greater police discretion. The police enforce such laws on a selective basis which creates a working climate for corruption.

Scott, James C. Comparative Political Corruption. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1972.

Presents the theory that corruption is a regular, repetitive and integral part of the operation of most political systems. Discusses political corruption in various societies and historical periods, but does not deal with police corruption specifically.

Seedman, Albert and Peter Hellman. Chief! New York: Fields, 1974.

Incidents of bribery and other forms of corruption are related by an officer of the New York City Police Department who was investigated by the Knapp Commission. Includes a discussion of police attitudes toward the enforcement of gambling statutes.

Senturia, Joseph J. "Corruption, Political," Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences. 4:448-52 (1931).

This brief account provides insight into traditional views of the life cycles of corrupt institutions.

Seymour, Whitney N., Jr. Why Justice Fails. New York: Morrow, 1973.

An examination of the criminal justice system by a former U.S. Attorney which focuses on the corrupting influences

of the men and institutions who comprise the system.

Shannon, William V. "A New Look at the Police," New York Times 4:10 et seq. (September 6, 1970).

A journalistic account of the early findings of the Knapp Commission.

Shealy, Allen E. Police Integrity: The Role of Psychological Screening of Applicants. New York: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Criminal Justice Center, 1977.

Presents the view that police applicants as a group are predisposed to anti-social behavior. A psychological profile of the corrupt officer which was developed through undercover testing in a large municipal police department is included.

Sherman, Lawrence W. "Becoming Bent: Moral Careers of Corrupt Policemen," Sherman, Lawrence W., ed. Police Corruption: A Sociological Perspective. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor, 1974. pp. 191-208.

The author describes the process by which policemen become corrupt. The central argument of this essay is that police burglars and grafters become deviant only through a gradual process of confronting contingencies and making moral decisions.

Sherman, Lawrence W. Controlling Police Corruption: What Works? Paper presented at meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Toronto, 1975.

Author discusses the necessity for an interaction of both environmental and administrative changes to take place in order for police corruption to be controlled. He describes specific organizational policies for controlling police corruption and maintains that the successful control of the problem depends on: (1) the amount of freedom a police executive has in choosing his own anti-corruption policies; (2) the degree of skill a police executive possesses for selecting the particular strategies most appropriate to his community and department; and (3) the amount of potential support for the police administrator's program which exists within the department.

Sherman, Lawrence W., ed. Police Corruption; A Sociological Perspective. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor, 1974.

A collection of some of the best descriptive and analytical research on police corruption.

Sherman, Lawrence W. "Police Corruption Control: New York,

London, Paris," Sherman, Lawrence W., ed. Police Corruption; A Sociological Perspective. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor, 1974. pp. 213-45.

A first step in identifying the methods used in controlling police corruption, this article presents a comparative study of corruption control methods in New York, London and Paris. Citizen and police impressions of police corruption, corruption control structures (internal and external) and methods of investigation are among the areas covered by this work.

Sherman, Lawrence W. "The Sociology and the Social Reform of the American Police: 1950-1973," Journal of Police Science and Administration 2:255-62 (1974).

A survey of the major events and trends in research concerning the police and an overview of proposals and programs directed to the reform of police organizations. Police corruption is among the trends reviewed.

Sherman, Lawrence W. "Toward a Sociological Theory of Police Corruption," Sherman, Lawrence W., ed. Police Corruption; A Sociological Perspective. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor, 1974. pp. 1-46.

An excellent introduction to the sociological theory of police corruption. Includes various definitions of corruption and a typology of corrupt police departments.

"Shock in Cincinnati," Time 107:18 (January 19, 1976).

A short account of the recent indictment of the Cincinnati Police Chief and seven other officers, on charges ranging from bribery and extortion to perjury.

Shover, Neil B. Burglary as an Occupation. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Urbana: University of Illinois, 1971.

This study offers insights into the life of a professional criminal and his relationship with the criminal justice system. Illustrates how the burglar bribes a police officer and acquires a "reliable" reputation within the department.

Silver, Allan. "The Demand for Order in Civil Society: A Review of Some Themes in the History of Urban Crime, Police, and Riot," Bordua, David J., ed. The Police: Six Sociological Essays. New York: John Wiley, 1967. pp. 1-24.

Includes a discussion of the development of bureaucratized police forces in Britain and the United States.

The author maintains that bureaucratization of the police forces in both countries developed as a reaction of powerful interest groups to a perceived interest in public lawlessness and social disorder.

Silver, Edward, D. A. Report of the Special Investigation by the District Attorney of Kings County and the December 1949 Grand Jury, December 1949 to April 1954. New York: Case Press, 1954.

The official report of the Gross investigation which concerned the involvement of police officers in organized gambling.

Skolnick, Jerome H. Justice without Trial: Law Enforcement in Democratic Society. 2nd ed. New York: Wiley, 1975.

Based on empirical investigation and personal observation, author argues that the underlying causes of corruption are not restricted to the morality of individual police officers, but have origins in the premise and design of the system in which they find themselves. Also notes the connections between legislated morality and corruption. Compares "old-line," politically influenced police forces with "professional" police forces.

Skolnick, Jerome H. and J. Richard Woodworth. "Bureaucracy, Information, and Social Control: A Study of a Morals Detail," Bordua, David J., ed. The Police: Six Sociological Essays. New York: John Wiley, 1967. pp. 99-136.

This report examines the enforcement apparatus surrounding statutory rape. The authors deal with the procedures used for discovery, the investigation and processing of complaints, and the relations among various public agencies involved in the discovery and processing of complaints.

Skousen, W. Cleon. "The Role of a New Chief in a Scandal-ridden Department," Law and Order 20:26-32 (February, 1972).

Author describes wide-ranging problems faced by a new professional police chief in a scandal-ridden department. Suggests steps which may be taken to begin a cleanup.

Smith, Alexander B. and Harriet Pollack. Crime and Justice in a Mass Society. Waltham, Mass: Xerox, 1972.

A philosophical, political and sociological examination of criminal justice in large American cities. Includes a discussion of non-enforcement of the law as the result

of corruption of the police by criminals and the implications this pattern of police corruption has for public policy makers.

Smith, Bruce. The Baltimore Police Survey. New York: Institute of Public Administration, 1941.

Includes a section on the factors which serve to undermine police integrity.

Smith, Bruce. Police Systems in the United States. 2nd ed. New York: Harper and Row, 1960.

A general discussion of police management, police training and performance of duties. Author contends that police problems are tied to crime control, public demands and civic appraisal. Suggests means to effective law enforcement.

Smith, Paul E. and Richard O. Hawkins. "Victimization, and Types of Citizen-Police Contacts and Attitudes toward the Police," Law and Society Review 8:135-52 (1973).

This study assesses public attitudes toward police officers. Findings of police-community relations programs are offered and strategies for improving the public image of the police are set forth.

Smith, William H. T. "Deceit in Uniform," Police Chief 40:20-1 (September, 1973).

Noting that the origins of corruption are often institutional, author describes how the New York City Police Department is eliminating the problem by strengthening internal security, decentralizing the anti-corruption effort, and using field associates and other undercover methods. Also argues that the effort to eliminate malfeasance must be applied to all branches of the criminal justice administration.

Society for the Prevention of Crime. Report, 1916. New York: 1916.

Examines the Society's efforts to secure evidence against police officers engaged in corrupt practices.

Souryal, Safwat S. "Stages of Police Corruption," Police Chief 42:63-5 (February, 1975).

Arguing that corruption is a learned behavior, author postulates and describes six successive phases of development: (1) precorruption; (2) experimentation; (3) accusation (4) conceptualization; (5) improvisation; and

(6) benediction. Author suggests that individual evaluation of police officers based on these postulates may be as valuable in eliminating corruption as external supervision.

Sprogle, Howard O. The Philadelphia Police, Past and Present. Philadelphia, 1887.

Discusses dishonest activity in the Philadelphia Police Department and the methods used by city officials to deal with that reality.

Stave, Bruce M., ed. Urban Bosses, Machines and Progressive Reformers. Lexington, Mass.: D. C. Heath, 1972.

A collection of essays which includes a discussion of corruption in urban politics. Police graft is mentioned as being symptomatic of this condition.

Stead, Philip John. The Police of Paris. London: Staples, 1957.

An historical examination of the Paris police force. Author describes the development of this organization from a corrupt, politicized department to an efficient bureaucracy.

Stead, Philip John. "Some Notes on Police Corruption: The English Experience," Police Journal 48:24-9 (January, 1975).

An examination of the factors which may render a police department vulnerable to corruption. The author reviews the situation in the Metropolitan (London) Criminal Investigation Department (CID) and in this context mentions modification of command structures, investigation of complaints against the police and the re-structuring of the headquarters organization of the CID.

Steffens, J. Lincoln. The Shame of the Cities. New York: Hill and Wang, 1957 (1903).

Wide-spread political and police corruption is discussed in turn-of-the-century American cities.

Stern, Mort. "What Makes a Policeman Go Wrong? An Ex-member of the Force Traces the Steps on Way from Law Enforcement to Violating," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science 53:97-101 (1962).

Based on interviews with a former Denver police officer. Discusses the socialization of the individual officer

into patterns of negativism and corruption and concludes that higher salaries, better equipment and more stringent screening and training procedures would help limit corruption.

Stoddard, Ellwyn R. "The Informal 'Code' of Police Deviancy: A Group Approach to 'Blue-coat Crime'," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science 59:201-13 (1968).

Discusses the informal "code" of illegal activity within one police department. The initiation of new recruits into "code" participation is included and categories of misbehavior are defined.

Sullivan, Edward D. Rattling the Cup on Chicago Crime. Freeport, N.Y.: Books for Libraries, 1971 (1929).

The author maintains that the public's lack of respect for the law is due to the fact that a large segment of the criminal population is made up of law enforcement officials. Some of the corrupting influences taken into consideration are gambling, Prohibition and the political machine of this city.

Sullivan, John J. "Police Corruption: A Commentary," Niederhoffer, Arthur and Abraham S. Blumberg, eds. The Ambivalent Force: Perspectives on the Police. 2nd ed. Hinsdale, Ill.: Dryden, 1976. pp. 157-61.

Topics considered by the author include forms of corruption, the code of secrecy and the methods of dealing with corruption.

"Suspect Police," Economist 244:46 (July 29, 1972).

Reports on the decline of police morale and integrity in Chicago. Includes a discussion of the indictments filed against police officers who failed to testify in a murder investigation.

Sutherland, Edwin H. and Donald R. Cressey. Criminology. 9th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1974.

The authors distinguish seven forms of political corruption in chapter seven of this textbook. Chapter twelve includes a section on the corruption of law enforcement and political systems and chapter seventeen discusses the corruption brought about by political control of police organizations.

Sutherland, Edwin H. The Professional Thief. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1937.

Includes a discussion of the "fixing" of cases by professional thieves as part of the more general system of fixing cases.

Tannenbaum, Frank. Crime and the Community. New York: Columbia University Press, 1938.

In chapter four of this work the author examines how the political organization of large cities fosters, protects and profits from certain types of unsocial and inimical conduct among criminal elements in the community and how this process leads to the corruption of police officers.

Tappan, Paul. Crime, Justice and Correction. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1960.

Author maintains that the personality and character of the individual officer employed by a police department are major factors in determining future deviance. Low salaries and poor screening and training of recruits are viewed as being ultimately to blame for the inability of police departments to produce officers of high calibre.

Terris, Bruce J. "The Role of the Police," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 374:58-69 (1967).

Though concerned primarily with police and minority community relations, this article presents new measures employed by police executives in department management to ferret out corruption, including the creation of internal investigation units. Also discusses how the change from the foot patrol policing method to motorized patrol operations was designed to minimize police associations with corrupt elements.

Territo, Leonard and Robert L. Smith. "The Internal Affairs Unit; The Policeman's Friend or Foe," Police Chief 43:66-9 (July, 1976).

Discusses internal affairs units as internal means of corruption control. The failure of many IAU's to gain the support of rank-and-file officers is ascribed to the political motivation of many corruption investigations and the lack of written guidelines protecting the rights of officers being investigated. The principle of the IAU is, however, supported in this account as a valuable form of corruption control.

Tobias, J. J., ed. Nineteenth Century Crime; Prevention and Punishment. Newton Abbot, Devon: David and Charles, 1972.

A collection of contemporary documents and accounts, dealing with crime, law enforcement and punishment in nineteenth century Britain. Several of the readings document the existence of wide-spread police corruption in the early decades of that period.

Trojanowicz, Robert C. and Samuel L. Dixon. Criminal Justice and the Community. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1974.

Author considers police corruption inexcusable, even when the local community is itself corrupt. He points to low salaries and poor working conditions as the chief reasons for illegal activities, and argues that part of the police officer's function is to understand and reform the conditions leading to public tolerance of malfeasance.

Tyler, Gus, ed. Organized Crime in America: A Book of Readings. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1962.

A number of essays in this collection serve to support the contention that cooperation with law enforcement is a major reason for the survival, and the power, of the syndicate.

U.S. National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Police. Washington: G.P.O., 1973.

The Task Force defines police corruption and argues that the police chief executive should assume the major responsibility for its elimination by assuming a firm, positive, active role towards the problem, establishing clear-cut written policies and discouraging the "code of silence" between police employees.

U.S. National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. Complete Reports, Including the Mooney-Billings Report. Montclair, N.J.: Patterson-Smith, 1968 (1931). 15 v.

The report of the first major federal investigation of the criminal justice system in America.

U.S. National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. Report on Police. (No. 14). Washington: G.P.O., 1931.

Includes an account emphasizing police leadership as a major factor in corruption control.

U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society. Washington: G.P.O., 1967.

The general report of one of the most influential studies of crime in modern America. Included is a general discussion of police misconduct which emphasizes the significance of the problem and the necessity for adequate means of control.

U.S. Senate. Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce. Third Interim Report. Washington: G.P.O., 1951.

Includes a discussion of organized crime as a corruptor of public officials. Popularly known as the Kefauver report.

U.S. Task Force on Organized Crime. Task Force Report: Organized Crime. Washington: G.P.O., 1967.

The Commission's findings and recommendations relating to the problems of organized criminal activity in the United States. Includes a section on the corruption of enforcement and political systems.

U.S. Task Force on the Police. Task Force Report: The Police. Washington: G.P.O., 1967.

This report is an elaboration on the recommendations and findings set forth in the general report, The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society. Its basic purpose is to provide methods by which the police can improve their effectiveness. Chapter seven deals with the subject of police integrity and discusses: (1) the need for ethical conduct; (2) patterns of dishonesty; (3) the background of the problem; (4) maintenance of police integrity; and (5) private police.

Van Maanen, John E. Pledging the Police: A Study of Selected Aspects of Recruit Socialization in a Large Urban Police Department. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Irvine: University of California, 1972.

An empirical and experiential examination of the process of becoming a policeman. The study documents attitude changes reported by police recruits as they moved through the series of experiences and adventures associated with their early careers. The findings illustrate the rapid and powerful character of the recruit socialization process.

Viano, Emilio and Jackwell Susman. "Self-image, Occupational Image, Role Relationships among Recruits and Experienced Police," Viano, Emilio and Jeffrey H. Reinman, eds. The Police in Society. Lexington, Mass.: D. C. Heath, 1975. pp. 211-231.

This study investigates the image recruits and experienced police officers have of police work, as compared to the image they have of themselves, with emphasis on discretion as an integral element of such images. Both experienced and recruits manifested a desire for autonomy that they were aware could not be openly realized through police work. The authors maintain that acknowledging the fact that discretion is a necessary and proper function of much police work is at least a precondition to effectively training and supervising its exercise. Discretion which is unacknowledged and unsanctioned may easily lead to corruption.

The Vice Commission of Chicago. Social Evil in Chicago. Chicago, 1911. pp. 143-60.

The community's lack of interest in the control of vice allows police officers to exercise more discretion than that which they were intended to have. It is this discretion which leads to graft and other forms of corruption in the police department.

Vollmer, August. The Police and Modern Society. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1936.

Emphasizes police training and careful selection of recruits as a means of reducing the potential for police misconduct.

Vollmer, August. "The Police Executive," U.S. National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. Report on Police. (No. 14). Montclair, N.J.: Patterson-Smith, 1968 (1931). pp. 17-52.

Author attributes many of the problems in law enforcement to the political appointment of police administrators, the enforcement of repressive moral legislation, and the corruption of police leadership. Also includes a discussion of the vulnerability of honest officers to accusations of corruption.

Wainwright, Loudon. "Sonny's Secret World," Life 73:44 et seq. (August 4, 1972).

Relates the experiences of Robert Leuci, an undercover investigator involved in the anti-corruption efforts of the New York City Police Department.

Wallach, Irving A. and Colette C. Jackson. "Perception of the Police in a Black Community," Snibbe, John R. and Homa M. Snibbe, eds. The Urban Policeman in Transition; A Psychological and Sociological Review. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1973. pp. 382-403.

The authors report that most residents of a black community in Baltimore suspect that police are involved in local crime but feel that this criminal involvement is linked to a few individuals and does not impair the effectiveness or image of the force as a whole.

Walsh, James Leo. "Professionalism and the Police: The Cop as Medical Student," Hahn, Harlan, ed. Police in Urban Society. Beverly Hills, Cal.: Sage, 1971. pp. 225-45.

An examination of the occupational setting within which police officers work. The author attempts to explain the attitudes and behavior of policemen in terms of the theoretical framework of the sociology of the professions, including the process of professional striving. Focuses on the attitudinal and behavioral differences between the highly professional police officers and those classified as low-professionals.

Ward, Richard H. An Analysis of Police Corruption Investigations in New York City: 1894-1972. Paper presented at meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Toronto, 1975.

Presents an historical typology of the major sources of corruption which have been identified by successive commissions investigating the New York City Police Department. The results and recommendations of the following five major investigations are analyzed: (1) the Lexow Committee (1894); (2) the Curran Committee (1913); (3) the Seabury Investigation (1929); (4) the Gross Investigation; and (5) the Knapp Commission (1970). A comparative analysis is included.

Ward, Richard H. "Police Corruption: An Overview," Police Journal 48:52-4 (January, 1975).

The author maintains that in the final analysis, effective police leadership rests on the development of an organizational model which provides the mechanisms to make corruption both unprofitable and contrary to the mores of the group.

Warren, E. "Governmental Secrecy: Corruption's Ally," American Bar Association Journal 60:550-2 (1974).

A discussion of how secrecy, surrounding the activities of public servants, breeds corruption. The author recommends that the minimum amount of secrecy needed for the proper operation of government should be fixed by law.

Weirman, Charles L. "Cops Should Get Tickets Too!,"



Police Chief 39:46-55 (July, 1972).

Author presents practical recommendations which the law enforcement community might follow toward the goal of professionalism. Certification and licensing of police officers are methods suggested to reduce the number of officers who refuse to abide by professional standards. Police accountability is covered extensively.

Westbrook, J. W. "Crimes without Plaintiffs. The Challenging Concept of 'Victimless Crimes'," Baylor Law Review 25:37-51 (1973).

Discusses the counter-productive nature of criminal laws dealing with "victimless" crimes such as gambling and pornography. These criminal laws are selectively enforced, depend heavily on informers, and promote police corruption.

Westley, William A. The Police: A Sociological Study of Law, Custom and Morality. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Chicago: University of Chicago, 1952.

Includes a discussion of the influence of community attitudes on police corruption and the tacit tolerance of illegal activities such as graft and abuse of force. Based on interviews and empirical studies of police officers in a small midwestern industrial city.

Westley, William A. "Secrecy and the Police," Social Forces 34:254-7 (1956).

Based on interviews with police officers in a midwestern industrial city, author establishes that in an overwhelming percentage of cases, police officers would neither report nor testify as to illegal activities by fellow officers. He discusses sanctions supporting secrecy, functions of secrecy and the indoctrination of rookie officers in the need for secrecy. Concludes that this unwritten code is a barrier to elimination of corruption.

Westley, William A. "Violence and the Police," Journal of Sociology 59:34-41 (July, 1953).

This article is concerned with the genesis and function of the illegal use of violence by the police and presents an explanation based on an interpretative understanding of the experience of the police as an occupational group. The author demonstrates that: (1) the police accept and morally justify their illegal use of violence; (2) such acceptance and justification arise through their occupational experience; and (3) its use

is functionally related to the collective occupational, as well as to the legal, ends of the police.

Westley, William A. Violence and the Police: A Sociological Study of Law, Custom and Morality. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1970.

Provides an explanation of the illegal use of violence by the police based on an interpretative understanding of their occupational experience. Offers an illuminating perspective on the social nature of their occupation.

Whitehouse, Jack E. The Municipal Police Department: A Comparative Study. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Claremont, Cal.: Claremont Graduate School, 1974.

A duplication of William Westley's 1953 study, "Violence and the Police," in Torrance, California. Sharp distinctions are made between Westley's "City X" and the Torrance Police Department, characterized as one of the best departments in the United States.

Whyte, William F. Street Corner Society; The Social Structure of an Italian Slum. 2nd ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1955.

Although this study was concerned primarily with the social structure of an Italian neighborhood, it provides detailed information on police values and behavior. Included in this account are descriptions of the relationships between the police and the community, including local racketeers.

Wiener, Norman. The Effect of Investigations on the Enforcement of the Gambling and Public Morals Laws within the Police Department. Unpublished M.P.A. thesis. New York: City College of C.U.N.Y., 1960.

Particularly useful as a description of various forms of corrupt activity.

Willard Josiah F. The World of Graft. New York: McClure, Phillips, 1901.

An early journalistic account of municipal corruption in Chicago, New York and Boston. Includes anecdotes illustrating the prevalence of police corruption in these cities.

Williams, Robert H. Vice Squad. New York: Crowell, 1973.

Author reports on police corruption in several U.S. cities, arguing that the problem inevitably emerges in a hypo-

critical American society wanting to indulge itself but also intent on legislating morality. He defines three types of corruption before focusing his attention on the link between corruption and vice. Notes the cyclical pattern of exposure, reform, and return to corrupt practices, evaluating past efforts to eliminate the problem and discussing police attitudes regarding its perpetuation.

Wilson, James Q. "Corruption: The Shame of the States," Public Interest No. 2:28-38 (1966).

An examination of the three major theories of government corruption. The first holds that there is a particular political ethos or style which attaches a relatively low value to probity and impersonal efficiency and relatively high value to favors, personal loyalty and private gain. The second theory is that corruption is the result of ordinary men facing extraordinary temptations and the third theory is more explicitly political and has the advantage of seeking to explain why governmental corruption appears to be more common in America than in Europe. Author also discusses the changes in American society that have affected corruption in politics at both the state and municipal levels of government.

Wilson, James Q. "The Police and Their Problems: A Theory," Public Policy 12:189-216 (1963).

Author sets forth a theory to account for various aspects (particularly corruption and criminality) of the police problem in large American cities. Emphasis is placed on the police subculture or code as a functional response to the conflicts produced by the impossibility of the mandate given to the police by society. Corruption is viewed as a consequence of low moral standards in society as a whole and the institutionalization of corruption in the police subculture is considered a by-product of the code.

Wilson, James Q. "Police Morale, Reform and Citizen Respect: The Chicago Case," Bordua, David J., ed. The Police: Six Sociological Essays. New York: John Wiley, 1967. pp. 137-62.

Demonstrates the changes that occurred over a five-year period in a sergeant's evaluation of a department, in police perception of citizen respect (or hostility), and in police morale. Author also shows to what extent morale was linked to both evaluation of departmental quality and perceptions of citizen respect.

Wilson, James Q. Varieties of Police Behavior; The Management of Law and Order in Eight Communities. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1968.

Author distinguishes three styles of police departments: "watchman," "legalistic," and "service" by the way in which each style handles commonplace situations. He favors the service-style department, in which police intervene frequently but not formally. With such police discretion, bribery is a constant threat but one that is minimized by proper administration.

Wilson, Jerry. Police Report. Boston: Little, Brown, 1975.

Includes a recommendation for procedural changes in the enforcement of vice laws to guard against corruption.

Wilson, Orlando W., ed. Parker on Police. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1957.

Includes a section dealing with the relationship of organized crime to police corruption. The author maintains that the first step in the battle against organized crime is to free the police department from political control.

Wilson, Orlando W. and Roy Clinton McLaren. Police Administration. 3rd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1972.

A major textbook in the field of police administration. Topics on police corruption covered by the authors include: (1) causal factors; (2) long-range preventive methods; (3) investigation techniques; and (4) organized criminal involvement.

Wilson, P. R. and J. S. Western. Policeman's Position Today and Tomorrow--an Examination of the Victoria Police Force. Lucia: University of Queensland Press, 1972.

The professional standards of the Victoria Police Force (Australia) are systematically evaluated. Particular attention is paid to the relation between police brutality and corruption and police training and salaries.

Winick, Charles and Paul M. Kinsie. The Lively Commerce: Prostitution in the United States. New York: Quadrangle, 1971.

An important study of prostitution in American society. Chapter eight includes a discussion of corrupt practices by police officers in vice-squad operations.

Wittels, David G. "Why Cops Turn Crooked," Saturday Evening

Post (April 23, 1949), pp. 26 et seq.

A journalistic account of how and why police officers succumb to temptation. Based on the reporter's personal acquaintance with corrupt officers.

Woods, Arthur. Policeman and Public. Montclair, N.J.: Patterson-Smith, 1975 (1919).

The author, a police commissioner of New York City from 1914 to 1919, discusses the ways to inculcate in the average policeman a sense of social importance, dignity and public value of the policeman's role. Includes a lengthy discussion of police graft and bribery.

Woods, Joseph. The Progressives and the Police: Urban Reform and the Professionalization of the Los Angeles Police. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Los Angeles: University of California, 1973.

This study describes the development of professionalism in the Los Angeles Police Department. The numerous scandals, involving bribery, extortion, and other criminal activities, are detailed. Reform measures instituted to combat police corruption are discussed.

Younger, Irving. "The Perjury Routine," Nation 204:596-7 (1967).

Perjury by police officers testifying in court is described as a consequence of bureaucratic pressures on officers to make arrests which can be successfully brought to court.

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