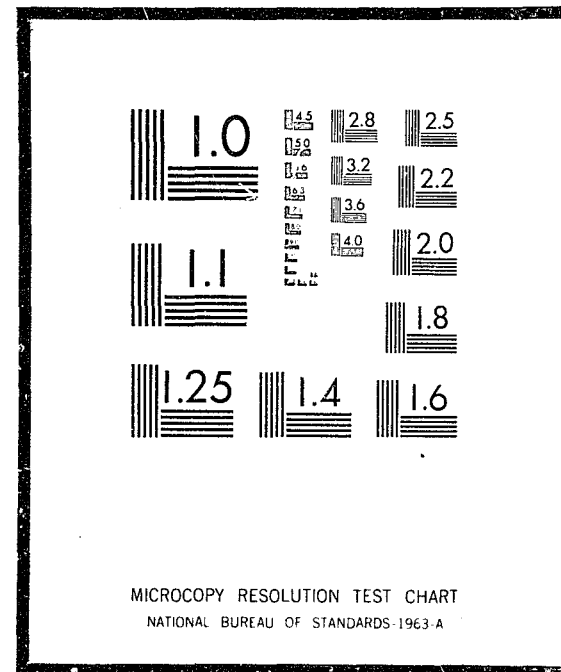


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International Centre for Comparative Criminology

Report

by

Denis SZABO, Director

Alice PARIZEAU, Secretary General

Montréal, April 1972

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Part One

General Information

A.- HISTORY, OBJECTIVES AND ORIENTATION OF THE I.C.C.C.

1.- The International Centre for Comparative Criminology was established on June 1st, 1969, by agreement between the International Society for Criminology, a non-government organization which acts as consultant to the United Nations and UNESCO, and the University of Montreal. Its headquarters are at the University of Montreal. The Centre is a completely autonomous body, but maintains a close working relationship with the University's School of Criminology.

2.- The evolution which has led to a remarkable expansion of comparative research in the social sciences has largely by-passed criminology. It became clear that some organizational framework was required to develop an accumulating tradition of international research and to evaluate and standardize data contributed by many countries. The reasons for this may be summed up as follows:

- Rapid changes in the forms of anti-social behaviour are difficult to understand unless viewed in a cross-cultural context.
- Social reaction to crime is embodied in public institutions such as the law courts, the police, correctional services and parliamentary legislative activities. The adjustment of these very conservative institutions to the dimension of social change, particularly as it becomes manifest in increasing rates of crime, is a matter of prime importance to the political stability of all nations.
- Anti-social and deviant practices in the context of innovations in technology, the economy and the political situation of different countries must be identified and evaluated as an aid to those faced with similar situations.
- The possibilities of electronic control of human activities open vast possibilities of abuse and place great power in the state to control the activities of its citizens. Critical reflection and research on such problems on the part of criminologists in all countries are urgent.
- The problems of successfully administering justice in the large metropolis have reached a critical stage throughout the world. Comparative studies of this phenomenon are essential to develop effective solutions.

- Most developing countries have based their penal codes on those of the liberal democracies. The Centre may help them avoid some of the mistakes made in the early development of criminal justice procedures in the western countries.

- Socio-economic changes have made the nations of eastern Europe aware of the possible contributions of criminology in the planning of an effective criminal justice system. A fruitful exchange of experiences in the prevention and control of crime would benefit both eastern and western societies.

3.- In view of the above, the Centre has set itself the following objectives:

a) To encourage an interdisciplinary approach in every way possible.

The Centre's Board of Directors is composed of jurists, psychologists, psychiatrists, administrators and sociologists. Its research directors and consultants are professors from different departments of the University of Montreal and other universities.

b) To train research personnel at the post-graduate level.

The majority of the Centre's research associates are students who have finished their doctoral studies and are writing their theses. In addition to their research and the preparation of their theses, they are responsible for coordinating certain activities of the Centre. They are remunerated for this work in accordance with the salary scales of the University of Montreal.

Research assistants are chosen from among post-graduate students, preferably those at the doctoral level. Most of these are chosen from the School of Criminology. However, with the development of other research projects, the Centre is calling upon students in psychology, law, political science, economics and anthropology.

c) To promote inter-university research in Quebec, throughout Canada and in other countries.

Three facts are to be noted here:

- 1) In Quebec, criminology is taught as a complete cycle only at the University of Montreal. This explains the close relationship between the Centre and the Department of Criminology.

Wherever possible, contacts are also made with other universities in Quebec. The Centre's advisory Council is composed outstanding Canadians personalities interested in our studies and research.

- 2) Regular contact is also maintained with inter-gouvernement organizations for research, scientific and technical cooperation, such as:

International organizations:

- U.N.S.D.R.I. United Nations Social Defence Research Institute - Rome, Italy.
- U.N.E.S.C.O. Paris, France.
- U.N.A.F.E.I. United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the prevention of crime and Treatment of Offenders, Tokyo, Japan.
- COUNCIL OF EUROPE Conference of the Directors of Criminological Research Institutes, Strasbourg, France.
- AGENCE DE COOPERATION CULTURELLE ET TECHNIQUE
Paris, France.
- UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL DEFENCE SECTION
New York, U.S.A.

Canadian organizations:

- Close contact is maintained with the Department of the Solicitor General of Canada, the Canada Council and the Canadian International Development Agency.
- In the province of Quebec, relations have been established with the Department of Justice, Department of the Solicitor General of Quebec, the Departments of Social Affairs, Education and Inter-government Affairs.

- With regard to private organizations, the Centre maintains contact with the Conference of Directors of Criminological Research Institutes of North America, the American Society of Criminology, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, and various international associations acting as consultants to the United Nations, such as the International Association of Criminal Law and the International Society for Social Defence, as well as private foundations such as Ford and Aquinas.

- 3) As an international centre oriented toward comparative studies, we maintain numerous and regular contacts with universities and researchers in other countries. These contacts will increase with the expansion of our activities.

4 - The Centre has a number of roles in view.

- a) One of its fundamental purposes is to undertake interdisciplinary research. Its activities are part of the function of the university, including the preparation of students for graduate work. It thus serves as a laboratory for specialized research. Its activities are financed by provincial, federal and international organizations whose aim is to promote research in the fields of Criminology and the Administration of Justice.

The Centre undertakes both basic and applied research; departments concerned with technical work and organizations financing basic research can assist us in achieving our goals.

- b) Particular attention is devoted to technical assistance and cooperation with rapidly developing countries.
- c) Since comparative research in criminology and criminal justice is still in its infancy, the Centre is focussing on the Quebec and Canadian milieux as a point of departure for its studies. In order to do comparative analyses, standards and basic studies are essential, both of which are often lacking in the field of criminology. Our ongoing research, as described in this report, is proof of our constant desire to supply this fundamental need.

Through its work and its publications, the Centre is endeavouring to respond to the needs of the nation, and at the same time, fulfill its specific function of promoting and developing international and cross-cultural comparative research.

d) The Centre also welcomes students from other countries, both within the framework of the France-Quebec exchange program and that of ongoing comparative research projects. The majority of these are research workers, but civil servants or practical workers who can benefit from the specialized services of the Centre, are accepted as well.

5 - A grant from the University of Montreal covers the basic expenses of the Centre, including the allocation of offices and services. The Secretary General, in charge of coordinating all the activities of the Centre, is the only professional, apart from the administrative personnel and the person in charge of documentation, whose salary is drawn on the budget provided by the University.

The salaries of all other personnel, such as the directors, research assistants, associates and secretaries, are drawn either on research grants, or on the budgets of their particular department or faculty. Their work is limited to research, and their time is not required for other activities.

6 - The Centre has been in existence only since 1969, and adjustments will have to be made as experience is acquired. Any suggestions by the readers of this report are welcome and will be received with interest and appreciation.

7 - The Centre undertakes research whose results are used for comparative analysis during symposia and international seminars. At present, there are several studies in progress, a short description of which appears in the following pages. This includes the work hypotheses, the plan of the project, the problem to be studied, the methodology and details connected with the publication of final reports and those being written up.

8 - This report also describes the Centre's various programmes of cooperation and technical assistance, their objectives and how they are being put into effect, including the the schedule of projects for the academic year 1972-1973.

9 - One of the basic aims of the International Centre is to promote teaching and research in criminology in both industrialized as well as rapidly developing countries. A number of regional seminars are organized each year in various countries. These seminars are based

on the work hypotheses defined during the International Symposia in Comparative Criminology and their object is to create Centres of Research or Institutes of Criminology and initiate comparative research.

10 - One of several services offered by the Centre to facilitate comparative analyses on a national, interprovincial and international scale, is its Documentation Service. It is at the disposal of research workers and furnishes information to interested persons upon request. It is expected that eventually this service will include specific works of an encyclopedic nature.

11 - The Centre collaborates with the School of Criminology of the University of Montreal and most of its research assistants are drawn from among the students. Information on the teaching staff and the courses given at the School of Criminology appear in the appendix, and define the links between the work of the Centre and the training of graduate and post-graduate students.

12 - The first part of this report explains briefly the present organization of the Centre by presenting its organizational chart, and a description of its services and financial sources.

In the second part, it will present the details of its two main activities: research and programmes of cooperation and academic assistance.

B - ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY

DIRECTORATE

- Board of Directors:

- PINATEL, Jean, President - Université de Paris
- OHLIN, Lloyd E., Vice-President - Harvard University
- CORNIL Paul - Université Libre de Bruxelles
- ELLENBERGER Henri - Université de Montréal
- GUERIN Guy - Université de Montréal
- HEKMAT Said - Université de Téhéran
- MAILLOUX Noel - Université de Montréal
- MORRIS Norval - University of Chicago
- WOLFGANG Marvin E. - University of Pennsylvania.

Ex-officio Members:

- GIBBENS Trevor C.N., University of London, President of the International Society of Criminology
- L'ABBE Maurice, Representative of the Rector of the Université de Montréal.
- SZABO, Denis - Director of the International Centre for Comparative Criminology

The following organizations will be represented at the Board Meetings:

- United Nations Social Defence Research Institute, Rome:
KONZ Peider, Director
- The Department of the Solicitor General of Canada:
HOFLEY Bernard, Assistant Deputy Minister
- Quebec Department of Justice: to be announced.

- Executive Committee:

- GUERIN Guy
- OHLIN Lloyd E.
- SZABO Denis
- WOLFGANG Marvin E.

- Director:

- SZABO Denis

- Secretary General:

- PARIZEAU Alice*

ADMINISTRATION

- Administrative Assistant:

ENCIU Thérèse*

- Chief of Secretariat:

- GROS-DESORMEAUX Ginette*

- Secretariat:

- FTAYA Madeleine, Research Technician
- CRELINSTEN Dorothy, Secretary-Translator
- MOHIN, Françoise*, Secretary-stenographer
- ZACHARIE Sarah, Secretary-stenographer
- BEN DAVID BURLAN Beya, Secretary-stenographer

RESEARCH

- Research Associates:

- RIBORDY François-Xavier, Coordinator of the "DEVIANCE" project, 1969-1972
- RIZKALLA Samir, Coordinator of the "POLICE" project, 1971-1972.
- BRILLON Yves, Coordinator of the programme of academic assistance and cooperation with rapidly developing countries, 1971-1972.

- Research Assistants:

- ARCAND Suzanne (Programme of academic assistance and cooperation with rapidly developing countries, 1971-1972.
- BAROT Danielle (Police, 1971-1972
- BERARD Nicole (Police, 1971-1972
- BERGERON Danielle (Deviance), 1970-1971
- BRUNELLE Micheline (Deviance), 1970-1971

* See page 15

- CAPLAN Aaron (Police), 1971-1972
- FASCIAUX Roger (Drugs), 1970-1971
- FERRIER Frank (Programme of academic assistance and cooperation with rapidly developing countries, 1971-1972)
- GELINAS Florence (Drugs), 1970
- GELINAS Nicole (Deviance), 1971
- GILBERT Michel (Police), 1971-1972
- LAGIER Pierre (Programme of academic assistance and cooperation with rapidly developing countries, 1972)
- LAMBERT Germain (Social Defence), 1972
- LAPIERRE Jacques (Police), 1971 - (Deviance), 1970 -
- LAURIN Charles (Police), 1971-1972
- MOLINS YSAL Marion (Social Defence), 1971-1972
- MORIN Jean-Guy (Social Defence), 1971
- N'GUYEN THI Hau (Deviance), 1970-1971
- PARENT France (Social Defence), 1972
- SAINT-ONGE Louis (Police), 1971-1972
- SARRAZIN Marcel (Police), 1971-1972

- Co-Directors⁽¹⁾ of Research and Consultants⁽²⁾

- BAUDOIN Jean Louis, Faculté de Droit, Université de Montréal, (Police)
- BELLEMARE Jacques, Faculté de Droit, Université de Montréal, (Police)
- BLUMSTEIN Alfred, Department of Public and Urban Affairs, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, (Police)
- BUCKNER H. Taylor, Department of Sociology, Sir George Williams University, Montreal, (Police)
- CHRISTIE Nils, Institute of Criminology and Criminal Law, University of Oslo, (Deviance)
- CORNIL Paul, Faculté de Droit, Universités Libres de Bruxelles, (Deviance)
- CUSSON Maurice, Ecole de Criminologie, Université de Montréal, (Developing countries)
- DEBUYST Christian, Ecole de Criminologie, Université Catholique de Louvain
- DOUYON Emerson, Ecole de Criminologie, Université de Montréal, (Developing countries)
- DUBOIS Pierre, Psychologist Woods Gordon & Co., Montreal, (Police)
- DUBREUIL Guy, Département d'Anthropologie, Université de Montréal, (Developing countries)
- DUMAZEDIER Joffre, Unité d'enseignement et de recherche des sciences de l'éducation, Université René Descartes, Paris, (Leisure and Post-Industrial Societies)

(1) In charge of directing the students and research assistants.

(2) Specialists, theoreticians, practical workers who act as advisors on specific problems in their particular fields.

- FATTAH Ezzat A., Ecole de Criminologie, Université de Montréal,
(Police)
- FORTIN Jacques, Faculté de Droit, Université de Montréal, (Police)
- GILBERT Jean-Paul, Commissioner, National Parole Board, Ottawa,
(Police)
- GUERIN Guy, Organisation judiciaire, Montréal, (Social Defence)
- KOSEWSKI Marek, Criminologist, Research Centre, Warsaw (Police)
- LANDREVILLE Pierre, Ecole de Criminologie, Université de Montréal,
(France-Quebec) (Developing countries)
- LAPLANTE Marc, Département de Sociologie, Université de Montréal,
(Leisure and Post-industrial Societies)
- LEBLANC Marc, Ecole de Criminologie, Université de Montréal,
(Deviance)
- MORAND Claude, Institut Philippe Pinel de Montréal,
(Clinical research)
- NORMANDEAU André, Ecole de Criminologie, Université de Montréal,
(Deviance)
- REISS, Jr. Albert J., Department of Sociology, Yale University,
New Haven (Police)
- RICO José, Ecole de Criminologie, Université de Montréal,
(Police)
- ROBERT Philippe, Chef du Service d'Etudes pénales et crimi-
nologiques, Chancellerie, Paris, (Deviance)
- SULLIVAN Richard F., Department of Economics, Carleton Univer-
sity, Ottawa, (Police)
- TARDIF Guy, Technical Advisor, Public Security Council,
Montreal Urban Community (Police)
- WILKINS Leslie T., School of Criminal Justice, New York State
University at Albany, (Deviance)

DOCUMENTATION

Research and Documentation:

- ROSENBERG Gertrude*

* see page 15

C - FINANCING

The Centre is subsidized by the following organizations:

- The University of Montreal, which, in addition to a grant for the operation of the Centre, provides office space and defrays the costs of administration. (The Centre now occupies more than 1,806 sq. ft.)
- The Quebec Government, under the Franco-Quebec agreement, pays the costs of exchanges. Also the Solicitor General of Quebec and the Quebec Department of Justice extend grants for specific projects.
- The Canada Council subsidizes some of the research of the Centre.
- The Federal Department of Health and Social Welfare has given the Centre a three year grant for research on "Leisure, Methods of Prevention and Treatment of Deviance and Juvenile Delinquency".
- The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has bestowed a grant for research on "The Eskimo Community and its behavioural problems". - (1 year).
- The Solicitor General of Canada has given the Centre a three year grant.
- The Canadian International Development Agency contributes to a three year project of technical aid to the Ivory Coast. This programme of cooperation makes it possible to establish the Institute of Criminology of the University of Abidjan along parallel lines with the International Centre.
- The Ford Foundation has undertaken to subsidize the work of the I. C. C. C. for a period of three years.
- The Aquinas Foundation contributed to the financing of the international symposia in comparative criminology in 1969 and 1971.

* Comparative research and the programmes of international cooperation are a very important part of the Centre's activities; these require a number of secretaries, field workers and research associates (Ph.D. candidates), as well as the participation of Canadian and foreign consultants. To this is added translators to assure international circulation of the I.C.C.C.'s work. All this involves heavy administrative costs which are barely covered by the grants and research funds received by the Centre.

D - SERVICES OF THE I.C.C.C.

The services of the I.C.C.C. include:

- the secretariat
- translation (from French to English only)
- documentation

D.1. Criminal Statistics Service (project)

The function of this service will be to compile international government publications on criminal statistics in order to publish an annual international comparative analysis of evolving trends in crime throughout the world, and its diagnosis and prognosis, by then finding the main social indicators that can be discerned. We will begin with the analysis of a limited number of countries.

D.2. Comparative Legislation Service (Project)

This service will follow the comparative evolution of criminal legislation and reforms made in the administration of justice, taking into account the different trends that appear in each country with regard to recommended legislative changes.

D.3. Documentation Service

The functions of the documentation service are:

1. To assemble documents pertaining to comparative criminology.
2. To assemble public documents, studies, publications and reports relating to ongoing research.
3. To assemble documents relative to the programmes of cooperation and assistance of the I.C.C.C.
4. To establish contacts with international organizations in order to exchange information concerning various scientific conferences.
5. To establish contacts with Canadian Government services in order to assemble documentation and data so that strangers collaborating with the Centre may quickly

familiarize themselves with Canadian structures, institutions and organizations.

6. To prepare cards of statistical data for a specific work on the evolution of crime in Canada and its interdependence with demographic and socio-economic development (project).

The documentation service, directed by Mrs. Gertrude Rosenberg, now has more than 2,500 documents at its disposal.

In 1971, Mrs. Rosenberg met with the directors of information services in some British universities, and those of certain international organizations, such as the Library of the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute in Rome, with a view to establishing closer collaboration on an international scale.



Part Two
Activities

INTRODUCTION

A - In order to better understand the activities of the Centre, the procedures for the initiation, development, execution and distribution of research studies will be outlined. The multidisciplinary and comparative nature of these works explains the relative complexity of these procedures.

B - From the time a research project is conceived and the first hypotheses are formulated, the International Centre for Comparative Criminology takes the following steps:

1 - Preliminaries: a research seminar is organized to examine the pertinent literature, to state the problem and to define the hypotheses of the project.

2 - Development: a symposium, made up of a large group of research workers from a number of disciplines, is organized to study and determine the elements of the research.

3 - Execution: the topic for discussion having been defined in precise terms, the usual procedures for research are begun: the collection, analysis and interpretation of data.

4 - Distribution: In accordance with the comparative nature of the Centre's work, regional seminars are organized to discuss the subject and methodology of the research in terms of specific and diverse socio-cultural contexts.

5 - Publication: At each step, the documents and reports of the discussions and the research are prepared for final publication of its results and conclusions.

C - The result of this long procedure is that, in the account of the activities of the Centre, some repetition may occur due to the cross-checking of the subjects at all the various stages of the operations. However, we prefer to run this risk rather than present an account that is too involved and difficult to read.

SEMINARS IN COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY

1 - SEMINARS IN COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY

Seminars in Comparative Criminology are research activities organized by the International Centre for Comparative Criminology in close collaboration with the School of Criminology of the University of Montreal. They are the Centre's direct contribution to teaching and criminological research.

These seminars are mainly for students at the Doctoral level. Each year, important criminological problems of cross-cultural and international significance are approached from a comparative point of view. The aim of these seminars is either to define topics for study which will then be taken up and developed by other countries, or to prepare subjects for study which will become the theme of International Symposia in Comparative Criminology.

Since it was founded in 1969, the International Centre has organized and held the following seminars in Comparative Criminology:

1 - Seminar on Moral Values and Social Reaction to Deviance (September 1969 to May 1970).

- a) In Charge of Preparation: Messrs. Denis SZABO and André NORMANDEAU, in collaboration with Messrs. Marc LEBLANC, François-Xavier RIBORDY, Henrik THAM and Mme F. DUCOTTET.
- b) Objectives: To define the most suitable research methods for achieving a scientific approach to the phenomena of deviance and public reaction to the deviant person.
- c) Results: Based on the work of the 1st International Symposium in Comparative Criminology (April 1969), this seminar made it possible to specify priority subjects for comparative criminology, and to start a cross-cultural study of "Social Reaction to Deviance".

2 - Seminar on the Cost of Crime and Crime Control (September 1969 to May 1970).

- a) In Charge of Preparation: M. Denis SZABO and Mme Alice PARIZEAU, in collaboration with Messrs. André NORMANDEAU José RICO, Ezzat A. FATTAH and Marc LEBLANC.

- b) Objectives: A comparative study of the cost of law enforcement, various forms of crime, prevention, and the treatment of criminals.
- c) Results: This work group prepared the topic for discussion for the IInd International Symposium in Comparative Criminology (April 1970). Furthermore, within the framework of this seminar, four research projects were undertaken and completed:

- "Research on the Economic Aspects of Prostitution in Montreal" by Robert GEMME.
- "Time/budget Research on Police Patrols in the City of Montreal" by Roger J. FASCIAUX.
- "Research on the Economic Implications of Drugs" by Samir RIZKALLA.
- "Research on the Cost of Drug Use among Minors in Pointe-Claire" by Mme Alice PARIZEAU.

3 - Seminar on Crime-inducing Aspects and Violence in Large Urban Centres. (September 1970 to May 1971).

- a) In Charge of Preparation: M. Denis SZABO and Mme Alice PARIZEAU in collaboration with Messrs. Samir RIZKALLA and R. J. FASCIAUX.
- b) Objectives: To study the crime-inducing consequences of certain aspects of life in large cities, such as bad city planning, lack of urban organization and excesses on the part of the consumer society.
- c) Results: Preparation of the topics for discussion at the IIIrd International Symposium in Comparative Criminology (April 1971). Monographs by Doctoral students:
- "Town Planning, Delinquency and Mental Illness", by Ph. LOUISET and Dr. C. MORAND.
 - "Consumer Credit as a Crime-inducing Factor" by F. MOURANT and Y. BRILLON.
 - "Planning of the Police and Municipal Budget" by Miles L. B. ST-MARTIN, M.S. GREGOIRE, and H. TURMEL.

4 - Seminar on the Role and Function of the Police Forces.
(September 1971 to May 1972).

- a) In Charge of Preparation: Messrs. Denis SZABO, José RICO and Ezzat FATTAH in collaboration with Mme Alice PARIZEAU and Mr. Samir RIZKALLA.
- b) Objectives: To draw up models for evaluating the effectiveness of the police forces as well as an analysis of eventual changes in their recruiting and training methods.
- c) Guests at the Conference: HANN, Robert (Research associate, Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto); OHLIN, Lloyd (Professor of Criminology, Law School, Harvard University); ROGOVIN, Charles (President of the Police Foundation), U.S.; CHAPMAN, Brian (Professor of the Government Department of Manchester, England); REISS Jr., A.J. (Professor, Department of Sociology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut).
- d) Results: Preparation of the IVth International Symposium in Comparative Criminology (April 1972); definition of the hypothesis and methodology for the "Research on the Canadian Police Forces".

5 - Seminar on Leisure-time Activity as a Means for the Prevention and Treatment of Deviance and Juvenile Delinquency (January to March, 1972).

- a) In Charge of Preparation: Messrs. DUMAZEDIER, D. SZABO. Coordinator: A. PARIZEAU, with the participation of Professor C. DEBUYST.
- b) Objectives: Analysis of areas where there is confusion of values today according to various types of society; definition of marginal areas of delinquent behaviour or deviancy which appear during leisuretime activities; forecast of what may be anticipated, in a dynamic future, for industrial, advanced industrial and post-industrial societies.
- c) Guests at the Conference: Roger BALK, Joseph BEAUVAIS, René BELISLE, Louis BERTRAND, Jean-Guy BOISVERT, Robert CARDINAL, Colette CARISSE, Pierre COLLIN, Gérard CYR, Rév. Père de la SABLONNIERE, Jean-Paul DEOM, Monique DUBREUIL, Pierre GOHIER, l'Abbé Pierre GONNEVILLE, Georges HALEY, Georges MANNA, Marianne HARVEY, Jean-Marie LACHANCE, L'Abbé Norbert LACOSTE, Laurent LAPLANTE, Jean-Pierre LAVIGNE,

L'Abbé Michel LEONARD, Mlle Thérèse LIMOGES, Daniel MARINEAU, L'Abbé Jean-Jacques MARTIN, Robert MENARD, Marcel MORAS, Claude MOUTON, Léonard POLLER, Gertrude ROSENBERG, Jacques ROSS, Sybil ROSS, Serge ROBILLARD, Don SCHER, Peter SCULLY, Hanna SOLSKA, Marcel TRAHAN, Pauline TRUDEAU, Gavin TURLEY, Marie-Andrée BERTRAND, Kenny JOHNSON, Scott GOODENOUGH, Jacques LAZURE.

- d) Results: This seminar will continue throughout the academic year 1972-1973. A study will be made on the organization of leisure and its preventive role, as well as on the structures and equipment for leisure in Quebec. Comparative research will be started on the evolution of delinquency and leisure in societies in Eastern Europe, Western Europe and North America.

6 - Seminar on the Application of Techniques of Medico-biological Individualization in the Contemporary Administration of Criminal Justice. (September 1971 to January 1972).

- a) In Charge of Preparation: Messrs. Denis SZABO and Claude MORAND.
- b) Objectives: A comparative study of the various laws in Sweden, Switzerland, France, Belgium and Canada; analysis of techniques for individualization used in cases of minors, young adults and adults who have been found guilty, at the various procedural stages - pre-sentence, execution of the sentence, post-sentence.
- c) Results: Participation in the Vth International Social Defence Congress (November 1971) and presentation of a report (D. SZABO and Dr. MORAND); participation in the Vth World Psychiatric Congress (Mexico, December 1971); preparation for the seminar on Comparative Clinical Criminology organized by the Philippe Pinel Institute and the I.C.C.C. in Montreal (April 1972); definition of the theoretical framework and methodology for the "Research on the Application of Techniques of Medico-biological Individualization in the Contemporary Administration of Criminal Justice".

7 - Seminar on Socio-economic Development and Crime-inducing Consequences in West Africa. (1971-1972).

- a) In Charge of Preparation: Mr. Denis SZABO, Claude MORAND.

- b) Objectives: The evaluation of the crime-inducing consequences of rapid social, cultural, economic and political changes in West African countries.
- c) Guests at the Conference: Messrs. Ian POOL (Professor of Sociology, Carleton University, Ottawa), Pierre-Philippe REY (Maître-assistant en Sociologie, Université de Paris), Gérard BERTHOUD (Directeur du Centre d'Etudes Africaines, Université de Montréal) OUSMANE SYLLA (Professor of Sociology, University of St-Paul, Ottawa), John JANZEN (Professor of Anthropology, McGill University), Jean-Claude MULLER (Professeur d'anthropologie, Université de Montréal) Doctor Christian FISCH (University of Sherbrooke) Me Grancis SNYDER (York University, Toronto) Dr. R. PRINCE (McGill University).
- d) Results: Publication of the discussions. Preparation of the 1st West African Conference in Comparative Criminology (Abidjan, June 1972); preparation of the Vth International Symposium in Comparative Criminology (May 1973). During the academic year 1972-1973, there will be similar seminars on socio-economic development and its crime-inducing consequences in Latin America and Asia.

8 - Seminar on the Historic Evolution of the Philosophy of Social Defence and its Application (September 1971 to March 1972).

- a) In Charge of Preparation: Mr. Denis SZABO, Mesdames MOLINS Ysal and A. PARIZEAU.
- b) Objectives: To study the historic evolution of the philosophy of social defence in relation to all socio-cultural changes in Western societies: comparative analysis of its methods of application.
- c) Results: Publication of a report concerning the historic review and comparative analysis of the methods of applying the theory of social defence. (September 1973).

9 - Seminar on Judicial Organization and the Function of the Judge from the point of view of Social Defence. (March 1972 to June 1973).

- a) In Charge of Preparation: Judge G. GUERIN and Mr. Denis SZABO, assisted by Quebec jurists and magistrates.
- b) Objectives: To define the objectives of social defence which have a direct bearing on judicial organization and the function of the judge.

c) Results: The object of this seminar will be to promote comparative research in Quebec and in France on:

- the recruiting, training and specialization of judges;
- jurisdiction in preliminary investigations, judging and carrying out punishment;
- jurisdiction of appeals.

10 - Seminar on Acculturation as a Crime-inducing Factor in some Minority Societies (September 1972 to May 1973).

a) In Charge of Preparation: Mr. Denis SZABO and Mme Alice PARIZEAU, assisted by Messrs. Rémi BLAIN, Harold FINKLER and Marie-Claire FABIEN.

b) Objectives: Analysis of the problem of the social integration of minority communities, having their own norms and moral concepts, within the framework of industrial and post-industrial states.

c) Results: Study of deviant behaviour in the Eskimos of Frobisher Bay. Comparative analysis of the apparatus of justice and how it functions in the Canadian North and in Greenland.

RESEARCH

II - ONGOING RESEARCH AND STUDIES AT THE PREPARATORY STAGE

1 - Research on Social Reaction to Deviance

- a) Research team: F.X. RIBORDY, professor at the University of Ottawa and Research Associate of the International Centre for Comparative Criminology, A. NORMANDEAU and M. LEBLANC, University of Montreal, assisted by Mme Thi hau NGUYEN, Melle Nicole GELINAS and Jacques BRAZEAU and Michel LANPHIER.
- b) Objectives: To measure the intensity of social censure with regard to certain deviant behaviour; to furnish administrators of justice with a scientific graph for punishment, and the legislator with a concrete and objective means of reforming the criminal code in order to criminalize or decriminalize certain types of deviant acts or criminals.
- c) Population: The research started in Canada with the drawing up of a questionnaire, to be administered by the Survey Centres of the Universities of Montreal, York and Toronto to a sample of the urban population in the cities of Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.
- d) Methodology: Questionnaire applied by survey on representative samples of the Canadian urban population. The questionnaire was formulated in such a way as to measure the degree of punishment different people believed should be given for a series of deviant acts or types of criminals. The punishments suggested cover all types of human reaction, from "take no action", purely affective reactions (social ostracism), affective-normative reactions (calling upon non-judicial institutions of prevention or treatment), juridico-normative non punitive (calling upon judicial institutions of prevention and treatment), and finally, juridico-normative punitive reactions (fines, prison, the death penalty...).

The people interviewed must arrange 12 measures in order of severity and apply these to a series of 39 acts, in order to construct two continuums - measures and acts.

During the survey, a systematic analysis of the contents of the newspapers will be made in order to measure the impact of the news on the quality of the answers.

While the survey is in progress, several studies in depth will be made in order to understand the attitudes of reliable informants, or definers of deviation.

- e) International Cooperation: A large number of research workers from different countries were contacted for their participation in this comparative research. The questionnaire is now translated into Spanish, Polish, German, Flemish, Dutch, Hebrew, Arabic, and is being pre-tested in many countries.
- f) International Research Group: Consultants: N. CHRISTIE (Norway), P. CORNIL (Belgium), P. ROBERT (France), L.T. WILKINS (U.S.A.), L. OHLIN (U.S.A.). Correspondents: in the United States: Mrs. G. COUNT VAN-MANEN, PERLSTEIN, JEFFERY, KLEINSASSER, REISS, BECKER; in Latin America: TORO CALDER (Puerto Rico) GONZALES BERENDIQUE (Panama) DE LYRA (Brazil); in Europe: TREVES and NEWMAN (Italy), VINKE (Holland), KUTSCHINSKY (Denmark), STRANGELAND (Denmark) HESS and KAUPEN (Germany), PINATEL and BOUFFARD (France), VERSELE and VAN HOUTTE (Belgium), WALCZAK, BORUCKA, ARCTOWA and PODGORECKI (Poland), CHOUPILOV (U.S.S.R.), SZABO (Hungary), GIBBENS and SPARKS (United Kingdom), SHOHAM (Israel), and KHALIFA (Egypt).
- g) Schedule: Summer 1973: Administering of the questionnaire to a Canadian sub-sample.
- g) Financing: Canada Council, Ford Foundation.
- i) Seminars: 1972, two international seminars will convene research workers from United States, Canada and a number of European, African and Asian countries in order to systematize the topic for study, the methodology and the work instrument.
- j) Publications: The Proceedings of the 1st International Symposium in Comparative Criminology (264 pages). An account of the work of the International Seminar on the Sociology of Law, at Varese, prepared by José RICO and published in the Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections, Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, and in the Canadian Bar Review.

2 - Research on the Development, Role, Functions and Effectiveness of the Police in Canada.

- a) Research Group: Messrs. Denis SZABO, Samir RIZKALLA, G. TARDIF, E. FATAH, J. BELLEMARE, J. FORTIN, J.L. BAUDOIN, J.P. GILBERT, J.M. RICO, assisted by A. CAPLAN, C. LAURIN, J. LAPIERRE, L. ST-ONGE, D. BAROT, N. BERARD, M. SARRAZIN.
- b) Objectives: To establish a comparison between the police forces in three Canadian urban centres: Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, and to analyze their activities and their effectiveness.

- c) Population: The subjects studied were the different metropolitan police forces of the three cities mentioned above.
- d) Methodology: This research is subdivided under five headings:
- d.1. Director: G. TARDIF: "The Communication Centre and Police Mobilization".
 - d.2. Director: E. FATTAH: "Manpower, Functions and Duties of the Police".
 - d.3. Directors: J. BELLEMARE, J. FORTIN and J.L. BAUDOIN: "Historico-Legal Aspects and Definition of the Powers of the Police".
 - d.4. Director: J. RICO: "Socio-historic Aspects and Police Management".
 - d.5. Director: S. RIZKALLA: "Study of Auto Thefts and their Cost/benefit Aspects".

The work plan should permit an analysis on the following basis:

Social Indicators	Constitutional and Legal Response	Affective Response	Results in terms of cost/benefit analysis
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In effect, the police answer certain social requirements which constitute the "demand" and which can be determined through the study of the various indicators drawn from records and other sociological, socio-political and socio-economic data.

The police provide an answer to these needs in two ways: first, officially: the rules and internal directions determine and define the organization and powers of the services and its officers; second, in action: the functions and duties are performed in such a way as to meet the needs of society.

The evaluative study, then, is instructive, since it makes it possible to determine the "results" and, by the same token, the problems that arose through concretizing the objectives. This, then, is a first step toward the bettering of the service.

- e) International Cooperation: Some aspects of this research will eventually be undertaken in other cities in the United States and Europe, in a comparative perspective.

- f) Financing: The Solicitor General and the Canada Council.
- g) Schedule: The research should extend over a three year period.
- h) Seminar: Each year research seminars are organized for doctoral students collaborating in the research.
- i) Publications: Research Project on the Duties and Functions of the Police, February 1972.
Three progress reports are anticipated to sum up the stages of the research. The final report should be completed in 1974.

3 - Research on Post-industrial Societies, Leisure and Juvenile Delinquency.

- a) Research Group: Messrs J. DUMAZEDIER, D. SZABO, Madame A. PARIZEAU.
- b) Objectives: To study the current social changes in industrial, advanced industrial and post-industrial societies and to analyze the impact of these changes on various forms of deviance and leisure time spent in delinquent activities.
- c) Population: Cultural changes will be studied in Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia (industrial societies); France and Sweden (advanced industrial societies); Canada (Province of Quebec), the United States (States of New York, Florida and California), (post-industrial societies).
- d) Methodology: The research will begin first in Quebec, with an analysis of cultural changes and shifting moral values; a study of changes in juvenile delinquency, its various categories and its volume; an inquiry in the school and community area; an inventory of the structures and equipment for leisure in Quebec by means of a questionnaire and its analysis.
- e) International Cooperation: This research is being undertaken within the framework of Montreal and Quebec, but will be extended to include all of Canada. It will then serve as a basis for comparison in a comparative study of social changes in industrial, advanced industrial and post industrial societies.
- f) Schedule: The research will begin in Quebec in September 1972.
- g) Financing: The Federal Department of Social Affairs and National Health.

- h) Seminar: A first seminar took place in 1971-1972 with the participation of social workers, administrators of leisure-time services, judges, sociologists and criminologists. Another will be organized for the coming academic year.
- i) Publications: A book will be published in 1973 on the organization of leisure and its preventive role, and on the structures and equipment available in Quebec.

4 - Research on Acculturation as a Crime-inducing Factor among the Eskimos in Frobisher Bay.

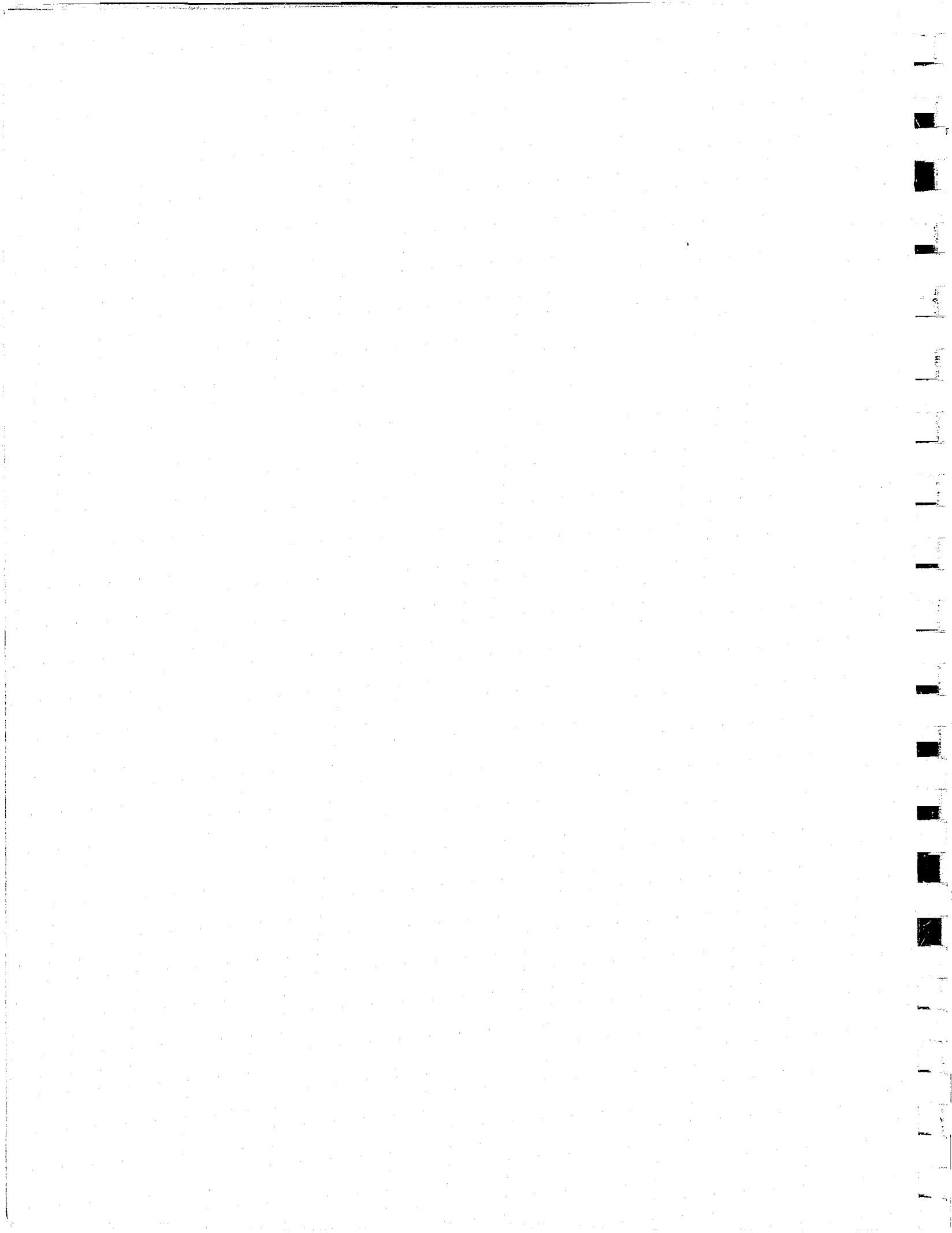
- a) Work Group: Mr. D. SZABO and Mme A. PARIZEAU, assisted by Messrs. Remi BLAIN and Harold FINKLER.
- b) Objectives: A criminological study of manifestations of violence among the Eskimos at Frobisher Bay (Canada). A diagnosis of the situation, and an evaluation of remedial measures through a study of the economic, socio-cultural and psychological reasons for these manifestations of violent behaviour.
- c) Population: The Eskimos at Frobisher Bay.
- d) Methodology: Preparation of a monograph from material gathered from the organizations in charge of the various aspects of territorial life, such as economic, demographic, sanitation and educational statistics. Interviews with reliable informants (officials, workers...) and a sample of cases where charges of violence had been made.
- e) International Cooperation: A comparative study will eventually be made between the Eskimos in Canada and those in Greenland.
- f) Schedule: This research will begin in the autumn of 1972.
- g) Financing: The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.
- h) Seminar: A seminar in comparative criminology for doctoral students will be organized for the coming academic year, using this subject for discussion.
- i) Publications: A monograph will be published on completion of the research.

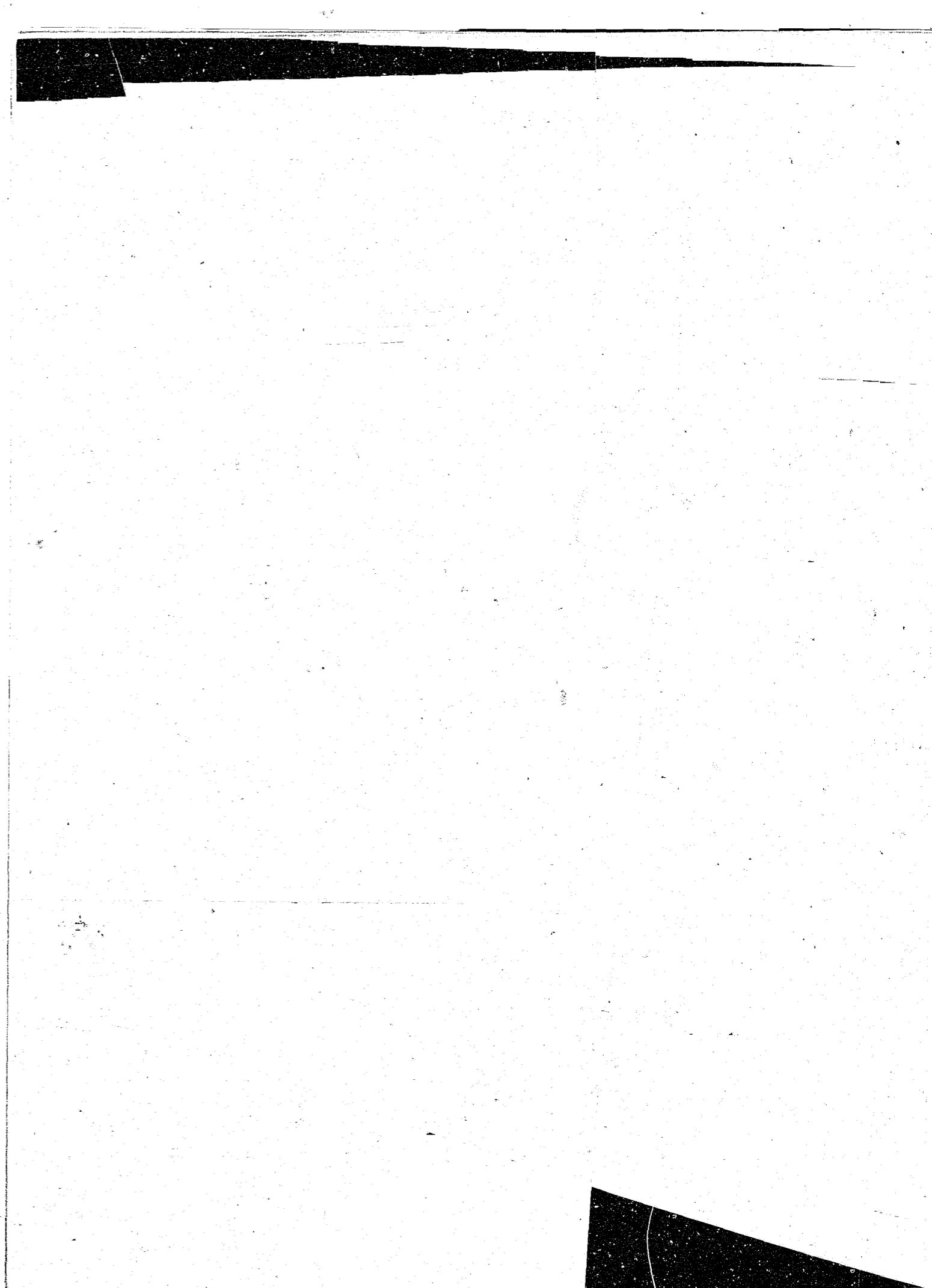
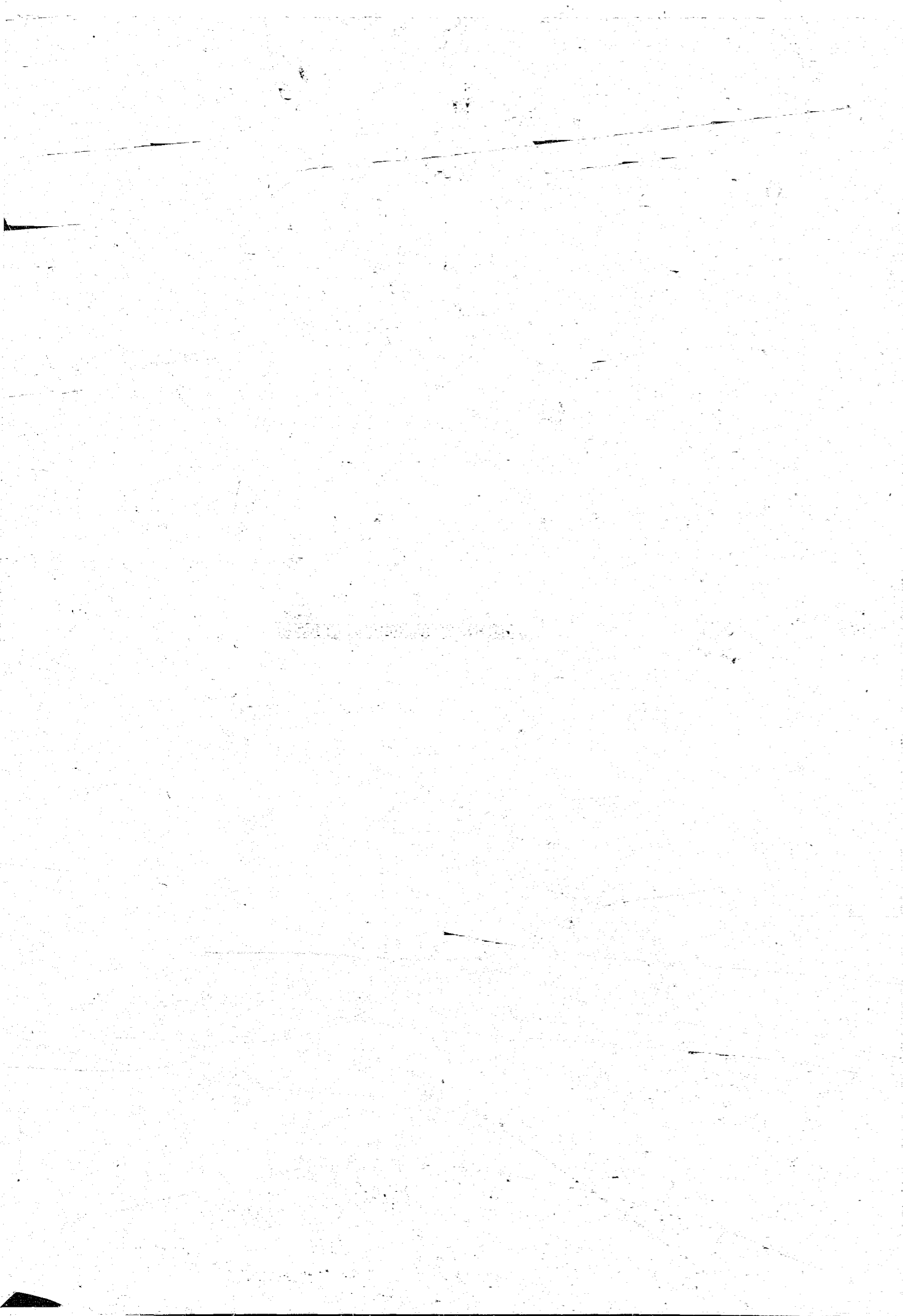
5 - Research on the Application of Techniques for the Individualization of Treatment in the Contemporary Administration of Criminal Justice.

- a) Work Group: The team of the Institut Philippe Pinel in

Montreal, namely, Messrs. Lionel BELIVEAU, André THIFFAULT, Claude MORAND, Bruno CORMIER, with the collaboration of Gilles GENDREAU (Professor at the Centre of Psycho-Education) and of the International Centre for Comparative Criminology.

- b) Objectives: To study, on a comparative basis, the different legislation in Sweden, Switzerland, France, Belgium and Canada. To analyze the techniques for individualization at the different stages of legal procedure in the case of minors, young adults and adults who have been found guilty.
- c) Population: Mentally disturbed or dangerous criminals.
- d) Methodology: Preparation of a list of institutions and centres specializing in the treatment and rehabilitation of mentally disturbed persons whose behaviour is criminal or dangerous. Analysis of the behaviour of some particular types of prisoners and the methods used for diagnosis and treatment.
- e) International Cooperation: Comparative research between Canada and other countries.
- f) Schedule: to be determined.
- g) Financing: Institut Philippe Pinel, Ford Foundation, the Solicitor General of Canada.
- h) Seminar: April 1972 (Montreal), Seminar on Comparative Clinical Criminology, organized by the Institut Philippe Pinel and the International Centre for Comparative Criminology.





III - INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIA IN COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY

1st International Symposium in Comparative Criminology (Mont Gabriel, Canada, from April 30th to May 3rd, 1969)

- a) Theme: Methodology and Research Priorities in Comparative Criminology.
- b) Participants: 29 participants representing 12 countries.
- c) Topic for Discussion: The work was mainly designed to define criteria of dangerousness, measure the reaction of the apparatus of justice and that of the public, and to work out a methodology which would unify the instruments of comparative research.
- d) Publication: The Proceedings of the First International Symposium in Comparative Criminology (264 pages).

IIInd International Symposium in Comparative Criminology (Saint Marguerite, Canada, from April 29th to May 2nd, 1970).

- a) Theme: Study of the Cost of Crime and the Economic Aspects of Criminality.
- b) Participants: 39 participants representing 10 countries.
- c) Topic for Discussion: The object of the discussion was to:
 - analyze the functioning of the apparatus of justice
 - establish international criteria of its efficiency
 - measure the effective contribution of policies of detention and treatment
 - set up models and diagrams of methods of measurement.
- d) Publications: Proceedings of the Second Symposium: a Xeroxed volume (744 pages) and a bound volume (199 pages), "The Cost of Crime and Crime Control. Subsidized by the Solicitor General of Canada.

IIIrd International Symposium in Comparative Criminology (Versailles, France, from April 28th to May 1st, 1971).

- a) Theme: The Crisis in the Administration of Justice in the Metropolitan Area.
- b) Participants: 77 participants representing 24 countries.

- c) Topic for Discussion: The object of the discussion was to:
- establish comparisons between traditional crime and today's urban crime;
 - analyze the motivations for violent demonstrations and their repercussions as well as the reaction of the judicial machinery
 - examine specific forms of crime that have no direct victims;
 - examine and measure the effectiveness of the criminal justice system by studying the norms of recidivism;
 - consider future perspectives with regard to judicial treatment of certain types of crimes.
- d) Publication: The Proceedings of the Third Symposium: a xeroxed volume (238 pages) and a bound volume (in preparation), "The Crisis in the Administration of Justice in the Metropolitan Area". Edition subsidized by the Solicitor General of Canada.

IVth International Symposium in Comparative Criminology (Mont Gabriel, Canada, from April 26th to 29th, 1972)

- a) Theme: The Police and Modern Society.
- b) Participants: 101 participants from 23 countries.
- c) Topic for Discussion: The object of the discussion was to:
- analyze the social role of the police in comparison with their anti-criminal role;
 - evaluate methods of recruiting and training policemen for their role;
 - analyze the interdependence between the police forces and the judicial authorities;
 - examine the reactions of the police forces to certain forms of deviance, such as group violence;
 - establish models for the internal structure of the police forces and evaluate their effectiveness.

Vth International Symposium in Comparative Criminology, Teheran, Iran, 1973 - (In preparation).

- a) Theme: "Socio-Economic Development, Criminal Justice and Crime: Needs and Perspectives".

b) Problem for Discussion: The object of this symposium will be to study the following topics:

- Social development and crime;
- Criminal law and the courts;
- The police in rapidly developing countries;
- Prisons and alternative measures;
- Juvenile delinquency and prevention;
- Socio-economic planning and social defence.

This symposium will be devoted to a study of the facts, the institutions, the resources of the penal system and the manifestations of crime in rapidly developing countries; particular attention will be focussed on problems arising from the general administration of justice where marginal or underprivileged classes are concerned.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

IV - INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

A - OBJECTIVES

Criminology, Western Societies and Developing Countries: the initiation of continuing innovations:

The human sciences are a delicate area for research; first of all, they touch on phenomena which express, or are connected with, man's deep-rooted subjective values. The study of these phenomena concerns him deeply, and to approach them rationally and objectively, is, for some, a sacrilege. Also, social phenomena are part of the realm of political power, where material and moral interests are at play, and where there is a confrontation between supporters of conflicting interests.

Some experts have thought these reasons sufficient to forever compromise the efforts of the social sciences in contributing to the "disenchantment" of the world, as Max Weber said, because they had recourse to scientific methods for explaining and understanding society. They chose to put science and action, practice and theory, judgment of values and judgment of facts in the same category.

Others took up the challenge: making an effort to be objective, to be disinterested - without always fully achieving it - they placed their talents at the service of man and society. They believed, rightly or wrongly, that a better knowledge of the forces that condition man in society leads to a more correct appreciation of his chances to live in a world where increasing complexity constitutes a constant threat to his sense of identity, his freedom, and his prosperity.

The history of criminology is marked by examples which illustrate this difficulty of existence: more than many other sciences, it had to meet with the lack of understanding and hostility of many. Nevertheless, this history is synonymous with the fight to reform the most conservative of social institutions, that of the administration of justice. Its implications affect strong feelings and varied interests. It is not surprising, then, that the path of criminology is paved with difficulties, the risk of errors, and many confrontations.

We would like to mention some of these difficulties in the following observations:

Criminology and Penal Reform

Historically, the development of criminology can be considered the contribution of the human sciences to the understanding of anti-social behaviour, to the adaptation of social reaction (criminal law,

the judicial apparatus), and to an understanding of the psychological and social facts concerning the criminal.

From the beginning, criminology has been against the idea of punishment as retribution, stressing the psycho-social inequality of men before the demands of the false objectives of traditional law. It called for individualization of punishment, and accommodating the sentence to the particular personality of the accused. This was its first contribution to penal reform.

The second major contribution was the substitution of the principle of resocializing the offender for that of punishment, pure and simple: everything possible must be done to eliminate feelings of vengeance, so deeply rooted in the traditions of all civilizations; research on alternatives to imprisonment and the substitution of medical or preventive measures for repressive measures - this is the programme adopted by criminology from its inception.

Questioning the immutable, metaphysical concept of the criminal act was criminology's third innovation. The law must follow the evolution of morals. What was unacceptable yesterday, is perfectly correct today. Morality is becoming more an individual requirement than a social one: the State should not sanction the moral option of one to the detriment of that of another. This concept has led to the "decriminalization" of many acts, especially in the area of moral crimes or the use of certain drugs.

Recognition of the priority of prevention over repression was established by criminologists, and hence was born a new concept of the role of the police in society. A police force that is well-trained, has respect for the rights of the human being and, at the same time, is the incorruptible guardian of the freely accepted laws in our democracy, is essential to the solution of social ills.

The access of all to the full protection of their rights lead criminology to demand the generalizing of legal assistance. The introduction of compensation for victims of criminal acts recognizes the responsibility of the State to assure each citizen a maximum of protection.

Man's responsibility to his fellow man was the basic humanist principle underlying the social philosophy that inspired modern criminology. This principle made criminologists, by definition, agents of social change, for they recognized society's responsibility over individual responsibility, the spirit of pardon over vengeance, the spirit of justice for all over purely objective justice.

In conclusion, the contribution of criminology to man's progress has been a re-definition of the anti-social act, placing the established order in question; a reorientation of the machinery of repression toward an effective system of prevention and a recognition of the inalienable rights and dignity of all men, even those who have committed the most reprehensible acts.

Criminology as it has developed in Canada, and at the University of Montreal, in particular, has become a part of this tradition. Along with other progressive trends, it has more or less directly influenced all the reforms undertaken in bringing the administration of justice in our country up to date.

Evolution or Revolution: the function of criminology as critic.

In spite of its being an applied science, criminology maintains that the results of scientific observations must be evaluated only in the light of objective criteria. The research worker is not altogether a free agent vis-a-vis his approach: he can choose the subject of his investigations, he may have recourse to interpretations derived from various theories, but he must present conclusions that conform to rigorously established postulates and hypotheses. This is, and always will be, the critical and innovating function of both the natural and social sciences.

But the criminologist is not only a man of science; he is also a responsible citizen and an intelligent person, having his own personal concept of society, of man and of his destiny in today's world. In a pluralist society, we find criminologists, like men in all other professions, whose ideological, philosophical and social choices will be different. Nonetheless, all, without exception, are "agents of change" and serve a "function as critic". This is part of the very essence of their discipline and of their collective ethic. This is especially true for the academic criminologist, who, as teacher and research worker, owes his allegiance solely to his own conscience.

Comparative Criminology and Justice in the World.

As in all the human sciences, the comparative method is the royal road to furthering our knowledge of the human condition in contemporary society. This is so for criminology as well, even though it was developed later than psychology, sociology or anthropology. The use of such methods create only epistemological problems in pure science; but in the applied sciences, they give rise to moral problems as well. The fact is, the criminologist cannot ignore the socio-cultural and socio-political context in which he is working. The use made of his studies and his opinion in democratic societies does not generally create difficulties of a deontological nature. In the publication of the results of his research and the free discussion on the practical measures his results might inspire, he maintains all freedom of action, no matter what decision is finally made concerning the measures to be taken.

But in countries not based on a system of liberal democracy and parliamentary procedure, the working conditions for authentic criminologists - those who conform to the requirements described above - are not guaranteed. Let us remember that this is not only the case for criminology, but is true for all the sciences, natural as well as social, where the political impact is clear and unavoidable.

This being the case, only experience can teach us what the possibilities are. Nonetheless, we can outline some requirements or criteria which, in our opinion, constitute the sine qua non of criminological action in developing countries.

a) The experiences and practices developed in one place, not always being suitable in another, the criminologist must discover and analyze the mechanisms of social control and envisage all the hypotheses capable of making the administration of justice answer the needs of social change. The research undertaken and the training of students must be of a nature that will assure maximum flexibility and freedom of choice in the methods that will guarantee everyone equal justice.

b) It is by bringing these socio-economic conditions up to date, particularly those of marginal groups of the population, in relation to the existing institutional system, that new solutions can be studied by those we have trained, in accordance with the needs of contemporary criminology. In short, we can ask questions and suggest hypotheses: it is up to the countries themselves, to the people we will have trained, to apply concrete solutions.

c) Criminology in foreign countries must indicate, in precise terms, the deontological conditions of the contribution it can make. We have outlined them above. It seems obvious that only those countries that wish to seriously study the social causes of deviance and crime, and are interested in preventing them by social and not repressive measures, will call upon these services. The effectiveness, at least over the short term, of repressive methods - only recently practiced, even in our so-called advanced countries - is too evident for countries preferring this type of practice to resort to "criminological" expertise.

Conclusion

To have criminology practiced on a world scale, is to accept the belief, shared by most of those interested in the future of human development, that the benefits of progress cannot be given to a minority while the lot of the majority becomes worse decade after decade. Recognition of this inter-dependence of all mankind is not just an idea:

it is the logical path to economic and technological development. It is a matter of urgency that people's aspirations toward a more satisfactory system of justice be on a par with their aspirations toward higher education, better health and a higher standard of living.

It is for this reason that international organizations are subsidizing university exchanges, especially for the training and education of the young, as well as the recycling of specialists already working in their various fields. This work is most important!

Let us think for a moment of the difficulties we have had to overcome in the Western countries to bring the judicial system into harmony with contemporary needs. And we are, alas, far from our goal. Thanks to criminology, however, the interest is there and the work is going on. It is important that all developing countries who so desire be able to ally themselves with us in the quest for betterment of the human condition.

B - PROGRAMME OF COOPERATION

1 - France-Quebec

- a) In Charge of Preparation: Mr. Denis SZABO, Director of the International Centre for Comparative Criminology, and M. Paul AMOR, Chairman of the Comité de Coordination des recherches criminologiques (Coordinating Committee for Research in Criminology), Department of Justice, Paris, assisted in Quebec by Mme Thérèse ENCIU and M. Pierre LANDREVILLE, and in France, by MM. Philippe ROBERT and Jean-Pierre SABATIER.
- b) Objectives: To promote exchanges for the initiation of joint projects in the field of research and the administration of justice.
- c) Financing: The Quebec Department of Intergovernment Affairs and the French Government.
- d) Quebec's Activities in France:
- Seminars in criminology and criminal justice. (December 12th - 17th, 1971). Six participants. Topics discussed:
 - the image of justice;
 - social reaction to deviance and crime;
 - evaluation of police costs and efficiency
 - field work and training of research workers and practitioners (October 1st to March 31st, 1972) : Four participants.
- e) France's Activities in Quebec:¹
- Research seminar on new forms of juvenile delinquency, with Professor J. DUMAZEDIER of the Sorbonne. (1971-1972).
 - Field work and training of research workers and practitioners. Four participants in 1971.

¹ - See details on page 31.

f) Schedule: Similar exchanges are expected for the year 1972-1973.

2 - The Ivory Coast - Canada:

- a) In Charge of Preparation: Messrs. Denis SZABO and Yves BRILLON, in collaboration with Mlle Suzanne ARCAND, Pierre LANDREVILLE, Maurice CUSSON and Emerson DOUYON.
- b) Objectives: To establish a close collaboration between the I.C.C.C. and the Abidjan Institute of Criminology; to initiate multi-disciplinary courses in criminology at the University of Abidjan.
- c) Financing: This three year programme of cooperation is being subsidized by the Canadian International Development Agency.
- d) Activities:
- Residence for two years in Abidjan of a representative of the International Centre for Comparative Criminology.
 - A stay of a period of about three months by professors and specialists in order to train a staff of professors from the Ivory Coast.
 - the organization in both Canada and the Ivory Coast of preparatory, research and evaluative seminars.
- e) Schedule: During 1971-1972, a delegation of four from the Ivory Coast came to Montreal to do field-work for a period of one month; four Canadian professors taught in Abidjan for three months; a progress seminar will be held in the Ivory Coast in June 1972, as well as the 1st West African Conference in Comparative Criminology. The programme of cooperation has been arranged for 1972-1973 and 1973-1974.

3 - Cooperation with Asian, African and Latin American Countries:

- a) In Charge of Preparation: Messrs. Denis SZABO and Yves BRILLON, assisted by Messrs. J. RICO, E. FATTAH and Mlle Suzanne ARCAND.
- b) Objectives: To promote the holding of regional seminars¹ and the creation of Institutes of Criminology in rapidly developing countries.

¹ - All regional seminars are allied with international symposia. The subject for discussion is treated in a national or regional framework.

c) Financing: The Solicitor General of Canada, the Ford Foundation and the cooperating countries.

d) Activities:

d.1. - In Africa: In Nigeria (January 1972): preliminary meetings held by Messrs. Denis SZABO and Yves BRILLON with professors from the University of Lagos. Elaboration of a project for the creation of an Institute of Criminology in Lagos by Professor D. ADEYEMI (February 1972); a project for the organization of the Second West African Conference in Comparative Criminology in December 1972.

Egypt (U.A.R): Regional seminar on the Cost of Crime (March 1972).

d.2. - In Latin America: Argentina: Regional seminar on the Cost of Crime and the Administration of Justice (Buenos Aires, August 1971).
Regional seminar on the Crisis in Criminal Justice in the Metropolitan Area (Buenos Aires, 1972).
Project for the creation of a Research Institute of Criminology.

Brazil: Project for the organization of a seminar on the Crisis in Criminal Justice in the Metropolitan Area (University of Sao Paolo).

Chile: There are two projects on the agenda. Research on marginal classes vis-a-vis justice and on the status of political offenders: Révérend Père COO.

Plans for university cooperation are being put forward in Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and other South-American countries.

d.3. - Asia

India: Plans for a regional seminar on the Police and Society (New Delhi, 1973).

Iran: Study mission of M. Said HEKMAT, Professor and Director of the Teheran Institute of Criminology, at the International Centre for Comparative Criminology. Projects: reorganization of the Teheran Institute of Criminology;

Vth International Symposium in Comparative Criminology and an International Course in Criminology (Teheran, March 1973).

Turkey: Plans for a regional seminar on the Crisis
in the Administration of Justice (Istanbul, 1973).

4 - Cooperation with other European and North-American Countries:

Poland: Regional seminar on the Cost of Crime (Warsaw, May 8th
to 12th, 1972).

Spain: Seminar on the Crisis in the Administration of Justice
(Barcelona, December 1972).

Germany: Seminar on the Role, Structure and Functions of the
Police Forces (Freibourg) - project.

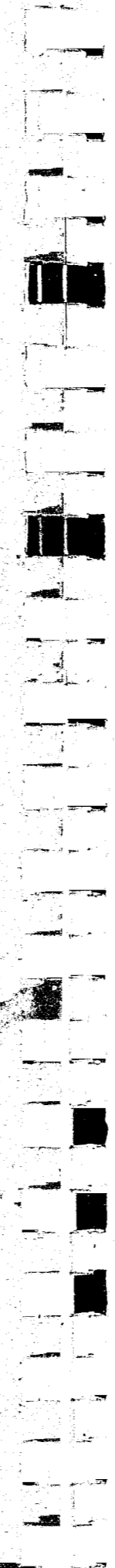
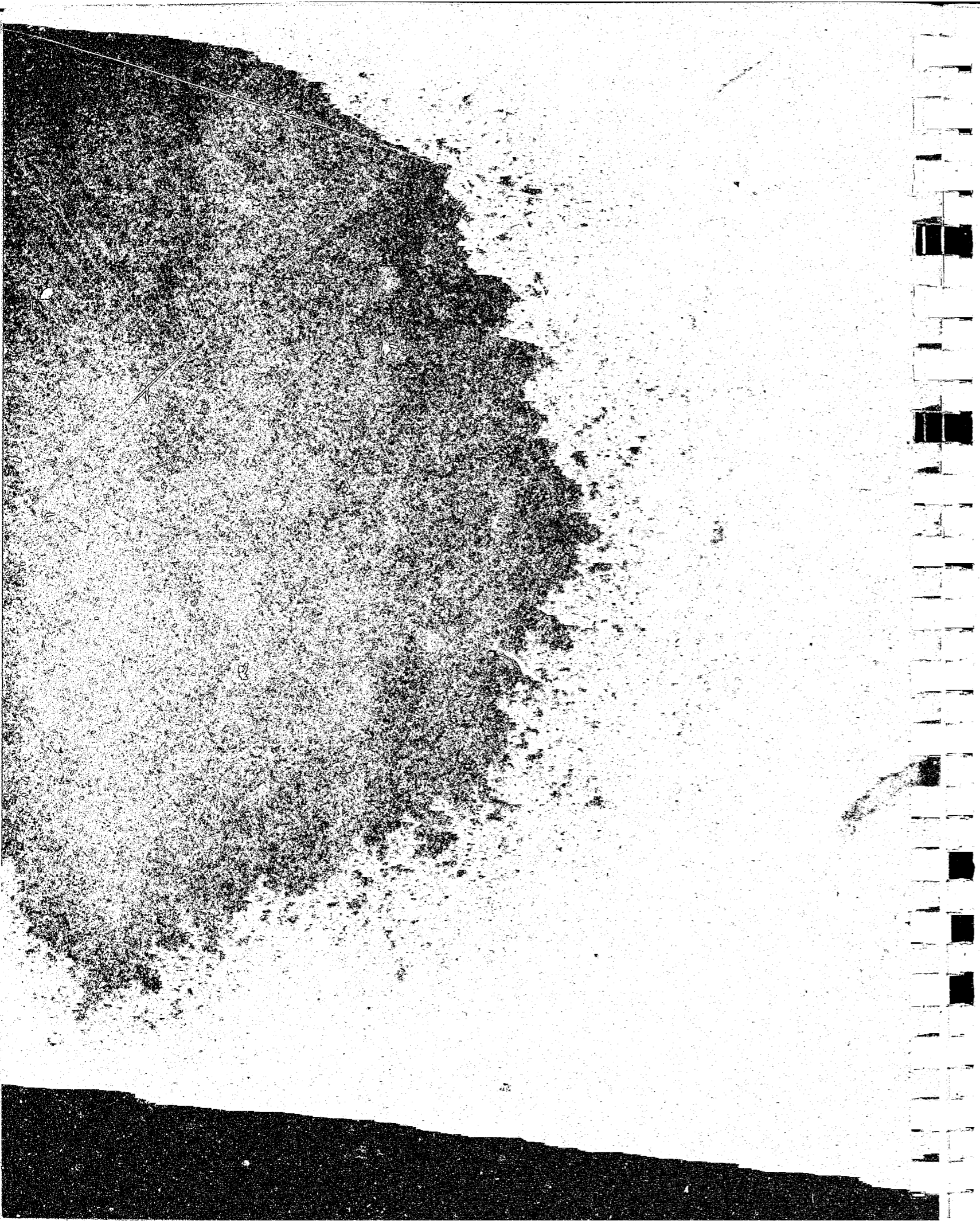
Belgium: Seminar on the Police and Society (Louvain) - project.

United States: Seminar on the Police (Washington) - project.

APPENDIX I

CONTINUED

1 OF 2



APPENDIX I

Document 100C



April 1972

SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY - MONTREAL

(Founded in 1960)

University of Montreal
P.O. Box 6128
Montreal 101, Quebec
Telephone: (514) (343-6523)

Chairman: André NORMANDEAU, Ph.D.

The School of Criminology is a francophone teaching and research centre located on the campus of the Université de Montréal. Currently, the School has 300 students and 20 professors.

The School offers 3 different educational programs:

- 1) A Bachelor's degree (B.Sc.) requires 3 years of study beyond the Junior College level.
- 2) (a) A Master's degree (M.Sc.) requires 1 year of study beyond the Baccalauréat degree.
(b) There is a special Master's program for students with a university degree in law, psychology, social sciences... It lasts 2 years.
- 3) A doctorate (Ph.D.) requires 2 years of study beyond the Master's degree.

The School of Criminology is a professional school, in that it combines theory with practice by requiring its students to maintain a field placement during the academic year.

Some of the career possibilities and field training placement are:

- Federal penitentiaries and provincial prisons
- Schools, social welfare courts and juvenile institutions
- Probation and parole services
- Police departments
- Social service agencies

CRIMINOLOGY COURSES

The courses in criminology are orientated towards the transmission of:

- 1) A basic knowledge in law, administration, psychology, psychiatry, sociology and social work.
- 2) A specialized knowledge in criminological research, clinical and preventive techniques, as well as a specialized knowledge of police science and correctional and administrative practices.

SEQUENCE DES COURS EN CRIMINOLOGIE

Profil d'accueil	(Statistique)	(Psychologie)	(Sociologie)						
a) <u>Cours obligatoires</u> BACC I (1er sem.) BACC I (2e sem.)	100 Criminogénèse 101 Histoire	120 Méthode I 121 Méthode II	110 Psy-Crim. I 111 Psy-Crim. II	105 Socio-Crim. I		115 Justice I 116 Justice II 389 Justice III		CRIM 125 D'ontologie *CRIM 130 Lab. crim.	
b) <u>Cours optionnels</u> BACC II (1er sem.)	(Approche générale) THEORIE ↔ RECHERCHE 321 Méthode III	(Techniques d'intervention) TECHNIQUES ↔ CLINIQUE 281 Entrevue I 282 Dynamique I 245 Clinique I 247 Psychiatrie I 248 Bio crim.	(Secteurs d'application) PREVENTION → POLICE → JUSTICE SOC SCIENCES EDUC. 230 Police I				(Organisation) ADMINISTRATION RI POL	(Expérience) STAGE PRATIQUE (oblig.)	
BACC II (2e sem.)	INFO	280 Tech. de cas 289 Psychiatrie II 250 Pay-délinquant	236 Prévention I 235 Contrôle dél. 106 Socio-crim II 335 Toxicomanie	231 Crimina- Historique	DROIT	242 Milieu carcéral	589 REC	225 Travail sur le terrain	
BACC III (1er sem.)	SOC	360 Dynamique II	345 Clinique II	SEP-C-ANIM	DROIT	341 Probation + Lib. I	ADM.	*325 Stage I	
BACC III (2e sem.) (Voir cours en B.Sc. II ou cours à l'extérieur de l'école)	SOC	*330 Reso. crim. I PSYCHO-EDUC.	*350 Reso. dél. I PSYCHOLOGIE	SEP-C-LOISIR	ADMINISTRATION	DROIT	ADMINISTRATION	*325 Stage I ou stage bloc	
<u>MAITRISE</u>	600 Crim. Comp. I 618 Crim. Comp. II 670 Recyclage	621 Méthode IV 622 Méthode V	661 Entrevue II 681 Reso. crim. II 682 Reso. dél. II	645 Clinique III 650 Typologie 680 Victimologie	635 Prévention II 636 Prévention III	630 Police III 660 Crim. sp.	615 Expertise 616 Politique 617 Justice IV	640 Probation + Lib. II	SEP-C-RI *625-A Mémoires cliniques et 625-B stages ou *627-A Mémoires de recherche 627-B
<u>DOCTORAT</u>	720 Théorie A 780 Crim. Comp. A	721 Méthode A 731 Méthode B	740 Clinique A 741 Clinique B	710 Prévention A 711 Prévention B	700 Police A	760 Justice A	750 Correction A 751 Correction B		

NOTE : Ce tableau synoptique est donné à titre indicatif. Il s'agit de séquences pédagogiques et non de spécialisations professionnelles.

*Continuation du cours sur les deux semestres.

TEACHING STAFF

The multidisciplinary teaching staff is composed of about 20 professors and several practitioners who participate actively in teaching and field training. Several professors have extensive practical experience; such as the specialist in clinical criminology who has worked in a penitentiary for eight years, the specialist in intervention techniques who has worked in a social agency for about nine years, the specialist in the field of justice who was a judge for about 10 years ...

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

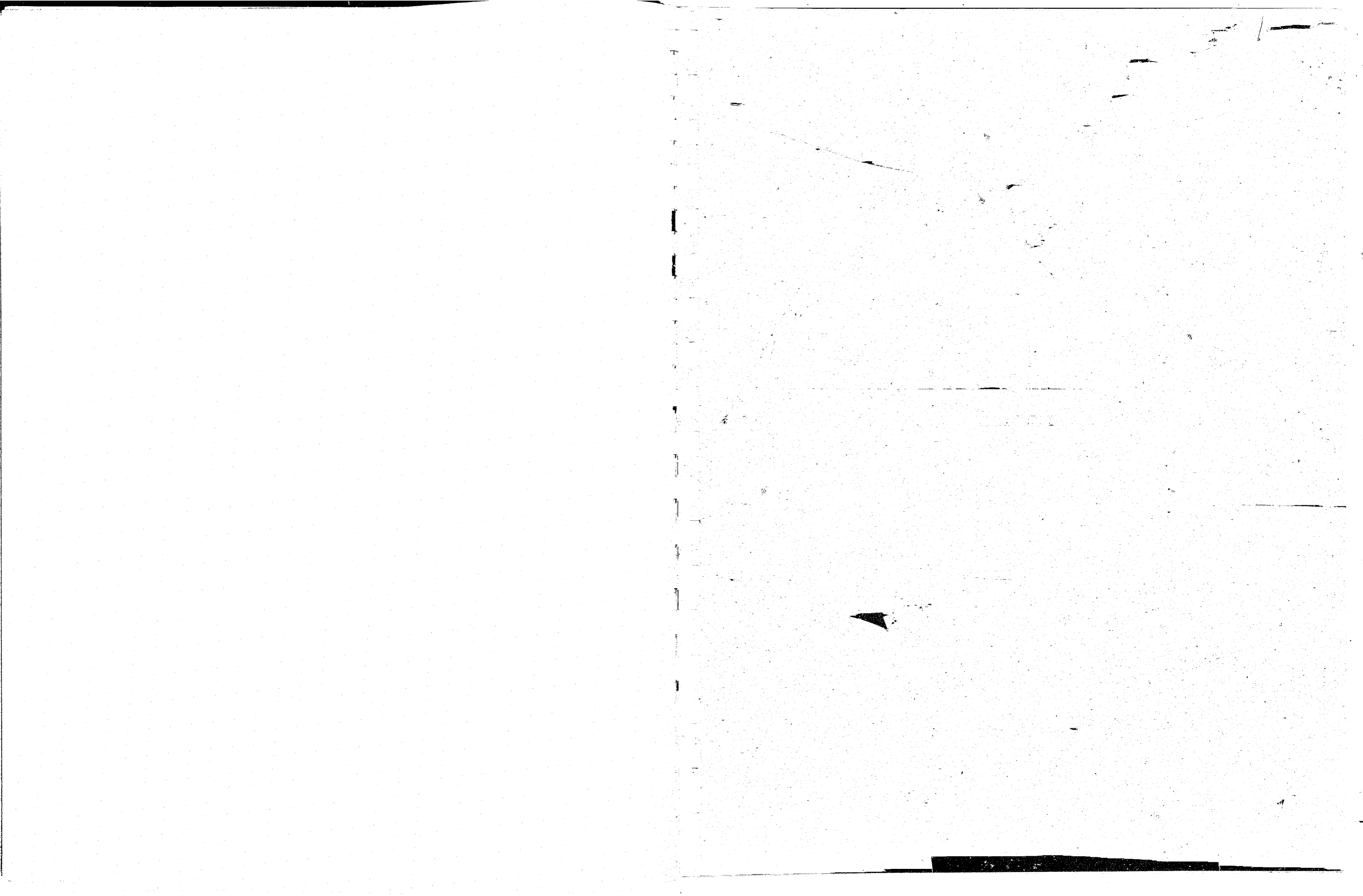
1. Clinics. Our professional school is becoming increasingly involved at the community level and is presently developing a new approach to clinical field placements similar to university hospitals.
2. Research. Since criminological activities must be evaluated periodically, our School is involved in applied and basic research. The School has received close to two million dollars for research since 1960.
3. Publications. The professors of the School have published about 30 books and brochures, in addition to the many research reports and articles that have been published in professional journals around the world. The School published a journal, entitled ACTA CRIMINOLOGICA.
4. The International Center for Comparative Criminology. The I.C.C.C. is an autonomous entity. However our School has maintained a close association with the I.C.C.C. which allows the School to have an international impact.

A SELECTION OF THE JOBS IN WHICH OUR GRADUATES ARE WORKING

- Three commissioners, including the Vice Chairman of the National Parole Board (Ottawa).
- Commissioner for the Le Dain Commission on drugs (Ottawa).
- General secretary of the permanent Committee on Mental Health, Department of Social Affairs (Quebec).
- Chairman of the Department of Sexology, University of Quebec (Montreal).
- Director of the Department of Maladapted Children, University of Quebec (Trois-Rivières).
- Director of the criminology sector, School of Social Work, Laval University (Quebec)
- Director of the Department of Criminal Justice "CEGEP Ahuntsic" (Montreal).
- Director of Research & Planning, Quebec Police Commission (Quebec).
- Associate Director of Research & Planning, Department of the Solicitor General (Ottawa).
- Member of the planning Division, Department of Social Affairs (Quebec).
- Director of a "Drug-Aid" Centre (Verdun).
- Responsible for judicial statistics, Statistics Canada (Ottawa).
- Police Chief (Montréal-Nord).
- Technical advisor, Security Council of the Montreal Urban Community.
- Warden of the Special Detention Unit (St-Vincent-de-Paul) and associate warden at Archambault Penitentiary.
- Regional Director of Parole, Granby, Rimouski, Chicoutimi.
- About 40 adult probation officers, Department of Justice (across Quebec).
- About 25 parole officers, Department of the Solicitor General (across Quebec).
- About 20 school criminologists, School Commissions (across Quebec).
- About 20 criminologists in private social agencies (across Quebec).
- About 20 criminologists in Welfare Courts (across Quebec).
- About 15 criminologists in institutions for juvenile delinquents (across Quebec).
- About 10 criminologists at the Pinel maximum security psychiatric hospital (Montreal).
- etc...

CRIMINOLOGY ORGANIZATIONS ASSOCIATED
WITH THE SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

1. P.A.C.Q. The Professional Association of Criminologists of Quebec has its headquarters in Montreal. This association brings together persons who have graduated in criminology (Baccalauréat, masters or doctorate) perse. The association is directed by practising criminologists.
2. C.A.Q. The Criminology Association of Quebec has its headquarters in Montreal. This association brings together all practitioners, lawyers, judges, psychologists, social workers, criminologists, police and prison officials who are professionally interested in the problems of criminality and delinquency. The association acts as a "forum" for constructive confrontation concerning the administration of criminal justice in Quebec. The association is organized into eight regions covering the entire province of Quebec. The School of Criminology along with other organizations play an important role as catalysts in the association.
3. C.C.C.A. The Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association has its headquarters in Ottawa. This association brings together all the practitioners of criminology, in the broadest meaning of the term, from across Canada. The association presents briefs to the government concerning important criminological problems. The Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections is published by the Association under the direction of one of the professors of our School.
4. Other organizations. The School of Criminology of the University of Montreal is also in close contact with the Ministers of Justice and the Solicitors Generals of Quebec and Canada, with other Ministers, with governmental organizations, with many private social agencies as well as the Schools of Criminology in Canada (Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver), the United States and in Europe.
5. Consulting Criminologists. Private offices of applied criminology have been established by practising criminologists. One of these offices is involved in the prevention of delinquency (Longueuil), another office is involved in administration and police sciences (Montreal).
6. Careers in Criminology. Born at the cross-road of social sciences, law, medico-legal psychiatry, psychology, pedagogy, criminology offers different types of careers, each of which requires a particular aptitude. The prospect of employment for graduates of criminology are varied according to the four main sectors - the principal fields of action in criminology - each of which accounts for many fields of specialization. These fields of action are:
 - the administration of criminal justice (Police and Justice sectors)
 - the resocialization of criminals and delinquents (Correction sector)
 - the prevention of criminality (Prevention sector)
 - teaching and research.



APPENDIX II

CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION
DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

PUBLICATIONS

de l'Ecole de Criminologie
et du Centre international de criminologie comparée
of the School of Criminology
and the International Centre for Comparative Criminology

Février
1972
February

Publications en ordre chronologique depuis 1960

Publications in chronological order since 1960

1960

- SZABO, D. (1960) Crimes et villes. Paris: Cujas, 244p.
(Crime and the City)
- SZABO, D. (1960) Contribution à l'étude de la délinquance sexuelle: les délits sexuels des adolescents à Montréal. Montréal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 58p.
(Sexual Delinquency in Montreal)

1963

- SZABO, D. (1963) Délinquance juvénile: Etiologie et prophylaxie: tendances de la recherche et bibliographie. Amsterdam: North Holland Publishing, 142p.
(Juvenile Delinquency: a bibliography)

1965

- SZABO, D. (1965) "Criminologie Canadienne". numéro spécial de la revue Maintenant, numéros 43-44, juillet-août, 35p.
(Canadian Criminology)

1966

- AKMAN, D., NORMANDEAU, A. (1966) A Manual for Constructing a Crime and Delinquency Index in Canada. Montreal: Department of Criminology, University of Montreal, 20 p.
(Manuel pour indexer la criminalité au Canada)
- SOCIETE DE CRIMINOLOGIE DU QUEBEC/QUEBEC SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY:
Actes du 4e colloque de recherche sur la délinquance et la criminalité. (1964)
Proceedings of the 4th Research Conference on Delinquency and Criminality. Montreal: Institut Philippe Pinel, 555p.
- Actes du 1er congrès de criminologie du Québec. (1966)
Proceedings of the 1st Congress of Criminology. Montreal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 151p.
- Actes du 5e colloque de recherche sur la délinquance et la criminalité. (1967)
Proceedings of the 5th Research Conference on Delinquency and Criminality. Montréal: Centre de Psychologie et de Pédagogie, 196p.
- Actes du 2e congrès de criminologie du Québec. (1968)
Proceedings of the 2nd Congress of Criminology. Montréal: Beauchemin, 170p.

1967

LIMOGES, T. (1967) La prostitution à Montréal. Montréal: Editions de l'homme, 125p.
(Prostitution in Montreal)

1968

SZABO, D. (ed.) (1968) Criminologie en action. Criminology in Action. Montréal, Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 464p.

ACTA CRIMINOLOGICA. Montréal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal.
(Monographies)

- Vol. I: Janvier/January 1968, 317p.
- SZABO, D. et al: Interprétations psycho-culturelles de l'inadaptation juvénile dans la société de masse contemporaine. p.9 à 133.
(Psychocultural Analysis of Delinquency)
 - AKMAN, D., NORMANDEAU, A.: Towards the Measurement of Criminality in Canada: a replication study. p.135 to 260.
(La statistique criminelle au Canada)
- Vol. II: Janvier/January 1969, 191p.
- DOUYON, E.: La transe vaudouesque: un syndrome de déviance psycho-culturelle. p.11 à 70.
(Voodoo and Deviance).
 - BERTRAND, M-A.: Self-image and Delinquency: a contribution to the study of female criminality and woman's image. p.71 to 144.
(La criminalité féminine et l'image de soi)
- Vol. III: Janvier/January 1970: 207p.
- FRECHETTE, M.: Le criminel et l'autre: analyse des relations interpersonnelles de l'homme criminel. p.11 à 102.
(Criminal Personality)
 - SHOHAM, S., et al: The Measurement of Movements on the Conformity Deviance Continuum as an Auxiliary Tool for Action-research. p.103 to 141.
(Le continuum conformité-déviance)
- Vol. IV: Janvier/January 1971: 219p.
- KUPPERSTEIN, L.: Treatment and Rehabilitation of Delinquent Youth: some socio-cultural considerations. p.11 to 111.
(Le traitement social de la délinquance)
 - LEBLANC, M: La réaction sociale à la délinquance juvénile: une analyse stigmatisée. p.113 à 191.
(Social Reaction to Delinquency).
- Vol. V: Janvier/January 1972: 197p.
- NORMANDEAU, A.: Violence and Robbery: a case study. p.11 to 106. (Violence et vol qualifié).
 - LEBLANC, M.: Délinquance en milieu aisé: un groupe culture d'adeptes de la drogue. p.107 à 181.
(Middle-class Delinquency and Drugs).

1969

- ARCHAMBAULT, J., BOISSONNAULT, R., DUBOIS, P.: La police: satisfaction au travail des policiers municipaux du Québec. Québec: Editeur officiel du Québec, 394p.
(Police: Satisfaction at Work)
- BEAUDOUIN, J-L., FORTIN, J., LUSSIER, J-P.: Sondage auprès des criminalistes de Montréal sur la justice criminelle au Québec. Québec: Editeur officiel du Québec, 271p.
(Criminal Lawyers look at Justice).
- DESJARDINS, J-Y., CREPAULT, C.: Le mythe du péché solitaire. Montréal: Editions d l'homme, 127p.
(Sin as a Myth)
- ELLENBERGER, H-F.: Criminologie du passé et du présent. Montréal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 50p.
(Past and Present Criminology)
- FATTAH, E.A., NORMANDEAU, A.: La justice criminelle: sondage d'opinion publique sur la justice criminelle au Québec. Québec: Editeur officiel du Québec, 256 p.
(The Public looks at Justice)
- FATTAH, E.A., RICO, J.M.: La justice criminelle: le rôle de l'enseignement et de la recherche criminologique dans l'administration de la justice. Québec: Editeur officiel du Québec, 168p.
(Criminological Teaching and Research).
- NORMANDEAU, A.: La justice criminelle: les Québécois s'interrogent sur la criminalité et les mesures correctionnelles. Québec: Editeur officiel du Québec, 103p.
(The Public looks at Crime and Corrections).
- PARIZEAU, A.: Etude comparative sur les tribunaux pour mineurs: Grande Bretagne, France, Suède. Québec: Editeur officiel du Québec, 381 p.
(Law Courts for Juveniles in Great Britain, France and Sweden)
- PARIZEAU, A.: Etude comparative sur les tribunaux pour mineurs: Québec. Québec: Editeur officiel du Québec, 378p.
(Law Courts for Juveniles in Quebec).
- RICO, J.M., TARDIF, G.: Enquête d'opinion auprès de cinq services de police du Québec. Québec: Editeur officiel du Québec, 263p.
(Self-image of the Police).
- RICO, J.M., TARDIF, G.: Enquête d'opinion publique sur la police au Québec. Québec: Editeur officiel du Québec, 244p.
(The Public looks at the Police)

SZABO, D. (Dir.): Urbanisation et criminalité. Numéro spécial de la revue: Chronique Sociale de France. Cahier 3, 77e année, Paris: juillet 1969, 104p.
(Urbanization and Criminality)

SZABO, D.: Ordre et changement. Montréal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 56p.
(Order and Change).

1970

BEAUDOUIN, J-L., FORTIN, J., SZABO, D.: Terrorisme et justice. Montréal: Editions du Jour, 175p.
(Terrorism and Justice).

ELLENBERGER, H-F.: The Discovery of the Unconscious: the history and evolution of dynamic psychiatry. New York: Basic Books, 932p.
(Historique de l'inconscient en psychiatrie)

FATTAH, E.A., TOUTANT, C., TREMBLAY, R.: L'alcool chez les jeunes québécois. Québec: Presses de l'Université Laval, 102p.
(Alcohol among the Youth in Quebec).

GILBERT, J-P.: Police-Jeunesse. Montréal: Graph-O Inc., 169p.
(Police and Youth).

SZABO, D., NORMANDEAU, A.: Déviance et criminalité: textes. Paris: Armand Colin, (Coll.U), 378p.
(Deviance and Criminality)

1971

FATTAH, E.A.: La victime est-elle coupable? le rôle de la victime dans le meurtre en vue de vol. Montréal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 259p.
(Victimology: the Role of Victim in Robbery and Murder).

NORMANDEAU, A. et al: (Dir.): Le crime. Numéro spécial de la revue Critère, no.4, juin 1971, Montréal: C.E.G.E.P. Ahuntsic, 263p.
(On Crime).

SZABO, D. (Dir.): The Cost of Crime and Crime Control. / Le coût de l'administration de la justice et de la criminalité. Ottawa: Information Canada, 199p.

SZABO, D. (Dir.): Notre justice deviendra-t-elle croyable? Numéro spécial de la revue Relations. Montréal, no.359, avril 1971, 32p.
(Current Reform of Criminal Justice in Canada).

FATTAH, E.: La peine de mort. / The Death Penalty. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1972 (sous presse).

Rapports de recherche et études non publiéesUnpublished Research Reports (mimeo)

1961

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE CRIMINOLOGIE DU QUÉBEC / QUEBEC SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY BULLETIN. Volume 1, no.1. juin/June 1961, à/to Volume 9, no.1 juin-June 1969.

1966

INVENTAIRE DU FONDS DE BIBLIOTHÈQUE DU DÉPARTEMENT DE CRIMINOLOGIE. 101p. (Criminological books in the library of the Department).

FATTAH, E.A.: Resources for Education and Research in Criminology and Criminal Justice in American Universities (55p.) (1966), in Canadian Universities (86p.) (1967). (enseignement et recherche criminologiques au Canada, aux États-Unis).

VINTZE, E., et al: Recherche sur l'alcoolisme au Québec. Rapport annuel 300p., (1967) 200p. (Alcoholism in Quebec).

1967

GIALE, J., et al: Recherche pénitentiaire. Rapport annuel: (1967) 175p. (1968) 163p., (1969) 102p., (1970) 68p. (Research on Penitentiaries).

RICO, J.M. et al: Les mesures alternatives à l'emprisonnement au Canada. 240 p. (Alternative measures to Imprisonment).

1968

LEBLANC, M., et al: Recherche sur la culture et la conduite délinquante. 7 volumes: (1968) 200p., (1969) 200p., 164p., 160p., (1970) 192p., (1971) 300p., 240p. (Cultural Values and Delinquency).

LETTE, M-R.: Recherche sur l'écologie carcérale. Rapport annuel (1968) 60p., (1969) 120p. (Prison Ecology).

BERTRAND, M-A., et al: Mémoire soumis à la commission royale d'enquête sur la situation de la femme au Canada. (1968) 110p. (Women in Canada).

1969

ACTES du 1er, 2e et 3e symposium international de recherche en criminologie comparée / PROCEEDINGS of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd International Symposium for Research in Comparative Criminology. (1969) 264p., (1970) 744p., (1971) 238p.

BERTRAND, M-A. et al: Etude comparée de la criminalité féminine. Rapport annuel (1969) 183p., (1970) 202p., (1971) 320p. (Female Criminality).

CREPAULT, C., DESJARDINS, J-Y., GEMME, R., TOUNISSOUX, R.: Les dimensions psychosociales de l'éducation sexuelle. 608p. (Sexology).

1970

NORMANDEAU, A. (Dir.): Actes du VIe colloque de recherche sur la délinquance et la criminalité / Proceedings of the VIth Research Conference on Delinquency and Criminality. 64p.

PUBLICATIONS DU DEPARTEMENT DE CRIMINOLOGIE DE L'UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL. 1960-1970. 59p. (Publications of the Department of Criminology).

1971

CAHIERS DES STAGES DU DEPARTEMENT DE CRIMINOLOGIE 89p. (Manual of Practical Training in Criminology).

CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE COMPAREE: son organisation, ses activités et son orientation / INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY: its organization, activities and orientation. Annual report (about 50p.)

CUSSON, M.: Trois institutions pour jeunes délinquants: 3 volumes: 167p., 109p., 120p. (Three Institutions for Delinquents).

LANDREVILLE, P., NORMANDEAU, A.: Les praticiens du domaine correctionnel s'interrogent sur l'administration de la justice en matière criminelle. 3 volumes: (1971) 143p., 96p., (1972) à venir (mars). (Correctional Practitioners look at Justice).

LEBLANC, M.: Drogue-jeunesse: Montréal été 1970. 520p. (Drugs among the youth in Montreal)

LEBLANC, M.: La probation juvénile à Montréal: un inventaire du Case-Load. Rapport annuel. 150p. (Juvenile Probation in Montreal: Case-load).

1971

MARINEAU, D., et al: Recherche de criminologie scolaire. Rapport annuel. 125p.
(Criminology and the School).

NORMANDEAU, A., et al: Les directeurs de prisons provinciales se prononcent. 57p.
(Prison Wardens look at their Problems).

RETROSPECTIVE ET PROSPECTIVE (1960-1970) DU DEPARTEMENT DE CRIMINOLOGIE.
149p.
(The Department of Criminology 1960-1970).

RIBORDY, F-X., LEBLANC, M., NORMANDEAU, A.: Recherche sur la réaction sociale à la déviance. Rapport annuel. 196p.
(Social Reaction to Deviance).

RIZKALLA, S.: Les implications économiques du phénomène de la drogue.
410p.
(Economic Implications of Drugs).

L'ECOLE DE CRIMINOLOGIE DE L'UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL.
Annual (environ 60p) Depuis 1960.
(School of Criminology in Montreal)

1972

CUSSON, M.: Recherche sur les étapes de la rééducation. Rapport annuel. à venir (mars).
(Steps in Rehabilitation).

FRECHETTE, M.: Recherche sur la personnalité du délinquant. Rapport annuel. à venir (mars).
(Delinquent Personality).

LIMOGES, R.: Motivations des policiers face à leur éducation permanente. Rapport final à venir (mars). (Police and Education).

SZABO, D. et al: Recherche sur la police au Canada. Rapport annuel à venir (mars).
(The Police in Canada).

Notes de cours / Text Books (mimeo)

1965

SZABO, D.: Criminologie. Montréal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal. 565p., réédition abrégée (1970) 377p. (Criminology).

1968

ELLENBERGER, H-F.: Biocriminogénèse. Montréal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal. 54p. (Biocriminogenesis).

1969

CUSSON, M., NORMANDEAU, A.: Politique criminelle: choix de textes. 399p. (Criminal Policy).

GAGNE, D.: Prévention: textes choisis. 245p. (Prevention)

GAGNE, D.: Socio-criminogénèse I. 265p. (Socio-criminogenesis).

RICO, J.M. et al: Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice and Corrections in Canada. 116p. (Système policier, judiciaire et correctionnel au Canada).

1970

NORMANDEAU, A.: Méthodologie de la criminologie I: textes choisis. (1970) 513p., (1971) 435p. (Research Methodology in Criminology I).

RICO, J.M.: La justice pénale au Canada et au Québec. Montréal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal. 517p. (Criminal Justice in Canada and in Quebec).

1971

DOUYON, E.: Délinquance juvénile: aspects psychologiques. Montréal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 77p. (Juvenile Delinquency: Psychogenesis).

DOUYON, E.: Psycho-criminogénèse. Montréal: Presses de l'université de Montréal, 140p. (Psycho-criminogenesis).

1971

LANDREVILLE, P.: Méthodologie de la criminologie II: choix de textes. 169p.
(Research Methodology in Criminology II).

LANDREVILLE, P.: Pénologie: choix de textes. 350p.
(Penology).

LEBLANC, M.: Méthodes quantitatives: analyse de données. 436p.
(Quantitative Methods in Criminology).

RICO, J.M.: Justice I: Schéma de cours et textes choisis.
Montréal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal. 202p.
(Justice I).

1972

FATTIAH, E.A.: Histoire de la criminologie: I: textes choisis.
417p.
(History of Criminology).

Participation des professeurs et chercheurs de l'Ecole ou du C.I.C.C. à des publications collectives en dehors du contexte universitaire.

Participation of professors and research assistants of the School or the International Centre in publications outside the university.

- BERTRAND, M-A.: Rédactrice en chef de la Revue Canadienne de Criminologie, depuis vol.9, no.3, juillet 1967.
Editor in chief of the Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections, since vol.9, no.3, July 1967.
- SZABO, D. et al: (consultant): Commission d'enquête sur l'administration de la justice en matière criminelle et pénale au Québec. Rapport final: La justice face au crime. 18 volumes. Québec: Editeur officiel du Québec, 1969.
- SZABO, D. et al: (consultant). Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of Justice in Criminal and Penal Matters in Quebec. Final Report: Crime, Justice, and Society. 5 volumes. Quebec: Quebec official Publisher, 1969.
- SZABO, D. et al: (consultant): Comité canadien de la réforme pénale et correctionnelle: Justice pénale et correction: un lien à forger. Rapport final. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1969. 554p.
- SZABO, D. et al: (consultant): Canadian Committee on Corrections: Toward Unity: Criminal Justice and Corrections. Final Report. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1969, 505p.
- BERTRAND, M-A.: (en collaboration): Commission sur l'étude de l'affectivité et de l'apprentissage chez l'enfant. Rapport final: Un Million d'enfants. Toronto: Leonard Crainford, 1970, 573p.
- BERTRAND, M-A.: (in collaboration): Commission on Emotional and Learning Disorders in Children. Final Report: One Million Children. Toronto: Leonard Crainford, 1970, 570p.
- BERTRAND, M-A.: (en collaboration): Commission d'enquête sur l'usage des drogues à des fins non-médicales. Rapport provisoire. (1970) 380p., Rapport final (1972) à venir. Ottawa: Information Canada.
- BERTRAND, M-A.: (in collaboration): Commission of Inquiry into the Non-medical Use of Drugs. Interim Report. (1970) 320p., Final Report: (1972). Ottawa: Information Canada.

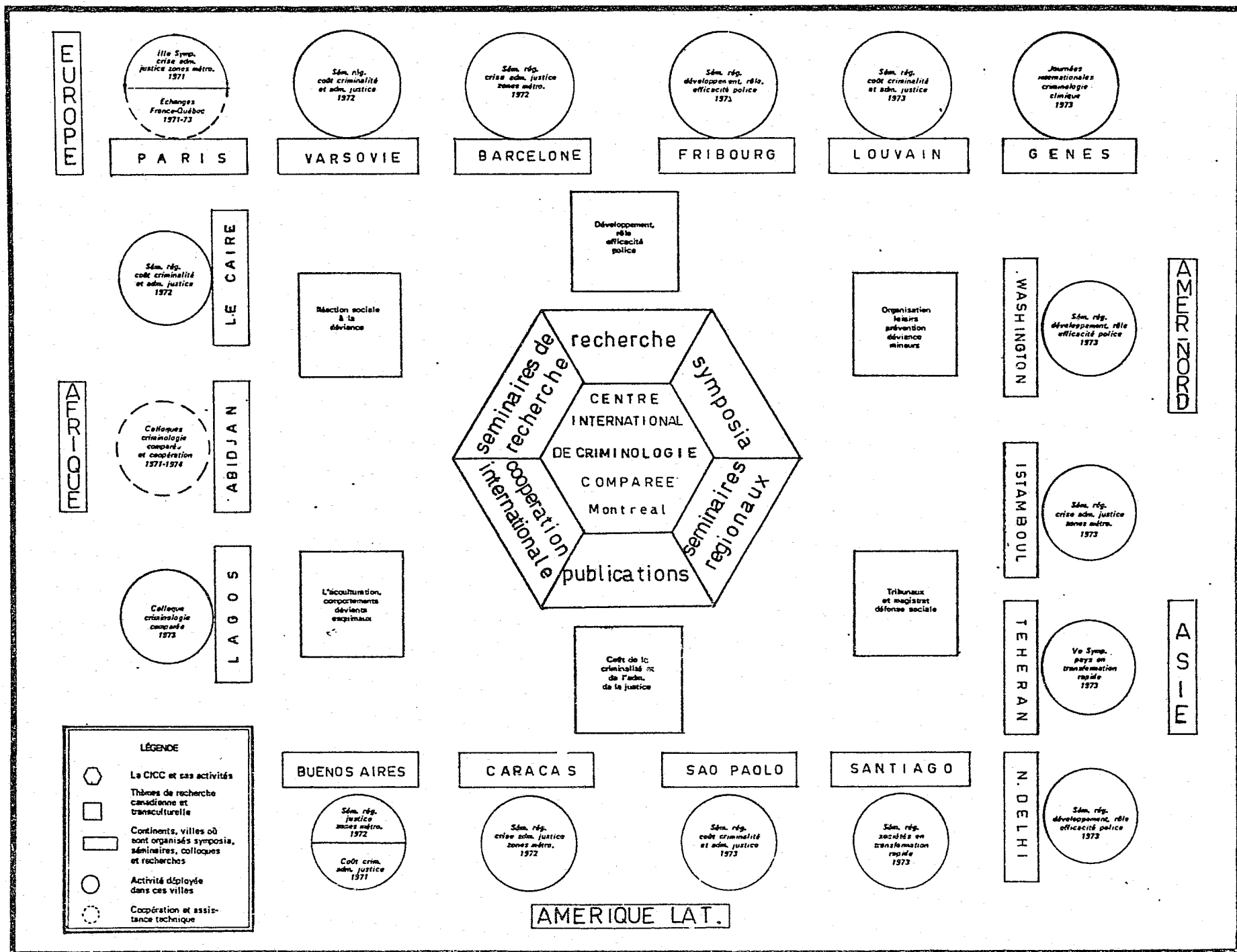
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APPENDIX III

APPENDIX III



END