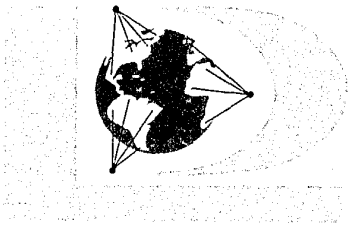

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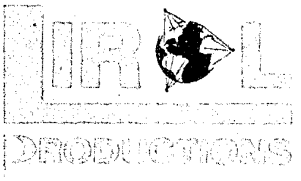
Anatomy of a Crime

Final Draft Report

Prepared for the Human Resources Research Organization, Alexandria, Virginia, under Subcontract No. Sub 74-3 (S74-21). This report is for submission to the Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, under Grant 74-TA-99-1011.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. PROJECT OBJECTIVES, TASKS, AND METHODS:

Even in a time when the nation is preoccupied with the economy and an energy crisis, the problem of crime in America is not far from the top in any survey of concerns of the public. When a public document such as the LEAA Victimization Survey or the latest Uniform Crime Report is released, it never fails to gain headline coverage. Fictionalized reports on crime -- "Godfather II", "Kojak", and "Police Story" attract a larger audience than any other kind of entertainment.

The general objectives of the series are:
To compile data and categorize the areas of crime which have the greatest incidence and those which cause the greatest public concern.

To compile data and evaluate the effectiveness of the relevant crime prevention and crime fighting programs proposed and underway.

To incorporate the above into a series of television program outlines designed to reach a mass audience.

This to be effected by use of primary and secondary source materials; organizing such information in a manner that facilitates development of individual program synopses; to derive from said synopses a production plan and budget.

The objectives of the Lirol project are unique; they are to take the information concerning crime from the most reliable sources, and transmit them to the public in a form that is as widely acceptable as "Kojak," but is as accurate and documented as the Victimization Survey.

By utilizing this unique method of information transmission, it is believed that the greatest number of people can be infused with the most accurate information available. The problem with documents such as the Uniform Crime Report is that even though they are given headline treatment, few citizens will actually study the hundreds of pages of graphs and charts and tables that must be digested if true understanding is to be achieved. The problem with the mass entertainments concerning crime is that while diverting, they rarely reflect an accurate representation of the true extent of crime in America.

The Lirol project is designed to abstract the best features of each form in order to disseminate an accurate picture of crime in America in a "package" that will be acceptable to the mass audiences that have been conditioned to see crimes solved in 60 minutes by "private eyes" or super detectives.

In order to achieve this goal, Lirol first had to compile massive amounts of information regarding crime, so that it could be integrated into its final form, the television series. Utilizing sources such as the computerized crime information statistics available from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Association of District Attorneys, personal interviews with officials of these and other organizations, field trips and library research, a great body of crime statistics and information was compiled.

This information was then divided into categories applicable to the thirteen programs planned for the series. The subjects of the thirteen programs -- determined after discussions with LEAA and Hummro -- are: Corruption Rape Police Burglary Murder Courts White Collar Crime Victimless Crimes Prisons Robbery Crimes Against The People Consumer Fraud Youth (The programs will not necessarily be broadcast in the above order.)

B. KEY FINDINGS:

The key findings of this research project are incorporated into the script treatments and listed in the transfer package. Using the massive amount of research compiled by Lirol, we chose various elements to be included in the script treatments. For instance, certain statistics, well known to the law enforcement profession, were included because they might challenge the conventional wisdom of our target viewers. That is why we included the fact that banks lose far more money from embezzlement than from bank robbery in the show on robbery. There are certain programs that are alternatives to present methods of dealing with crime and criminals that are operating in just a few cities. Because they are effective, and so that more people might know of them, we included them in the treatments. Thus, we included a profile of New York City's family crisis intervention unit in the program on police. Other elements might be included because they show the viewer various steps he can take to keep himself from becoming a victim. Still other statistics were chosen because they are basic to these kinds of well-documented films.

Following collection of the data and its application to the various program-subjects, the implementation of the programs was carried out with the assistance of novelist-journalist R. R. Irvine. Irvine is the author of several successful crime novels, and has also been the News Director at a major network-owned television station. Irvine's talents, plus the documentary-production experience of Lirol personnel, were combined to evolve the unique documentary/ entertainment approach evident in the program outlines contained in this report.

C. RELATIONSHIP OF WORK TO OTHER RESEARCH IN THE FIELD:

Lirol finds that while extensive research on very specific areas of crime has been done, there does not exist a current comprehensive, reliably researched overview in the field of broadcast journalism.

What differentiates this work from previously published research is the final application; rather than being designed solely for inclusion in a printed report, the data is to be disseminated to a mass audience in a demonstrably acceptable format.

D. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING IMPLEMENTATION, FURTHER RESEARCH AND DISSEMINATION:

Implementation -- To finalize, following LEAA approval, the securing of private sector financing; to place the programs on network or syndicated television; and to begin production as outlined.

Further Research -- No further research is indicated until the last stages of preproduction at which time specific TV program research phase will be initiated.

Dissemination -- Broadcast programs with appropriate promotion and publicity in order to reach the largest possible audience.

It was determined that the most effective implementation of the documentary/entertainment concept would be the utilization of two program hosts -- one with the popular identification of a "Kojak" or "Cannon" or "Columbo," and one with the authority-figure identification of a major newsman or public official involved in the criminal justice system.

The programs are designed for dissemination on one of the major television networks, or as a "syndicated" series distributed on a nation-wide basis to individual television stations.

Initial contacts with network officials have already been made, and are detailed in this report.

It is estimated that a program of this nature, with either network or synidcated distribution, would reach a regular audience of between 20 to 30 million persons, thus informing more Americans of the true picture of crime in America than any other single effort ever before undertaken.

GENERAL

A. OBJECTIVES:

It is the overall objective of this project to define and specify a series of films which will provide the public with detailed and accurate information on crimes of great public concern and the concomitant success of current criminal justice programs which address these problems. An objective as well is to promote increased awareness on the part of the general public as to the exact nature of these crimes and their reactions to them. The project further attempts to encourage increased citizen participation in efforts to reduce crime. Specific objectives include the following: development of detailed film outlines with a solid and accurate research base; development of film outlines which are to be used in seeking financial aid among private sources for the production and execution of the project; identification of potential sponsors for production and network placement; determination of the audio-visual needs of the various agencies served and/or funded by LEAA, as well as the general public.

There has developed over the past few years a great deal of technical and psychological sophistication in the compilation and organization of statistical information concerning crimes and the functioning of

the criminal justice system. The developed techniques have been of great use to professionals within that system in the organizations of their own individual offices and professional disciplines.

While the new sophistication has been put to extensive use within the system, what has been lacking is a consistent, widespread, dynamic and readily understood system of disseminating this information to the general public, upon whom the criminal justice system depends in a very crucial way. The data of course, has been available for those among the general public interested enough to seek it out. But it has demanded among the lay public a personal commitment on their part that only too few are willing to make. It is an objective of this project to extend the information now available beyond the professional members of the criminal justice system and the committed lay public; providing for its dissemination among the most massive audience conceivable. The series of television programs submitted here is the vehicle for that dissemination.

B. METHODS:

What was immediately needed was a compilation and determination for relevance of the available research materials including the following:

The Knapp Commission Report on Police Corruption

Annual Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts

Victims: A Study of Crime in a Boston Housing Project

Complete Reports of the San Francisco Committee on Crime

Justice Is the Crime

Justice Without Trial

American Criminal Justice

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics

Marshalling Citizen Power Against Crime

The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society

The Pennsylvania Crime Commission Report on Police Corruption

A Handbook on Community Correction in Des Moines

Stolen Sweets

Structure and Careers in Burglary

Pattern of Burglary

The Professional Fence

Studies in Homicide

Murder and Assassination

Nothing To Lose: A Study of Bank Robbery in America

Two Million Unnecessary Arrests

Not the Law's Business

Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Political Science

Reports of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and goals.

As the research was being done, the LEAA Victimization Survey had not as yet been completed and a primary compilation of data from raw figures was done by Lirol on selected sections of the survey.

In addition there were personal interviews and direct communication with agencies whose expertise pertained to our research efforts:

Institute for Court Management
International Association of Chiefs of Police
Byrd Research Associates
American Bar Association
LEAA
Federal Bureau of Investigation
National Center for State Courts
National Center for Prosecution Management
National Criminal Justice Reference Service
National District Attorney's Association
National Legal Aid and Defenders Association
Federal Bureau of Prisons

Our discipline was based on our need to relate the statistics and information to a series of specific crimes and concerns of the general public. Those concerns were, most notably, expressed in the LEAA Victimization Study. Those concerns were seen to center on the specific crimes described herein as

well as less specific, but no less real concern about three separate areas of the system of criminal justice administration: police, courts and prisons. Given the apparent lack of faith in that system as expressed in the Victimization Study, it additionally became one of our objectives to determine methods by which the general public could be more easily made to respond to community efforts aimed at crime detection and prevention.

Separate files were then maintained listing each of the crimes or areas of concern and information from the research sources above were then isolated in the appropriate file and doubly filed where overlap occurred or where the dividing line between specific pieces of information was less precise. The information so filed included the following:

Profile of Offender

Profile of Victim

Level of Violence

Dollar Loss Involved on Average

Volume

Trend

Rate

Characteristics

Clearances

Persons Arrested

Persons Charged

Persons Convicted

Categorization was not limited to the above segments and special areas of concern were isolated as well in the files. For example, an analysis was made from available literature of the psychology of the bank robber. What did he stand to gain from his act? Did alarm systems or automatic photo system have any effect on his personal decision to commit the robbery?

Using the data thusly compiled, and drawing on the television journalistic backgrounds within Lirol, and with the assistance of Crime Novelist R. R. Irvine; selected points of information were then drawn from the files based on the following criteria:

Those which provided the most strain on the system in terms of volume or violence.

Those most common in the views and experience of citizens.

Those most readily adaptable to television presentation.

In order that an important topic not be rejected solely because of its unsuitability for television presentation,

it was decided that to be discounted from further consideration such pieces of information would have to fail each of the guidelines stated above. Information included in the accompanying scripts therefore meet the above listed criteria.

Discussion and writing then began on what we considered to be the key findings and elements of our research; findings that were to be highlighted and incorporated into the final scripted outlines.

C. KEY FINDINGS:

The key findings of our research, mentioned briefly in the Executive Summary and listed at length in the Transfer Package, are the heart of each show in the series. They form the basic core of information that will be imparted to the general audience viewer through this series. Some of the findings may be information already part of general knowledge, but much of it is known only to the criminal justice professional or actively concerned layman. For instance, policemen are well aware of how much of their time is spent on court appearances, paperwork and such, but few members of the public realize that only 15% of a police officer's time may be spent on law enforcement; or that family disturbance calls take up so much time and are so potentially dangerous.

How many people know, for example, that family disturbance calls accounted for the deaths of more police officers than were killed during the commission of a robbery or pursuit of robbers, and were, in fact, the leading cause of death of police officers in 1973?

Burglary is another crime which people know too little about. Of all burglaries reported to the police in 1973, only 18% were cleared by arrest. This is partly because, as the FBI points out, burglary is a crime of stealth. It is also due to the fact that burglars try to avoid confronting their victims and that, consequently, burglaries usually have no witnesses. It is, therefore, not surprising to learn that, because of a lack of faith in the police's ability to do anything about burglaries, many are never ever reported to the police.

When people think of murder, most likely they imagine sudden death at the hands of a stranger on a dark night. The fact that most murder victims are slain by relatives or acquaintances in the course of a personal argument might come as a surprise. The knowledge that murderers are among the least likely of criminals to repeat their crime, making them good candidates for parole, would come as a shock, and is not part of the general public's common knowledge.

This kind of information, based on our key findings, is representative of the facts that the layman is generally unaware of. It is the wide dissemination of this kind of information that will increase public knowledge of the realities of crime and the criminal justice system.

D. OVERVIEW OF SERIES:

In order that the widest possible mass audience could be reached, it was determined that a melding of two separate and distinct points of view be integrated into the program scripts. The melding took place between the entertainment and the news judgements.

It may be unfortunate; but nevertheless true, that the great mass of public opinion concerning crime is formed from newspaper headlines or fictional crime programs on television. Too few members of the general audience take the time to read behind the headlines or to search for background information to augment their understanding of crime or the criminal justice system.

A double-pronged approach utilizing a popular entertainment figure in the crime drama field ("Columbo", "Kojak", etc.) and a skilled journalist well-versed in the coverage of crime and the criminal justice system represent the best method of capturing the widest possible general audience. The entertainment figure providing the conventional wisdom approach; the

journalist providing the hard facts which apply. The "Columbo" figure takes part as well in the educative process. He represents the general public in the equation we construct. The journalist represents the realities of the situation; detailing the facts and puncturing the Myth-Laden balloons that float through the conscience of the general public where crime is concerned.

Only such a combination of the two forms can adequately reflect the seriousness of the problem while assuring impact based on the legitimate demands of getting and holding a wide general audience.

The thirteen episode series imaginatively provides the proper melding of fact and fantasy; as it now stands the facts are ignored too often; the fantasy ignored too seldom. The proper production will not sacrifice the reality of crime and criminals in an effort to pander to the entertainment needs of a commerically successful program. No liberties can be taken with the facts, of course. But liberty can and should be taken with the presentation of those facts and that is the heart of this proposal.

PRODUCTION AND EDITORIAL APPROACH

ANATOMY OF A CRIME is formatted to reach both the audience whose television habits traditionally reflect concern and interest in social problems and that broader group who lean towards entertainment fare.

It is the purpose of this series to inform the viewer about the realities of the 10 most important and frequently occurring crimes in our time and involve them to the extent that they are moved both to protect themselves from becoming victims and to lessen the incidence in the overall society.

In order to accomplish the desired dual audience appeal, Lirol proposes to use as a "host" a "star" from the entertainment field who has both broad appeal and some connotative connection with the subject of crime. Under consideration (depending largely on the network possibilities and availability at the time of production) are such men as Peter Falk, Ben Gazzara, Telly Savalas. The host professes interest and concern - not expertise. He learns and participates in the investigation with the audience.

The "authenticity" figure is an investigative television reporter. He is an accomplished information gatherer and disseminator. He is an effective interviewer. His credentials are acceptable to the documentary fan -- he is on the scene.

Under the Lirol format, however, so is the "host" from time to time. The theme of each program is developed by the host. The host and reporter are regularly seen together in field situations. The host asks the questions of either expert interviewee or the reporter that the audience would like to ask. Freed from the journalistic restrictions which limit the reporter, the host can express opinion, incredulity, amazement, et al. The reporter goes to virtually all locations in each program - the host to one or two key ones. The host effects the transitions (often on location); he sets up "sections" or segments of the program. Often he will ask the first or last question in an interview. Successful execution of this concept will provide a "sounding board" with whom the audience identifies.

THE ANATOMY OF A CRIME will be filmed in 16mm color negative double system film. It will combine the speed and aura of verite of the television news documentary technique with the more traditional carefully planned theatrical documentary approach. About 180 days of location filming are planned. In addition there are scheduled 7 days of sound stage activity to incorporate not only process shooting, but where indicated a "home base" for the series host and reporter.

The basic field production unit will consist of:

Cameraman

Ass't. Cameraman

Sound Engineer

Electrician

Producer-Director

Unit Mgr.-Ass't. Director

Researcher-Script Clerk

Reporter

All of the above are included in the studio filming, plus:

Gaffer

Best Boy

Property

Make-up

Ass't. Director

Script Clerk

Overall production unit will further include:

Executive Producer

Associate Producer

Writer

Business Manager

Post Production Supervisor

In addition to the basic "actuality" film to be photographed in at least 29 cities in the continental U.S., extensive use of illustrative graphics to both heighten the visual effect and to illustrate statistical impact will be employed. A series music score will be written, orchestrated and scored.

Production will be effected by 3 complete field units (as described above) filming simultaneously over a 100 day period. Studio production would extend over a two week period.

Editing will begin with four editing untis approximately 15 days after the field filming is begun. It is estimated that three programs will be finished every 4 weeks following completion of principal and sound stage photography.

Schedule:

Preproduction - Basic Scripts:	13 weeks
Production:	15 weeks
Post-Production:	25 weeks

Concurrent with production and post-production a comprehensive film cataloguing and film management program will be instituted in order to guarantee the most effective multiple use of the material. This activity becomes critically important due to the production approach taken. In order to make such an extensive production economically and logistically

feasible, one production unit will be filming on several different programs at the same time. Most of the programs have some scenes made in New York or environs. All the New York filming will be done by one team. The Burbank based film management program will break down the film and make it available correctly to the proper post-production unit.

SCRIPT TREATMENT: TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION TO SCRIPT TREATMENTS

In the following section are "treatments" for the 13 programs proposed under the terms of the contract.

In preparing a documentary for filming, there are usually three stages of development -- a brief outline of the material to be covered, second an expanded treatment which reflects a structuring of the program and organizing of the research material and resources -- and finally, a short distance away, a shooting script.

Lirol felt that presenting "treatments" instead of just the outlines called for by the contract would expand the possibility of commercial sale and would greatly facilitate meeting its proposed production schedule by shortening the amount of time needed to ready shooting scripts. Budgeting from such a treatment is also more realistic and accurate. These factors, plus the enhanced possibility of interesting a star in the project made the extra effort (performed at no additional cost to the government) worthwhile in our opinion.

It should be noted that these outlines form points of departure for filming the programs: One interview often leads to another one which was not originally projected; one film sequence or piece of field reporting invariably suggests follow-on filming and investigation. These decisions are customarily made in the field.

CORRUPTION

by R. R. Irvine

A fast-paced montage of citizen interviews stresses growing cynicism toward politics, government, and big business. A last angry face is frozen in rear-projection as our documentary Host walks on stage.

Do you agree? he asks. He nods. Many believe public confidence has been seriously shaken. In fact, a survey conducted by the University of Michigan shows that 48 percent, nearly half, of white Americans, and 60 percent of black Americans believe that government is run exclusively for those with money and power.

Much of the public unrest has been blamed on Watergate, but corruption isn't confined to Washington D.C. Corruption is widespread in the field of law enforcement. Scandals have rocked police departments in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Houston and Denver to name a few.

In its handbook on White Collar Crime, the United States Chamber of Commerce says there's only one word to describe the extent of bribes, kickbacks and payoffs taking place in this country--and that word is pervasive.

In a moment, our Reporter will take up the subject

of corruption, starting at the top--in Washington D.C.

Commercial Break #1

On location at the Lincoln Memorial, our Reporter is reading from the Gettysburg Address: "...government of the people, by the people, and for the people..." He turns away from inscription and there is columnist Jack Anderson to comment on corruption in government.

Next, a spokesman for the Task Force of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice and Goals will paraphrase the group's report, Community Crime Prevention: "Scholars have estimated that 15 percent of the money for state and local campaigns is derived from the underworld." (p. 226)

Our Reporter asks how much criminal money goes into national campaigns. He then talks to a spokesman for the Los Angeles Times which, in a 1974 editorial, linked former President Richard Nixon to Teamster and Mafia money.

Henry Peterson, formerly with the the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, then comments on the scope of corruption within the federal government. Our Reporter follows up with statements from members of the Senate Committee on Crime.

In addition to political contributions, other types of corruption include nepotism, honorific appointments, the sale of property below fair market value, and straight cash bribes or favors.

Lobbyists, for example, see "favors" as a necessary way of doing business. Our Reporter talks to former lobbyists to find out just what kinds of deals are made. He also seeks out lobbyists who are still active, protecting their identities with off-camera interviews.

John Gardner, head of Common Cause, comments on the present-day situation in government, as does consumer advocate Ralph Nader.

The segment ends in a montage of intercut statements from promise-weary citizens and promise-prone legislators.

Commercial Break #2

Reporter cruises the streets of New York City, crowded with business firms. Occassionally, there are massive construction sites. More and more often, he says, businessmen come to think of bribes merely as a part of the cost of doing business.

A spokesman for the United States Chamber of Commerce tells our Reporter that "payoffs" are often necessary to grease the wheels of government. In many instances, he says,

civil servants expect gifts just to do their regular work. Payoffs are also used to insure new business, to make up for short deliveries or inferior goods, to secure breaks on so-called competitive bids, to obtain licenses quickly and to influence legislation.

In New York City a two-year investigation has uncovered a multi-million dollar scheme involving city employees and the construction industry. Mayor Abraham Beam tells our Reporter that 170 employees and 63 executives have come under suspicion; also representatives of 28 construction companies. Beams says the corruption involves building permits, and falsifation of records to hide violations of the city code. Bribes range, he adds, from $5 to $5000.

"Wherever they turned, our investigators found willing corruption," Beam told the New York Times. "They were bribed by builders and developers, architects, engineers, construction consultants, contractors, sub-contractors, construction foremen, landlords, their brokers and real estate agents. One undercover agent was bribed 76 times in the year he operated as a construction inspector."

Our Reporter questions contractors and architects, building and fire inspectors, undercover agents, and political leaders on the situation in New York City.

He also interviews the man who led the two-year

probe, Commissioner Nicholas Scoppetta. In one Brooklyn case, he says, an inspector was bribed to overlook an unfinished sidewalk and give the owners of a new building a certificate of occupancy. The certificate is needed before a landlord can begin renting units, and investigators find that large bribes are often paid to avoid delays that would cost several months rent.

According to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, there are certain indicators that should alert citizens to the possibility of corruption. (They will be illustrated with film and superimposed warnings.) Some indicators are:

--Do respected companies refuse to do business with the city or state?

--Are contracts let to a small group of firms?

--Is competitive bidding required?

--Are there frequent "emergency contracts" for which bids are not solicited?

--Are low bidders sometimes disqualified without specific reasons?

--Is government red tape so complicated that a middle man is needed to get through it?

--Are employees associating with or being entertained by vendors?

Bad pay is one of the major causes of corruption, our Reporter notes. Government employees must be paid salaries

commensurate with private industry to eliminate the need to "catch up" through bribes and payoffs.

Commercial Break #3

Again, the streets of New York. This time our Reporter takes a look at the men in blue. Sometimes called the thin blue line holding back the tide of crime, police in many areas of the nation have come to be called "the crooked blue line."

In 1972 New York City was rocked by the Knapp Commission Report, which dealt with wide-spread corruption. As a spokesman for the commission says, "The single biggest source of police corruption is organized crime through its control of gambling, narcotics and loan-sharking."

The second largest source of corruption is legimate businessmen who "seem to feel that paying off the police is easier and cheaper than obeying the laws or paying fines and answering summonses when they do violate the law." (p. 68)

There follows a montage of comments from police officials, the mayor, the district attorney, and representatives of business.

Reporter concludes this segment by promising a closer,

more personal look at the man in blue in a moment.

Commercial Break #4

Reporter is on the streets of New York with Peter Maas, author of Serpico, the biography of a New York City policeman who, by exposing police corruption and graft, indirectly triggered the Knapp Commission.

Reporter learns there are two kinds of cops on the take--grass eaters and meat eaters. Meat eaters aggressively seek to misuse their power for personal gain, while grass eaters simply accept payoffs that police work happens to throw their way.

From former Police Inspector Sydney Cooper, who specialized in anti-corruption work in New York, our Reporter hears that plainclothesmen are most often corrupted because they, as detectives, are most often in situations where money can be paid in return for protection or freedom.

Joseph Wambaugh, author of The New Centurians and The Blue Knight, himself a former plainclothes detective with the Los Angeles Police Department, comments on the chances of easy money which confronted him. When he was on the force, did he know of cops on the take? What's his opinion of freebies,

such as meals?

Traditionally, police have considered money from narcotics as "dirty", but attitudes are changing. The Knapp Commission report indicates a "staggering" amount of corruption related to drugs. "Since strict constitutional safeguards and a certain amount of red tape surround the procedure for obtaining a warrant, it was not uncommon for Narcotics Division detectives to monitor and record conversations of suspects without the required court order... Information obtained by means of illegal taps can be used as easily to extort money and drugs from suspects who have been overheard as to make cases against them."

Captain Daniel Tange, once commander of New York City's elite 73-man unit assigned to crack down on major heroin dealers, has been accused of sharing a 10-thousand dollar bribe with four of his men in return for helping three heroin dealers go free. (Source: The New York Times, March 17, 1974.) However, he received immunity from the state's anti-corruption prosecutor Maurice Nadjari in return for help in investigating the theft of heroin from the police department's property office--four hundred pounds of narcotics originally seized in the "French Connection" case.

After a comment from Nadjari, our Reporter talks to Eddie Egan, a former New York detective, who was

instrumental in cracking the "French Connection" case. Egan, who lost his job with the department under controversial circumstances, comments on the New York police system as a whole.

Police, however, are not the only ones guilty of corruption, according to the Knapp Commission. It discovered prosecutors, attorneys and bondsmen on the take, not to mention certain judges who came under suspicion.

William P. Brown, author of Police Administrative Approach to the Corruption Problem, believes that police corruption is a function of our political system. It is a part of a long tradition, going back to the early 20th century, he says. "Prohibition made American police a training ground for corruption for almost 20 years...Liquor was replaced by gambling and gambling, as the prime corruptor, seems to have given way to narcotics." (p. 35)

Commercial Break #5

Philadelphia, home of Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell, is also the home of a major police scandal. In 1974, attorney Lawrence T. Hoyle Jr. headed the Pennsylvania Crime Commission, which charged that corrupt practices were taking place in every city precinct. His report names 400 policemen

guilty of misconduct.

Hoyle says businessmen are involved, paying police to act as guards for special escort service and to overlook parking violations. In one case, a chain of Gino's restaurants had 320 police officers tied up on guard duty, a loss to the citizens of $264,000 in salaries.

Female drug addicts, he adds, have been targets for shakedowns for money and sexual services. Gamblers have paid for protection, as have the owners of after-hours bars.

"There are indications," the report states, "that as a result of the stripping of cars at the police automobile pound, insurance companies may have a practice of paying a 'reward' to police officers for recovering cars and holding them at the district headquarters instead of sending them to the pound."

Hoyle goes on to say that "while the Legislature spends time enacting an anti-pornography bill, there is probably not a gay bar in Philadelphia that is not paying off police."

Counter-charges have come from the former police chief, now mayor, Frank Rizzo. He claims the crime commission report was politically inspired by his rival, Governor Milton Shapp.

After hearing what both men have to say, our Reporter

tours a police precinct with Jonathan Rubinstein, author of City Police, a man who has a doctorate in history and who went through the Philadelphia Police Academy before spending a year working in the field with police officers. He says, "Even in the most carefully regulated system, the patrolman's opportunities to break the law are considerable. If he is inclined, nobody can prevent him from tipping off somebody about an impending raid or pocketing drugs or money that he finds. Strict supervision is rarely possible. Even the many supervisors who do not take graft are involved in collusions with their men to cover up the illegal methods they use to acquire information, get warrants, and make arrests." (p. 401)

Reporter and Rubinstein talk to the rank and file to get their views on police corruption.

Commercial Break #6

Police corruption, our Reporter and Host note, is not confined to the eastern cities. In Indianapolis, Indiana, three top-level law enforcement officers have been fired after being linked to prostitution, narcotics and stolen goods. In Houston, Texas, nine policemen have been charged

with heroin dealing. In Denver, officers have been indicted on charges of drug trafficking, burglary, and fencing stolen goods.

A spokesman for the U. S. Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division, which deals with and prosecutes cases of police abuse, then gives an overview of the problem of corruption as it effects the nation as a whole.

Both Host and Reporter wonder what can be done to restore public confidence? The documentary ends with a montage of political leaders suggesting courses of action.

RAPE

by R. R. Irvine

A fragile, feminine young woman attacks toward camera. She is part of a karate class, where an instructor is advising women what to do if they are attacked.

Sound overlaps to the next scene, that of a rape victim telling her story, including what happened to her life after the assault took place.

Then a convicted rapist talks about himself, his motivation, his background. From the face of the rapist, dissolve to attorney Paul Saltzman of Los Angeles who specializes in defending men charged with rape. He talks about legal maneuvering and techniques.

Suddenly, the screen is fragmented with the faces of those interviewed so far--victim, rapist, defense attorney, karate export. Then the camera pulls back to reveal that the faces are on screen in rear-projection, and the documentary Host walks on stage and introduces himself.

Attitudes toward the crime of rape are changing, he says. The womens' movement has helped bring about a new awareness of tho crime that is reported 50-thousand times each year--not to mention the untold numbers that go unreported because of fear or ignorance.

In a moment, our Reporter will delve into the crime

women fear most.

Commercial Break #1

It is night, the high-risk hours between 8 P.M. and 2 A.M. Our Reporter strolls along the street. He says, a great deal of misunderstanding, mythology if you will, surrounds the crime of rape. The big lie that women secretly want to be raped is perpetuated by books and by movies. There follows film clips from the movies Staw Dogs and Highs Plains Drifter, which prove the point.

The film clips are succeeded by statements from rape victims, proving that rape is hardly wish-fullfillment.

Our Reporter then interviews Letty Cottin Pogrebin, an editor of Ms magazine, who in that publication's November 1974 issue wrote: "The violence of the rapist arises out of a male fantasy that is borderline normal: man ravishes, woman submits. Add to that factor the Freudian myth of 'victim precipitated' rape and one can readily agree with Pittsburgh Police Superintendent Robert Colvill who says: 'Rape is the only crime in which the victim is doubly violated, first by the attacker and then by society'."

Menachem Amir, author of Patterns of Forcible Rape (1971), studied the crime in Philadelphia for a two-year period. He relates his conclusions for our Reporter. Over 40 percent

of all rapes, he says, involve more than on assailant. The highest rate for both offender and victim is the ages between 15 and 19. The rapist tends to occupy the lower part of the occupational scale, and is usually drinking when the crime takes place. Half of the rapists Amir encountered had previous arrest records. Among victims, over half were submissive; 27 percent resisted; and 18 percent put up a strong fight. The younger the victim, Amir notes, the more submissive she is.

Prosecutors then tell our Reporter what constitutes rape; what is necessary to prove the case in court. During this segment, it becomes obvious that rape victims are put through hell, physically and psychologically, just to get justice done. And that is one of the major reasons so many rapes go unreported. Many women also feel the criminal might seek revenge if she reports him.

A spokesperson for N.O.W., the National Organization for Women, tells our Reporter that the police themselves tend to obstruct justice because of their attitudes. Many policeman, she says, feel no woman can be raped is she doesn't want to be, and that often she asks for the trouble herself.

Reporter follows up with statements from police officers.

Commercial Break #2

The Rape Crisis Center in Washington D.C. provides our Reporter with information on how to report a rape, as published in the July, 1974 issue of Ms magazine. Each reporting procedure is illustrated with graphic film.

--Call police immediately. Time is important.

--Do not destroy evidence: do not clean up, bathe, douche, or change clothes.

--Demand to go to the nearest hospital; take a change of clothes with you.

--Write down the details about the rapist and the circumstances of the rape as soon as possible.

--Call a friend or the Rape Crisis Center in your neighborhood for support.

The Reporter then goes to the home of a rape victim to talk with her husband to determine the effect of the assault on their marriage.

To get further expertise, our Reporter questions psychologists about the crime of rape. What kind of man is a rapist? Do women consciously or unconsciously provoke rape? Can marriage survive rape?

There follows a montage of convicted rapists. Why did they do it? Are they sorry? Reporter also talks with guards and prison officials to get their impressions of sex offenders.

Commercial Break #3

A spokesman for the New York District Attorney's Office relates the problems in prosecuting rape cases. For example, during a six-month period, 613 forcible sex offenses were committed. Of those, only 147 persons were convicted. But--and this is quite a but--only 9 were actually sentenced on the original charge. Most plea bargained their way to lesser charges. Fifty-one were released on probation. Thirteen were merely fined. Of the total 613 cases, 342 were dismissed outright; nearly three-quarters of those dismissals were because victims either failed to appear in court or withdrew their charges. (Source: the New York Times, November 13, 1973.)

However, something is being done to remedy the situation in New York. The police department now has its own Rape Analysis Unit, headed by Dr. Leta Orzack, who is doing research on why victims refuse to go to court. Much of the blame, Dr. Orzack says, is with police and courts themselves, which tend to make things as hard as possible for victims.

Ms. Leslie Snyder, head of the Sex Crimes Prosecution Section in New York City, then comments on recently passed legislation which eliminates need for a corroborating witness. She is now working to limit cross examination of victims on their previous sexual experiences, which is often exploited by defense attorneys to embarrass victims

and to limit the effectiveness of their testimony.

California now has a law which prevents such cross examination, our Reporter notes. And even more reform is planned. A closer look in a moment.

Commercial Break #4

Our Reporter stands on the steps of Los Angeles City Hall. What have been described as the most comprehensive rape reform laws ever proposed, he says, have been introduced here by Councilman Robert Stevenson. Formulated by a task force composed of representatives of major women's groups, county and city government and state legislators, the new proposals concentrate on the "social aspects" of rape, as Stevenson explains. He is asking for immediate implimentation of proposals, which include:

--Regional rape hospitals with 24-hour staffing of sensitively trained doctors and nurses, a hot-line to notify the emergency room of incoming victims and facilities for counseling and referral services by women's organizations.

--Reform of police techniques in handling rape victims, including the use of female investigators and the development of standardized questions to be asked of victims.

--Active participation in federal and state grant programs for the development or revision of city procedures to soften the psychological impact of rape.

--City sponsorship of state legislation to create a state Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape.

--Special high school programs of nonaggressive self-defense for girls.

--And development of self-defense training programs at recreation and park facilities throughout Los Angeles.

Commercial Break #5

Our Reporter visits self-defense classes, where karate and judo are being taught. He listens as instructors tell women how to protect themselves from attack. The instructions are explicit; they tell what blows to use and what organs to strike at because of their vulnerability.

There are simulated attacks and defenses.

However, the Reporter points out, you don't have to be an expert to defend yourself. A spokesperson for the Rape Crisis Center of Washington D.C. says the first thing to remember is, "Don't worry about winning. Worry about keeping your life and getting away. Remember that an

attacker will usually expect a weak, unaware victim, and any effort to fight will surprise him. However, don't resist a man carrying a weapon."

Film illustrates countermeasures a woman can take:

--A plastic lemon filled with juice can squirt as far as 15 feet. Aim for the eyes!

--A lighted cigarette can be crushed in an attacker's face.

--A heavy ring on the inside of your finger adds "authority" to a slap.

--An umbrella can be jabbed into an attacker's neck or stomach.

--And if nothing else, use your body. Go for his face. The eyes, ears, nose and mouth are weak points. Clapping your hands over his ears can be effective. A loud scream in the ear can stun him. Use your teeth--bite!

And remember, a woman is vulnerable anywhere. There's no place she really dares let down her guard--or so says Andra Media and Kathleen Thompson, authors of Against Rape (Farrar, Straus & Giroux), part of which was printed in the July 1974 issue of Ms magazine. They'll paraphrase for our Reporter:

"There is what might be called a universal curfew

on women in this country. Whenever a woman walks alone at night, whenever she enters a bar or a movie theater, whenever she hitch-hikes, she is aware that she is violating well-established rules of conduct and, as a result, that she faces the possibility of rape."

Ms magazine editor Letty Cottin Pogrebin, writing in the November 1974 issue, points out that women aren't safe anywhere. "The streets do not belong to us. We are not safe alone in restaurants, bars, subways, buses, or movie balconies. Ironically, women are lease safe in our homes. A Chicago Police Department survey for September 1965, to March 1966, demonstrated that of all the major crimes committed against women (with the exception of murder) 46.1 percent took place at home."

Again, a spokesperson for the Rape Crisis Center, points out that 60 percent of rapes are planned in advance; 50 percent (according to their statistics) of rapes are committed in the home; 50 percent of rapes are committed by an assailant known to the victim; and two-thirds of convicted rapists are married and have regular sex.

Commercial Break #6

On location at a rape clinic, our Reporter and Host

meet to sum up the subject of rape. Much has been done, they say--new attitudes and new laws. But much remains to be done. Laws are not constant from state to state and, as a result, rapists virtually go free on some areas, while in others they sometimes draw sentences of life in prison.

Host and Reporter offer some final advice for women, re-emphasizing the dos and don'ts of self-defense.

POLICE

by R. R. Irvine

Camera focuses straight down the barrel of a .38 police revolver. The gun fires. When the smoke clears away, the scene is that of a police firing range, where various weapons are being employed.

The documentary Host walks down the firing line. He wears protective gear over his ears as he watches the targets being riddled with bullets.

Then he enters a sound-proof room. Behind him, seen through a window (or chromakey), the firing continues.

A policeman, he says, is our man with a gun, society's weapon against crime. But he's a lot more too. He is misunderstood and so is his job.

Estimates vary, but most authorities think that only about 15 percent of a policeman's time is actually spent on law enforcement. During the remainder, he's a clerk, a counselor, a first aid man, a public relations expert, and sometimes even, a criminal, though not necessarily by choice. Crime may be forced upon him by his job, by his fellow officers, or by society itself. His job is full of contradictions. He's the man we want to see when we're in trouble, yet fear to encounter when we drive too fast. He's...

Well, in just a moment our Reporter will take you into the world of tho policeman.

Commercial Break #1

The Reporter focuses on a single recruit in training for the Philadelphia Police Department. Over initial scenes of physical examination and early training, the Reporter compares Philadelphia with other cities. For example, 1967 study by the Association of Police Chiefs states that the average policeman in this country receives about two hundred hours of training, as compared with 5000 hours for an embalmer and 4000 hours for a barber. In Germany a police officer must undergo two years of intensive training before being assigned to field duty.

Our Reporter continues to follow the Philadelphia recruit. Reporter is assisted by Jonathan Rubinstein, author of City Police, who has a Phd in history and who also went through the Philadelphia Police Academy prior to spending a year in the field with officers.

The recruit is questioned. Why does he want to become a policeman? What are his goals? Does he know what's expected of him as a policeman?

Rubinstein comments on tho great disparity between

the reality of the streets and what is taught at the academy. Instructors are asked why they don't tell it like it is?

This first segment continues with a discussion of pay. In New York, for example, the starting salary is $11,200; in Los Angeles, $10,962; in Chicago, $10,524. In small towns the pay is small too: $8,608 in Andover, Mass.; $6,828 in Artesia, New Mexico; and $5,798 in Brunswich, Georgia.

Reporter and Rubinstein then take a look at the policeman's weapons: the .38, the nightstick, the blackjack. A number of veteran officers comment on so-called "extra" equipment many feel is needed for survival--special ammunition, saps, clubs, etc.

Finally, it is graduation day at the academy. Our recruit is now a rookie, ready to put his life on the line.

Commercial Break #2

Reporter, Rubinstein and the rookie tour the streets of Philadelphia. They learn of the hierarchy of the squad structure, that the sergeant sets the standards, that patrolmen must conform to survive, and that they must never do anything to make a fellow-officer look bad.

The real education of a rookie takes place on the street, where veterans set the policy of law enforcement. And to be effective, an officer must sometimes break the law. Suspects are stopped and searched illegally, for example. Individual discretion on the part of a patrolman becomes his way of life.

Our rookie's next lesson is that suspects can be pressured into becoming informants. For example, a suspect is caught red-handed but freed so that he can become a future source of information.

In the area of vice, there is tremendous civic pressure for police to come up with arrests. Quantity outweighs quality.

In his book City Police, Rubinstein points out: "Vice information is a commodity and the patrolman learns that he must buy it on a restricted market where the currency he needs is provided him by his power and authority. The policeman who is accused of extortion is rightly condemned for being a crook. But the same man who exploits the moments when people are temporarily dependent upon him for their well-being and liberty to compel them to give him information is praised and rewarded." (p. 381)

The rookie also learns that he may be required to lie in order to do his job. Perjury is often necessary

once he gets into court, because search warrants are often obtained under false pretenses. The police justify their lies, because they "know" the criminals are guilty.

Again, Rubinstein: "Until the police are given another strategy, they will continue to do what they have always done. The department will seek to maintain the integrity of its organization, and the patrolman will seek to preserve himself and his place on the street. Their collective policies and individual performances will continue to treat people differently, and conflict and argument will persist. Everyone is not alike to the police. There are law-abiding persons (and criminals, too) whom they never see... Unable to prevent crime, they seek to ensure that nobody esle can claim control of the streets, which they view as belonging to themselves. If this dominance requires that the police saturate some neighborhoods, they will do so. The police can no more control the consequences of these actions than they can predict the impact of their unending experiments to show people that they are 'doing something' about crime." (p. 372)

Commercial Break #3

The policeman's principal tool is his body. Every

moment on the street he must constantly assess his own ability. He must size up people instantly to determine whether he can take a man with his hands or if he must use the force of weapons. He must know when to draw his .38, the ultimate extension of his body. (To illustrate this, our rookie drives the streets with a veteran officer, who assesses the various street "characters."

Just how dangerous is the job? our rookie wants to know. According to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), almost ninety percent of a policeman's activities are unrelated to crime control or law enforcement. The remaining ten percent may be routine or terrifying.

The "family disturbance call" is generally considered the most dangerous. At least with other calls, a patrolman knows what to expect. In 1973, for example, 30 officers died answering family disturbance calls, that's more deaths than occurred during any other activity, according to the FBI. Chasing armed robbers ranked second.

New York City estimates that 40 percent of its men injured in the line of duty were involved in family disturbances. To combat this trend, LEAA sponsored a Family Crisis Intervention Unit. During its trial study period, the unit made 1400 interventions without a single

injury to police officers. During the same period, the overall homocide rate in the area jumped 350 percent.

Morton Bard, a psychologist at the City College of New York, who was instrumental in forming the crisis unit, believes policemen constitute "an unexploited and unparalleled human resource in the field of social welfare and mental health." Police departments are one of the few human rescue services available 24 hours a day every day. Or as Bard says, "Most doctors won't make house calls, but all cops will."

As a result of the crisis unit experiment, the New York Police Department has added 10 hours of "family intervention" training to its academy curriculum.

Commercial Break #4

Josoph Wambaugh, author of The New Centurians and The Blue Knight, and former detective with the Los Angeles Police Department, joins our Philadelphia rookie cruising the streets. Wambaugh lays it on the line. A cop's life is lonely. He tends to associate only with those of his kind. There are bars that cater to policemen, communities where officers cluster together.

Wambaugh, who was a plainclothes detective, also tells how crimes are really solved. He talks about the importance of informants.

Police work can change a man, Wambaugh warns. A policeman sees people at their worst. If he's not careful, he can become soured on life.

Reporter then talks to police psychologists. Policemen have one of the highest divorce rates, for example. It is difficult to change character along with the uniform when it's time to go home. Policemen, our Reporter learns, live in two worlds. To survive, they have to be two different people.

Commercial Break #5

Our rookie is joined by former New York City detective Eddie Egan, famous as "Popeye" of The French Connection. Egan concentrates on what it takes to be a street-wise cop. He also talks about police corruption.

Rubinstein joins the discussion to paraphrase his book. "There is no way to prepare a policeman for the situation he discovers on the street. There are some open discussions at the police academy about the possibilities of graft, but most instructors restrict themselves to repeating the traditional homilies about "not selling your soul for a bowl of porridge'." (p. 402)

Rubinstein adds, "Even in the most carefully regulated system, the patrolman's opportunities to break the law are

considerable. If he is inclined, nobody can prevent him from tipping off somebody about an impending raid or pocketing drugs or money that he finds. Strict supervision is rarely possible. Even the many supervisors who do not take graft are involved in collusions with their men to cover up the illegal methods they use to acquire information, get warrants, and make arrests." (p. 401)

"Police corruption begins with the notion that policemen by some peculiar divine right are entitled to free meals, free movies, and cut-rate prices on virtually everything they buy. This is known as 'getting a break'."

In 1974, the Pennsylvania Crime Commission released a 13-hundred page report charging corruption throughout the Philadelphia Police Department. Lawrence T. Hoyle Jr. headed the investigation and paraphrases the report's summary: "The Commission finds that police corruption in Philadelphia is ongoing, widespread, systematic, and occurring at all levels of the police department. Corrupt practices were uncovered during the investigation in every police district and involving police officers ranging in rank from patrolman to inspector. Specific acts of corruption involving improper cash payments to police by gamblers, racketeers, bar owners, businessmen, nightclub owners, after-hours club owners, prostitutes, and others are detailed in the report; more than

400 individual police officers are identified by first name, last initial, and badge or payroll number as receiving improper payments in terms of cash, merchandise, sexual service or meals."

Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo, a former police chief, thinks much of the Commission's work was politically inspired by his rivalry with Governor Milton Shapp. Reporter gets comments from both men.

Commercial Break #6

Host, Reporter and author Rubinstein meet to sum up a policeman's lot. They stress the differences what is reality, and what television and movies portray as real.

The policeman is trapped by the system, yet his presence is all that keeps the system working and relatively safe.

The documentary concludes on a note from Rubinstein's book, City Police. "The policeman also understands how little power he really has. The person he stops on the street may think him an awesome figure, but the patrolman knows that his is just an armed servant who can be easily dismissed and replaced. Few policeman have any knowledge of city politics, or even police politics beyond the boundaries of their own district; most men do not know whom to turn to

for counsel and support when they are troubled by something they have witnessed. Those who do, the smart, the well connected, are generally not men inclined to take risks. Many politicians and journalists have advanced their careers by exposing police wrongdoings, but few of the policemen who have become emmeshed in these crusades have endured in the business. The reforms always seem to stagnate, the reformers go on to higher office or withdraw to powerless but prestigious positions, but the men who "betrayed" the department are not forgotten by their colleagues. Experienced policemen believe they understand the 'score', and rather than risk a rash act that might strip them of their position and leave them with few possibilities other than a return to the kind of work they left, they prefer to live with the contradictions of their job."

BURGLARY

by R. R. Irvine

A car cruises through an exclusive neighborhood in Palm Beach, Florida, vacation home of the rich and the super rich. In the driver's seat is Albie Baker, author of Stolen Sweets, and once considered the foremost jewel thief in America.

He speaks as if casing the area for a "job." He points out expensive cars, personalized license plates, anything that might be a telltale sign of money. He reminisces about past "victories" and "defeats."

Baker's car passes by the camera and the documentary Host steps into the picture. He begins to stroll along, speaking to the camera and setting the premise for the next hour.

There are more than two and a half million burglaries a year, he says, a money loss of just about one billion dollars.

The crime of burglary presents an overwhelming problem to police. Only 18 percent of them are ever solved, and most experts feel that the 18 percent figure is inflated by law enforcement agencies to justify their own existence.

A good burglar is considered the most professional of all criminals, though the overwhelming majority are

amateurs and are often arrested. In fact, more than 70 percent of those burglars arrested are repeat offenders.

It has been estimated that half of all burglaries aren't even reported to police, the Host notes with a condemning shake of his head. He adds, the burglar is a strange mixture of thug and romantic professional--as you'll learn from our Reporter in a moment.

Commercial Break #1

Again, the posh Palm Beach area. Our Reporter watches as a daylight burglary is committed. Over the scene, a psychologist explains that burglary is similiar to gambling, in that the criminal is hooked on his work, which he finds doubly exciting because he never knows what "treasure" he may find when he breaks in--or so says Neal Shover in Structures and Careers in Burglary, as printed in the Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Political Science, December 1972.

Albie Baker confirms the diagnosis. He tells our Reporter how he began as a child, stealing bicycles. By the time he graduated to jewels, he preferred to work alone. He was the first man to specialize in the daytime burglary and became known as "the matinee burglar." He developed this technique when he realized that most police burglary

squads--at least in his heyday--began work at 4 P.M. Baker's jobs often netted him hundreds of thousands of dollars.

There follows a montage of interviews with law enforcement officers from Palm Beach, Long Island and Beverly Hills, discussing the burglar and how he works today.

They tell the Reporter, for example, that only 7 percent of all burglaries are committee in the daytime, that most occur between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M., with the highest concentration between 6 P.M. and midnight, the time when people are most likely to be away from home.

Albie Baker then talks about his methods of entry, and what kinds of protective devices--locks, alarms, etc.--gave him the most trouble. Reporter asks if dogs present special problems to the burglar.

In their book Patterns of Burglary, Harry Scarr and Joan Pinsky state that "in seven out of eleven residential burglaries, burglary was prevented (in attempt cases) or could have been prevented (in instances of successful entry) by simple, though different precautionary measures on the part of each resident." Reporter asks the authors to give examples of those measures, and each is illustrated with appropriate film.

Next, the Reporter checks with a security expert to determine the state of the art today. What new electronic

devices have been developed, for example? Are there such things as "secure" locks? What advice would he give to homeowners?

Commercial Break #2

The scene is the diamond exchange in New York City. Albie Baker explains that jewels aren't worth much to a burglar if he doesn't have a good fence. Jewels, he points out, must be removed from their settings immediately to prevent identification. Particularly large or distinctive stones are recut at once, making recovery nearly impossible. Since making small stones out of large stones isn't good business, a fence must have diamond cutters who are willing to work on "hot" merchandise.

Carl B. Klockars, author of The Professional Fence (Free Press, 1974) discusses the ins and outs of handling stolen goods.

Thus, behind every successful burglar, there is some kind of organization. Neal Shover says today's sophisticated thief needs at least two men acting in consort with him, because one man would find it difficult to get through the complex warning devices. The professional burglar also needs connections; he must have information in order to know who has something worth stealing.

From police, the Reporter learns that good fences are seldom caught, that many also function as legitimate businessmen, handling stolen goods as a lucrative sideline. Senator Alan Bible (D-Nev.), chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, can comment on the economics of the fence, and how much this activity costs the legimate businessman.

Commercial Break #3

This segment opens with a psychologist commenting on the criminal mind. Then law enforcement experts such as Deputy Inspector Thomas Gleason of the New York City Burglary Squad tell our Reporter that "burglars tend to be people under great tension who live tightly regulated lives, are suspicious by nature, have no real personal life, and yet seem outwardly calm." (Source: Nicholas Pileggi, "This has been the Year of the Burglar," New York Times Magazine, Nov. 17, 1968.)

Reporter asks Albie Baker to comment, because of similiar observations in his book, Stolen Sweets.

Turning from the super-sophisticated Baker, our Reporter plumbs the depths by interviewing burglars in prison. By contrast to Baker, most are hapless creatures. Most never make it big; they could have earned the same amount of money

at regular jobs.

Reporter then discusses the different types of burglar. Entry techniques are illustrated along with measures to counter each kind of burglar.

First, there is the door-shaker, the least experienced burglar who goes from door to door in hopes of finding one left open. He usually strikes early, between 9:30 A.M. and noon.

The kick-it-in man uses force to gain entry and usually disguises himself as a deliveryman.

The loid-man uses strips of celluloid to open door locks, particularly the spring locks that are common in most big cities. Thus, he is the most common of city burglars. He considers himself superior to the door-shaker and kick-it-in man.

The pickman is the elite among burglars because he picks locks rather than forcing them.

There is also the cat burglar. He tends to hit commercial establishments. His loot is dumped quickly for a fraction of its worth. (For example, a $7000 mink coat might bring him only $250.)

According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports for 1973, 75 percent of all burglaries involve forced entry. Persons under 25 years of age account for 84 percent of all arrests,

and 54 percent of those are under 18. White burglars outnumber blacks two to one, a fact that indicates burglary is less confined to the central city than other crimes.

Why do people become burglars? Scarr and Pinsky, in their book Patterns of Burglary say: to pay for a drug habit; to gain peer group approval; to support expensive tastes; and for psychological kicks.

Commercial Break #4

Reporter is standing on the street outside a suburban police station. He says burglars and police often make deals. For example, a burglar caught dead-to-rights will confess to a great number of crimes so police can clear their books; in return, the burglar is allowed to plead guilty to a lesser crime.

Sometimes, as Albie Baker will testify, a successful thief can even buy his way clear of a crime and get the charges dropped altogether. Such deals, however, take money for "payoffs" and for top-notch lawyers.

(Baker was once convicted of a major theft in Florida and because of a good lawyer, and the money to pay for him, received a light sentence, while a black man convicted of stealing a typewriter drew fifteen years.)

The other side of trial story comes from police and prosecutors, who'll tell our Reporter the difficulties of getting a conviction. Burglars, by their very nature, do everything possible to avoid confrontation with their victims. They strike when people are away from home; thus, there are usually no witnesses. To get convictions, burglars must be either caught in the act or with stolen goods in their possession.

Commercial Break #5

Over film of expensive homes and high-priced stores, our Reporter notes that burglaries are declining, if we are to believe police statistics. Such figures, however, can be deceptive. Over half of all burglaries go unreported, mainly because victims have no faith in the police's ability to do anything about them.

The police, however, are doing something to change all that. In Denver, Colorado, there is "Operation I.D." At no charge to the citizen, police send out engravers to etch identification numbers on items of value. Such markings make fencing much more risky.

The Denver Police Department also has a program to familiarize citizens with the various types of secure locks available, and will demonstrate deadlocks, dead catches,

jimmy-proof locks, and window protectors for our Reporter.

In New Orleans, police are going about crime prevention in a little different way, using computer predictions to tell them where burglaries are likely to occur. This electronic forecast is one means of overcoming citizen apathy, according to Dr. Hugh Collins, who's in charge of the project. His predictions--as reported in the October 6, 1974 issue of the Washington Post--have been right on the money on a number of occassions, so much so in fact that after one forecast warning residents of a specific area to change their apartment locks, that there was a significant rise in the sale of deadlocks.

Commercial Break #6

Documentary Host and Reporter meet with Albie Baker They ask, "If you had one piece of advise for people to protect themselves from burglars, what would it be?

Reporter and Host sum up by noting that in many instances crime prevention is up to the public. You, the viewers, have seen what the professional burglar looks for, so don't expose your own vulnerability! It doesn't take much effort, or money, to safeguard yourself and your property.

MURDER

by R. R. Irvine

A montage of murder: film clips of homicide scenes from Alfred Hitchcock movies--The Man Who Knew Too Much, The Lady Vanishes, 39 Steps, Foreign Correspondent, Psycho, Frenzy, Rebecca, Spellbound, Rear Window, Dial M for Murder, etc.

Cut to Host in a lonely landscape, dominated by stark menacing trees; the wind howls; there is lightning. The Host pulls up his collar, not so much against the cold, but as if to ward off some unseen evil.

Children are fond of scaring one another, he muses, and themselves with tales of terror. Telling horror stories around the camp fire is practically a tradition, making each noise in the night a terrible monster, a lurking killer.

America, known the world over as a violent country, is in love with murder. Our homicide rate, for example, is thirty times that of Ireland.

The wind heightens; a figure looms against the bleak sky, outlined menacingly by lightning. He approaches the Host. The newcomer is Alfred Hitchcock. He gives his trademark, "Good evening," and goes on to discuss his philosophy of murder.

Hitchcock walks away and the camera focuses again on the Host. Movies, he says, have captured not only our imaginations but have distorted our grasp of reality. In

this country murder is not what it's made out to be. And in a moment our Reporter will explore the subject of twenty thousand murders a year.

Commercial Break #1

Our Reporter is walking the streets of Birmingham, Alabama. He points out that murder is more likely to occur at night, in the South, and in the summer. He comes upon a scene of death outside a sleazy bar. A draped body lies on the sidewalk. Police cars, their lights flashing in the night, line the curb.

This is no romantic murder, he says. There was no elaborate premeditation; no mastermind planning every move in advance to establish an alabi and to cast blame on an innocent bystander.

Most likely, killer and victim were either friends or related to one another--such is the case in seventy percent of all homicides. It's a sordidness that goes back to brother against brother, to when Cain slew Able.

A handcuffed black prisoner is shoved into a police car, which then pulls away quickly. The reporter follows the suspect to the police station.

Through interviews with detectives and patrolmen a picture emerges of the typical murderer. It is the leading cause of

of death for non-whites. Whites, by contrast, die most frequently in accidents. Among whites, homicide ranks fifth as a cause of death.

There are nearly twenty thousand murders a year in this country, our Reporter points out. In fact, it's quite likely that three homicides will occur during the time you watch this program.

Our Reporter goes back out into the night to walk the streets of Birmingham, a southern city with a high crime rate. He speaks to the camera as if it were a friend strolling along beside him. There are many kinds of murder, he says. But the overwhelming majority are very much alike, so much so that it seems uncanny. The average killer is a young black man who has been drinking. His victim, whom he will probably know, will also be young and black.

Our Reporter enters an official looking government building where he interviews sociologists, who will attempt to give some answers to the question of black murder. Murder is most often the result of economics. A white family, for example, is more likely to have the money to seek advise and counseling when life becomes unbearable. Even if a black goes to a free marriage clinic, it will cost him time away from his job and most likely he can't afford that. And of course there is the overriding fact that blacks distrust white institutions.

Commercial Break #2

A police patrol boat leaves a harbor, heading out to sea. When far enough out, where the water is deep, hundreds and hundreds of confiscated weapons are dumped overboard. Cut to a scene of guns being destroyed in blast furnaces. Then suddenly, in gun shops we seen weapons changing hands, followed by a montage of handguns being fired.

Over this segment our Reporter notes some facts of life in this violent nation. A new handgun is sold every thirteen seconds. Every four minutes someone is killed or wounded by gunfire. Every three minutes someone is robbed at gunpoint.

Law enforcement officals, at both federal and state levels, tell our Reporter that the crime of murder has increased 42 percent since 1968, that firearms account for two thirds of those murders, while cutting weapons are used in 18 percent of homicides. Hands, that is personal weapons, take a 9 percent toll.

A black police detective notes that blacks, since they have less money, tend to use knives and hands more often than expensive weapons.

Murder is also becoming more and more a crime of youth. From 1967 to 1972 there was a 97 percent increase in the number of persons 18 years and younger who were arrested for murder.

One report, the National Strategy to Reduce Crime, (p.19) says, "Our study of criminal homicides revealed that either the victim or the murderer had been drinking in almost two-thirds of the cases." A black detective then comments on the problem of alcoholism in the ghetto.

Our Reporter next rides with the Police Violence Squad in Jacksonville, Florida, to take a closer look at a different kind of homicide, those committed during commission of a felony, most often robbery.

From Florida law enforcement officers comes the information that two-thirds of the murder suspects are arrested the same day as their crime, and that three-quarters of those are convicted.

At this point, prominent law enforement officials from across the country comment on the crime solution rate, plea bargaining, court ruling which affect enforcement of laws, etc. This is followed immediately by a montage of interviews with convicted killers. Why did they do it? Would they do it again? Did the absence or presence of capital punishment have any influence on them?

Commercial Break #3

Reporter talks with psychologists on the causes of murder. He tries to determine if there is, in fact, a homicidal personality. He learns, for example, that female victims

are usually killed in the bedroom, while males die in the xtreet.

David Abrahamsen, author of The Murdering Mind (as quoted in the Oct. 6, 1974 issue of the Washington Post) says the prime marks of a murderer are "a sense of helplessness, impotence and nagging revenge carried over from early childhood... his irrational hatred for others, his suspiciousness and his hypersensitivity to injustice and rejection." The killer also tends to be self-centered with a low tolerance for frustration, thus he is "overpowered by frequent uncontrollable emotional outbursts and has a need to retaliate, to destroy, to tear down by killing."

Marvin E. Wolfgang, author of Studies in Homicide, 1967, adds that murder is more likely to occur in the lower classes, while suicide prevails in higher classes. He says that "very violent crimes are rarely committed by children, even males, under 14, or by persons over 40 years of age." (p.4)

Wolfgang, in a 1961 article on murder, says, "The typical criminal slayer is a young man in his 20's who kills another man only slightly older. Both are of the same race; if negro, the slaying is commonly with a knife, if white, it is a beating with fists and feet on a public street. Man kill and are killed between 4 and 5 times more frequently than women, but when a woman kills she most likely has a man as her

victim and does it with a butcher knife in the kitchen. A woman killing a woman is extremely rare, for she is most commonly slain by her husband or other close friend by a beating in the bedroom."

Gullo Ellis, author of Murder and Assassination, 1971, says of murderers, "Either one of both of their parents is an exceptionally disturbed individual, with a long history of anxiety, depression, or extreme hostility." (p. 183)

Our Reporter then asks the question, is violence then handed down from father to son?

Commercial Break #4

Our Reporter cruises the streets of Detroit, Michigan, where, according to the Jan. 1, 1973 issue of Newsweek, the homicide rate in 1971 and 1972 was the highest of any city over a million population. Newsweek called Detroit "the deadliest city."

Detroit, our Reporter observes, is merely symptomiatic of what is happening to all big cities. Through a series of interviews with police and Detroit civic leaders, we learn that the homicide rate has doubled since the riots in 1967.

In 1973, narcotics played a major role in the Detroit murder rate. Eighty-four out of the city's 751 homicides were the direct result of drug wars. Addicts kill and are killed

trying to obtain money to support their habits; pushers kill one another for territory.

Narcotics agents corroborate the facts presented in the June 16, 1974 issue of the New York Times, namely that "A spot check conducted by the Wayne County Medical Examiner's office, during a period of 77 days in 1973, revealed that approximately 45 percent of the homicide victims under the age of 35 either had drugs in their systems, needle marks, or both."

The city of Detroit, our Reporter concludes, represents the stark reality of violence in this country, which even entertains itself with violence. There follows a montage of violence from everyday TV shows.

Cut to our Reporter who says, a look at murder for fun and profit in a moment.

Commercial Break #5

Our Reporter is browsing in a bookstore. Titles and covers stress murder, violence. He quotes from the British mystery writer Dorothy L. Sayers, author of Clouds of Witness, Murder Must Advertise, etc., who wrote: "Death in particular seems to provide the minds of the Anglo-Saxon race with a greater fund of innocent amusement than any other single subject...Let the murder turn out to be no murder, but a

mere accident or suicide, and letters pour in from indignant readers...The tale must be about dead bodies or very wicked people, preferably both, before the Tired Business Man can feel really happy and at peace with the world."

Is fictionalized violence an escape from an even worse reality? To get some answers, our Reporter talks to some of this country's most prominent masters of menace--Ross Macdonald, author of Sleeping Beauty, The Underground Man, The Goodbye Look, etc., who lives in Santa Barbara, California; John D. MacDonald, author of the Travis McGee series which includes Darker Than Amber, The Deep Blue Goodbye, The Tourquoise Lament, etc, who lives in Florida; Fredrick Dannay (Ellery Queen), who lives in upstate New York; and Mickey Spillane, creater of Mike Hammer.

They are questioned about reality. Do they write merely to entertain? Or do they express a need for violence? Is the violence in their books a reflection of what is happening to our society?

Commercial Break #6

Reporter is in the same desolate locale as when the documentary opened. He discusses the myth of premeditated murder as perpetuated by movies, television, and books. Then, duplicating the opening scene when Alfred Hitchcock suddenly appeared, our documentary Host joins the Reporter and together they sum up the brutal facts of murder in the

United States. Homicide, they conclude, is primarily a crime of financial status and social class, a crime of alcoholic passion rather than premeditation, a crime of those frustrated by a society which sets impossible goals.

COURTS

by R. R. Irvine

The scene is Washington D.C., the concentration of court buildings along John Marshall Place and Constitution Avenue. It is night; street lights make sallow holes in the blackness. A couple stroll along, arm in arm. Without warning a lone gunman appears and holds them up, then attempts to flee. But he is caught. As policemen lead him up the steps of an impressive court building, a time-lapse montage begins, taking the criminal through bail procedures, a preliminary hearing, arraignment, pre-trial hearing, trial, sentencing, and finally the appeal. During this sequence calendar dates are inter-cut to emphasize the passage of time, stressing the complex court process and the sophistication of the criminal, whose appearance changes from seedy character at the time of his arrest to clean-cut, well-dressed man during the trial.

Cut to documentary Host, standing on the steps of the court building toward which the suspect was led initially. What you have just seen, he says, is a mini-preview of the problems confronting courts today--red tape, expense, time. Yet how much of the red tape is really necessary to preserve individual rights? How much is waste? Is there a way out of this dilemma?

Host then introduces the Reporter, who is to guide viewers

through the maze-like court process.

Commercial Break #1

Subjectively, we follow our Reporter through the doors of a court building, down a hall and into a courtroom. Our robber/actor is brought before a judge for setting of bail. By use of dissolves and sound overlaps, subsequent interviews appear to take place within the one courtroom, a technique which continues wherever practical throughout the documentary.

Among the interviews, Ramsey Clark, former Attorney General of the United States, and author of Crime in America. The average detention time, he will point out, is forty-one days, yet the average time from arrest to trial is nearly a year.

We then take a look at the infamous Tombs in New York City. Inmate interviews stress the length of stay, accessibility of bail, etc. Then a similiar look at a modern, up-to-date jail facility. (Need jail in San Diego?)

Reporter then pursues the inherent problem of class discrimination in bail systems. Many people sit in cells simply because they can't meet bail, while others charged with more serious crimes go free.

Next, a quick montage of interviews with bail bondsmen from around the country, bringing out the fact that practices vary from state to state, city to city, and even court to

court. Questions are asked dealing with the morality of the bail system. For example, many critics say those out on bail must commit additional crimes to pay for the bondsman's service.

To provide balance, a montage follows with prosecutors and defense attorneys. The pros and cons are specifically laid out. Who should pay? Who should go free on their own recognizance? Etc.

Judges are also interviewed to determine the success of the present bail system. What percentage of arrestees are released on bail? How many violate their bail? What disparities exist? Are some judges lenient, while others stiff-necked?

Quick cuts of prosecutors telling how they seek out certain judges, etc.

Back in the courtroom, Reporter sums up what is likely to happen to our robber/actor. What's next? Reporter asks. But before going any further, he says, we must look at the men who run the system--the judges.

Commercial Break #2

Reporter paces before the jury box as if pleading a case. Who are our judges? Ideally, of course, they are just and honest men. But what happens to idealism when they are elected, or are political appointees? And some aren't even lawyers.

Top officials of both the Department of Justice and the American Bar Association are interviewed to determine nation-wide standards--if, in fact, they exist.

By use of special effect to indicate change of time and place, the scene changes to the special school for judges in Reno, Nevada, run by the American Bar Association, where an attempt is being made to standarize legal practices.

Among the problems considered: can judges realistically be expected to function when faced with an estimated four million trials a year? Reporter interviews night court judges, superior court judges, municipal judges, supreme court justices, etc.

Reporter decides, however, to concentrate on a single individual, preferably a man whose career has spanned enough years to enable us to illustrate the concept and execution of justice in our society. Such a man is Edward Brand, former Superior Court Judge in Los Angeles, who spent forty years on the bench and goes back to a time in the early 30's when law was basically dispensed by a justice of the peace. He will tell us of a time when courtrooms were friendly, even neighborly at times, and end by reporting how he had to go armed into his own courtroom.

In order to discuss the problem of security, we go to the Marin County Courthouse in San Rafael where a judge was murdered during the trial of Ruchell Magee. Emphasis is on violence and how it changes our attitudes.

Commercial Break #3

Opens with robber/actor pacing his cell, a holding area with the courthouse for purposes of the documentary. He is led into court. As Reporter watches, a judge reads from the Constitution: "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury..."

The Reporter turns to camera and restates the key points--speedy and impartial.

U. S. Senator Sam Ervin, an expert on Constitutional law, defines the situation and comments on the apparent problems of implimentation within today's complex society.

Are four million speedy trials possible each year? Apparently not, not with the average time between arrest and trial running from ten to twelve months. And sixteen percent of those awaiting trial, spend their time in cells denied bail.

Entering our courtroom is Jim Duggan, the Washington D.C. Bar Ombudsman to discuss ways to speed up the trial process; he outlines measures he has found effective in pressuring both courts and attorneys. He can tell us that on the average more than 160,000 persons are held in jail on any one day and of those, more than half are pre-trial detainees or persons otherwise not convicted, and therefore legally innocent of wrong-doing.

To illustrate what can be done, Reporter talks with District Attorney Mario Merola, Bronx, New York, who heads the area's Major Offense Bureau. Merola has selected certain crimes for speedy prosecution and has reduced the average time from arrest to trial to 74 days.

What's being done elsewhere to guarantee the right to a speedy trial? A montage of interviews with district attorneys from across the country: Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Miami, Austin, etc.

Commercial Break #4

Our Reporter sits in the witness box. He philosophizes: though we may speed up the process getting to the trial, the trial itself can be so lengthy as to create real problems. The trial, in fact, can show up many other defects in the legal system.

Interview with Ramsey Clark, restating from his book, Crime in America. "The typical D.A.'s office is staffed by young lawyers seeking a brief trial experience, a few people with political ambitions, some who found no other job, and often a handful of older lawyers who could not or did not succeed in private practice."

In many cases public prosecutors are so poorly paid that they are expected to have separate practices on the side. This can lead to sloppy case preparation. (1967 Report

of Presidential Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.)

Just how poor is the prosecution? Here a series of brief interviews with judges across the country on preparation and performance of prosecutors.

Does D.A. performance, etc., allow criminals to beat the system? We talk to repeat offenders who tell us how they use time to gain their ends--how the fight to avoid speedy trial, because the longer they wait, the more likely that witnesses won't show up for a trial, or will have forgotten the details of the crime, or will be unable to make the proper identification.

Reporter follows that with a look at methods used by criminal lawyers to get their clients released, the in and outs of beating the system.

Reporter moves on to plea bargain and sentence bargaining. How many deals are made before a case ever goes to trial? Well, for each case that is tried, he says, there are nine others in which guilty pleas have been entered. Does that mean deals are made nine out of ten times? Reporters questions criminal attorneys to find out just how such bargaining occurs.

Many prosecutors believe that plea bargaining is a necessary evil, that if all cases went to trial the already overburdened court system would collapse entirely. Does this mean then that hardened criminals get back on the streets quickly because of

expediency? This is answered by judges and experts in the field of justice from both government and law schools.

Then, to show that there is another way, we interview Clinton Goff, with the Law Enforcement Council in Oregon, and who is charged with evaluating a pilot program in Portland which has abolished plea bargaining for certain crimes--burglary and robbery.

The contrast is made between cities with large court backlogs, forced to resort to plea bargaining, and those communities with efficient, well-run court systems that keep pace with the case load.

Commercial Break #5

Reporter walks through the crowded halls of a courthouse. He observes that it's not only criminals who are affected by an overloaded system. In many cases, witnesses must wait days, ——weeks sometimes, to testify. They miss work. Many can't afford that.

What's being done to alleviate that problem? Reimbursement? Specific days for testimony? Here, judges and prosecutors outline the situation.

Those who serve on juries face similiar problems. Defense attorney drag cases out, and thus make it impossible for many people to serve. Just who does end up serving on juries? Is the selection fair racially, sexually, by financial grouping, etc?

Next, interviews with prominent criminal attorneys. What do they look for in a juror? Similiar questions to prosecutors.

This leads to a brief look at the grand jury system. Here too, critics charge selection is discriminatory, that jurors are choosen by judges who make their selections from an exclusive list.

Are grand juries effective? They add delay to an indictment. And many claim grand juries end up merely as rubber-stamps for prosecutors. For example, in Philadelphia and Baltimore, more than 98 percent of prosecution recommendations have been accepted by grand juries.

A possible way around such a system is the use of the preliminary hearing, where the presiding judge has the benefit of not only listening to facts from the prosecution, but the defendant's testimony, plus cross-examination of witnesses by the defense. Los Angeles District Attorney Joseph Busch is an advocate of the preliminary hearing.

Commercial Break #6

The trial of our robber/actor ends. The Reporter leaves the courtroom speculating on the possible solutions to the dilemma of this country's overburdened court system. He takes us down the hall to a night court, a model of efficiency, where citizen disputes can be quickly and equitably settled.

The system can work, our reporter says as he leaves the building. Outside on the steps, he meets the documentary Host and together they sum up the broadcast, innumerating what has been done, what is being done, and what must be done to insure the continuance of equal justice in this country.

WHITE COLLAR CRIME

by R. R. Irvine

Documentary opens with patriotic music, building to a crescendo as a montage progresses illustrating the evolution of the working class in America. The photo sequence emphasizes changes in style, particularly collars, utilizing ads from old Sears-Roebuck catologues, etc. There are celluloid collars, clerical collars, wing collars, button-down collars, you name it.

Finally there is today's well-dressed man as portrayed in a slick magazine advertisement. Dissolve to a typical family man knotting tie in front of a mirror, filmed in such a way as to emphasize his collar.

Scene freezes, music peaks, collar is ripped away. Beneath is another identical collar with the title, WHITE COLLAR CRIME: the great American rip-off.

Voice over from program Host begins as scene continues and our typical man kisses wife and two children goodbye and then, briefcase in hand, leaves for work. Suddenly white collar man is replaced by film of hardened criminals in action.

What is white collar crime? Host asks. A fancy name... or perhaps a symptom of the sickness pervading society today. It isn't murder, robbery or rape...it's the great American

rip-off and it's costing us, the American public, more than forty billion dollars a year. (To put this figure into meaningful perspective, it is compared to the cost of the Vietnam War, etc. The cost per individual is also stressed.)

Cut to Host on camera. He introduces himself and sets the premise for the documentary. Everybody rips off the system, he says. The only trouble with that is we're the system--you and I.

The white collar criminal doesn't think of himself as a felon. No. He feels he's just getting what's coming to him. After all, who's hurt? Insurance companies? They're so big they won't miss it.

Parallels are drawn with crime in government, the recent lack of morality in Washington D.C.; in business where profits have soared at the expense of the consumer; in a world where it's every man for himself.

Host then sets the scene for the documentary's reporter who will explore the world of the rip-off artist. And, says the host, don't be surprised if he looks like you.

Commercial Break #1

Broad daylight, the financial section of a busy city. Our Reporter enters a phone booth and, while crowds stream by unconcerned, he uses a "blue box" to call London merely to

get the correct time in Great Britian. (This sequence will be illustrated by film of phone relays, satellite equipment, etc.) When he hangs up he even gets his dime back.

I've just ripped off Ma Belle, he says. No harm in that. Everybody does it. The phone company can afford it. It's only wrong if you get caught?

You think so? Reporter shakes his head. You're wrong. It's all part of a forty billion dollar rip-off.

A montage of quick, self-explanatory interviews with well-known representatives of various law enforcement agencies dealing with fraud, bribery, kickbacks, embezzlement, computer crime, pilferage, fencing of stolen property, etc. The montage, in fact, sets form the problem of white collar crime dramatically and graphically and prepares the viewer for what is to come.

Our Reporter leaves the phone booth and walks along the sidewalk, chatting on a one-on-one basis with the camera. No matter what you call it, he says, white collar crime boils down to the fact that the public--you and me--are being ripped off in one way or another.

He stops at a theater and gazes up at a flamboyant marquee advertising the academy award winning movie, The Sting. He shakes his head; he notes that we, the suckers, even make heroes of those who cheat us. Con-men and robbers alike have become folk-heroes.

Clips from The Sting, Robin Hood, Mr. 880, Paper Moon, etc. Sound down as reporter explains that to be effective

swindlers, the white collar criminals must be attractive. Personality is their stock and trade. Even so, victims are still hurt...and just as much as if ripped off by a cold blooded, armed robber.

The reporter steps off curb. An accident takes place. He appears to be hurt. But it's a sham. A shyster comes on the scene and urges him to play it cool, to feign injury so they can rip-off the insurance company.

Then, through a series of short, crisp interviews, insurance fraud is explored. There are even certain areas of this country where insurance premiums have skyrocketed because of the extent of gangs of fraudulent con-men.

Commercial Break #2

Reporter proceeds along downtown street and enters a bank. He lines up behind other customers. Behind tellers' windows a hundred million dollars is stacked neatly.

A clip from Woody Allen's Take the Money and Run, in which Woody bumbles through a bank robbery.

Dissolve to Reporter who hands ten percent of the stacked hundred million to a masked bandit who then runs out of the bank.

The armed criminal, our Reporter points out, accounts for a very small amount of what is lost each year. The rest

of this money goes to the unseen white collar criminal. Tellers and bank officials start helping themselves to the cash, stuffing purses, lining pockets.

The white collar thief, our Reporter observes as he leave bank and continues along sidewalk, is a sort of do-it-yourself crook.

Reporter's next stop is the American Express Office, where credit card scam and check fraud are discussed, stressing consumer cost and manpower loss. A series of interviews with bunko specialists illustrate how credit card thieves operate.

Commercial Break #3

Reporter is again on the move along downtown street. He enters a large department store, a major nation-wide chain. He points out that clerks must constantly be on guard against shoplifters, while management must deal with the larger problem of dishonest employees. In some cases pilfering has even driven stores out of business.

Reporter enters the executive offices of the department store to interview the controller (or treasurer) and they discuss just what pilfering costs. And how much of that cost is passed along to the consumer.

There follows a montage of interviews with law enforcement officials, representatives of business and the Chamber of Commerce dealing with the scope of the pilfering problem across the nation.

Reporter leaves the office and stops in the toy section. He picks up a doll, for example, and wonders if it is not a result of the white collar criminal's newest art form--industrial espionage.

A series of interviews, possibly concentrating on a toy company like Mattel in California, outlining the problem. Do they engage in industrial espionage themselves? What are their own counter-measures? How does the problem effect the consumer?

Reporter tosses the toy back onto the counter and leaves the store.

Commercial Break #4

Reporter's next stop in the downtown financial section is a computer center--IBM, Xerox, Univac, etc. By use of computer, computer terminals and appropriate film footage, techniques of computer crime are shown, including tapping into systems to steal ideas, or even classified information from aerospace and law enforcement agencies.

Reporter interviews experts in the field, those who

CONTINUED

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specialize in security systems, and those who know how to crack such systems.

Interviews also bring out the fact that computer programming can be so manipulated that fictitious companies can be created. Here, law enforcement interviews and interviews with those cheated by such schemes.

How much of this actually goes on? What is the cost? Emphasis on recent court cases.

At the end of the computer-related sequence, our Reporter picks up a phone and we, the viewers, suddenly find ourselves at the phone company talking about the infamous "blue boxes." There is also an interview with the blind electronic genius known as Captain Crunch, who came up with a method of duplicating tones which activate the phone company's long distance dialing system. Cost factors are considered along with counter-measures. How much of this cost is passed along to individual consumers--in terms of monthly phone bills?

Commercial Break #5

Our Reporter retrieves his car from a parking lot and drives to a swap-meet, a setting which illustrates the white collar criminal known as the fence. Through interviews, shot at the swap-meet, information is brought out revealing the scope of this problem. Some fences even work hand-in-hand

with unscrupulous businessmen, stealing items on order. In this way, unscrupulous businessmen undercut their competition and sometimes drive honest merchants from the marketplace.

Reporter climbs back into his car and heads back toward town, speculating about still another type of white collar crime--the most pervasive of all, and the most demoralizing.

He stops in front of a government building. I'm talking about bribes, kickbacks, and payoffs, he says. Sometimes I think it's becoming a way of life in this country.

He goes inside. A montage of interviews follow with top business executives and government leaders. Discussed are bribery techniques, cost to the public, moral decay, and counter-measures.

Reporter sums up by posing a question. Is public confidence shaken?

He moves on to interview judges and district attorneys. He wants to know, for example, if the vice president of a bank who has embezzled money will get the same treatment as a robber who has stolen a similiar amount?

Frustrations confronting law enforcement are also discussed, pointing out that many businessmen are reluctant to prosecute because of bad publicity. Some consider white collar crime merely a part of doing business and pass on the cost to the consumer with a shrug. Often victims don't even realize

they've been cheated, or refuse to report the crime because they're embarrassed, or because they don't think it will do any good.

Reporter leaves the government building still wondering about the prevailing ethic in this country. He does a quick, man-on-the-street interview, asking ten passersby, "Do you think American businessmen are ethical or does the almighty buck rule?"

Sadly shaken, Reporter gets back into his car. To get some answers on motivation he interviews Studs Terkel, author of Working and Eric Hoffer, the working man's philosopher.

Commercial Break #6

Reporter and Host summarize the situation. They discuss cost factors and the effect on individual consumers. They outline ways to combat white collar crime, including specific legislation and guidelines governing prosecution of offenders. They emphasize the need for a workable, believable code of ethics.

VICTIMLESS CRIME

by R. R. Irvine

The streets of San Francisco at night: gaudy, boldly advertising vice. We see neons, garish billboards, signs of all sizes and shapes beckoning customers to massage parlors, adult theaters, topless bars, gay joints. Liquor and beer signs are everywhere.

Prostitutes solicit openly; derelicts drink from bottles camoflouged by brown paper bags; homosexuals mill around gay bars.

The documentary host walks into the scene. At first he appears to be a part of the vista, but as the camera zooms back we discover the scene behind him is in rear-projection.

He turns to speak directly to the camera. Twenty-five percent--one quarter--of all arrests in this country, he says, involve what is called victimless crime: crime based on morality, with participants both eager and willing. Victimless crime includes prostitution, pornography, homosexuality, alcoholism, marijuana, and gambling.

In the coming hour, says the Host, experts from all walks of life--doctors, clergymen, law enforcement officers, elected officials, even law-breakers themselves--will disagree totally on the approach to these morality crimes. Some will say, there is no crime, that decriminalization

should take place, and that the nearly three million arrests each year are a complete waste of police manpower, better utilized preventing violent crimes such as murder and robbery. Others will contend that so-called victimless crimes lead to even worse offenses, spreading disease and corruption.

You be the judge as our Reporter takes you through the streets of San Francisco. But remember they could be the streets of any American city.

Commercial Break #1

Again, San Francisco at night. In the foreground is our Reporter; in the background, prostitutes. Ladies of the night are a billion-dollar business, he says, with as many as half a million women involved. Contrary to popular myth, he adds, few are forced into their profession. They do it strictly for money.

The Reporter goes out of focus as the camera zooms in on a woman propositioning a man in the background.

Prostitutes average thirty dollars per customer, notes the Reporter, and gross a little more than nine thousand dollars a year.

Following the comment, the woman is arrested and led to a police van. From vice officers and jailers, the Reporter learns that it costs the city of San Francisco

$175 for each prostitution arrest, or about $375,000 annually.

However, only about 15 percent of those arrested go to jail. As the San Francisco Committee on Crime says in its 1971 report: "The reason that current enforcement practices have not worked is that the statutes are unenforceable and the courts congested. The appearance of efforts at enforcement goes on because it offers the public the appearance of 'controlling' prostitution. The whole process resembles a game."

Reporter speaks with a number of prostitutes who tell him just how the "game" works, how it involves pimps and madams. They bring out the point that the sexual revolution hasn't changed anything because it involves the young, while their clients tend to be older.

A spokesman for the crime committee points out that, according to the 1971 study, "prostitutes, professionally threatened by the prospect of acquiring venereal infections, take precautionary measures. The best information indicates that venereal infections are primarily a function of non-professional promiscuity spread among young persons whose moral codes see little wrong in casual sexual intercourse."

Reporter then takes up the problem with top city police officials and clergymen. Do they think enforcement should continue or even be stepped up? Why? He also asks street

walkers what they think of police tactics.

Our Reporter then leaves the sleazier section of San Francisco. As the neighborhood changes he points out that prostitution arrests are confined mainly to those women who operate openly on the street, to those who visibly offend public morality, while the more expensive call girls are tolerated. He calls of one of these high-priced ladies and learns that they too have to pay the price of doing business. They must pay off police in some instances. The Reporter explores the attitudes and double-standards which allow one woman to flourish while others are harrassed.

He notes that laws against prostitutions are so difficult to enforce that police are sometimes forced to use questionable methods. He interviews undercover vice officers--careful not to reveal their identities--on entrapment procedures. Among other questions, he asks: Do they feel they are doing any good? Do they think the law should be changed?

Prostitutes, officers will explain, accept jail and fines merely as part of the cost of doing business. The threat of arrest does not deter them.

Many prominent organizations are calling for decriminalization. Among them, the American Bar Association's Committee on Individual Rights and Responsibility. "Prostitution," a

spokesman says, "represents one of the most direct forms of discrimination against women. In accordance with society's double standard of sexual morality, the woman who sells her body is punished criminally and stigmatized socially while her male customer either by explicit design of the statute or through a pattern of discriminatory enforcement, is left unscathed."

San Francisco was the site of the first prostitute's convention. Members of COYOTE (Call Off Your Old Tired Ethics) will enlighten our reporter. They'll tell him about hotels that provide free rooms to vice squad members while charging prostitutes double. They'll also report on their law suit against the San Francisco Police Department calling for an end to mandatory three-day jail quarantines for VD inspections. COYOTE has also challenged the official figures for prostitution arrests. COYOTE says the cost is $1200, while the city says $175.

Since prostitution is legal in parts of rural Nevada, our Reporter visits the Cottontail Ranch to find out about life there. He talks with the girls and the madam. Among other things, he asks about the control of disease, their opinions on legalized prostitution, etc.

Many opponents of legalization claim that prostitution is controlled by organized crime. But Dr. Jennifer James,

a member of the Department of Psychology at the University of Washington in Seattle, says flatly--no. Discipline is too hard to maintain. Involvement in prostitution is too visible and basically bad public relations for a sensitive group like the Mafia. There is clearly less risk in politics, she says, or investments, or labor unions. She also believes that such crimes as robbery thought to be associated with prostitution, are really the exception. Robbery would be bad for business.

Our Reporter then takes a look at male prostitution. Though it is rare, there are male massage parlors in San Francisco. But clients tend to be homosexuals--another of the so-called victimless crimes. A closer look in a moment.

Commercial Break #2

The scene: a church where a homosexual marriage is being performed. The reporter talks to the minister about the morality of such a marriage and then, to get another view, discusses the practice with more traditional clergymen.

Next, our Reporter interviews doctors and psychologists about homosexuality. He'll determine the extent of the "crime", learning that four percent of white males are exclusively homosexual and about half as many women.

There is a vast difference between police and judicial attitudes. Police tend to view homosexuality only in terms of enforcement. But a judge paraphrasing the Journal of Public Law, says: "The more restrained view of many judges acts to frustrate or mitigate the severity of statutory provisions and the arbitrary nature of some police arrests."

Once in the courts, according to the Report on Non-Victim Crime in San Francisco, homosexual cases are usually dismissed for lack of evidence because the so-called victim rarely shows up to prosecute.

In fact, the actual number of homosexual arrests is negligible when compared to the overall crime rate.

Our Reporter visits gay bars, both male and female, to determine how homosexuals look at the present legal situation. He'll learn of a number of movements to decriminalize homosexuality.

However, the general public still does not accept it. Gilbert Geis, in his book Not the Law's Business (1972), says, "...a more comprehensive survey shows quite unequivocally that there now exists a considerable and deep feeling of opposition to homosexual behavior, which would very likely manifest itself in a strong reaction against attempts at the moment to change legal attitudes toward the behavior." (p. 40)

In New York, the City Council's General Welfare Committee has been working on a bill for four years which would bar discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation. Our Reporter interviews people on both sides of the question, as outlined in the New York Times, May 5, 1974:

--Catholic War Veterans, Kings Chapter. "If this bill passes the City Council, it will open the door to legitimize all indecent moral sexual behavior."

--Congressman Edward Koch. "The state has no business in the bedrooms of the nation."

--The Catholic News. "Homosexuality is an increasing threat to sound family life in our city today."

--Rev. Joseph M. Sullivan, Executive Director of Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn. "The rights of children should be protected against homosexual influence during formative years."

--Association of the Bar of the City of New York. "The man who is sexually interested in children is rarely a homosexual...more often the offender is a single or married man."

Our Reporter then tackles the problem of pornography, meeting with clergymen, psychiatrists,etc., to get their views on such publications. Doctors will tell him, for example, that sex crime has decreased in Denmark, where

pornography has been legalized. Still other authorities will contend that pornography leads to moral decay.

Commercial Break #3

The camera follows a skid row derelict as he scrounges to work up the price of a drink. Over the film, our Reporter points out some alarming statistics. There are nearly two million drunk arrests each year and, unlike other victimless crimes, alcoholism cuts across boundaries between city and suburban life. While other crimes are seldom found in rural areas, drunkeness is. (While simple drunkeness is victimless, drunk driving is not, and is not included in this category.)

The camera follows the derelict through arrest and into the drunk tank.

Authorities, among them Raymond T. Nimmer, author of Two Million Unnecessary Arrests (1971), tell our Reporter that our system isn't working. Nimmer says flatly, "Arrests seek to deal with the public presence of skid row men, not with skid row drunkeness..."

Our system of justice does not provide the services needed by alcoholics--medical care, protection from violence, shelter, and lodging. Part of the problem, our Reporter learns, is lack of public concern and an unwillingness to spend money to rehabilitate. And even when reform programs

are available, the success rate tends to be low.

The typical skid row drunk is male, white, over 40, without a profession, has no strong family ties and, as a result of poor care, old age and exposure is physically debilitated. We follow such a man through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's Alcohol Detoxification Center in Boston.

Commercial Break #4

Over film of people smoking cigarettes and marijuana, intercut with cigarette ads, our Reporter discusses the scope of the pot problem. Currently an extimated eight million people use marijuana; twenty-four million have tried it at least once. Despite the fact that many people ignore its illegality, there were four hundred thousand arrests for pot in 1973, an increase of one hundred thousand over 1972, thereby posing an enormous problem of enforcement for police and courts.

In 1973, California led the nation in pot arrests--more than 95 thousand.

Our Reporter crosses the bay to concentrate his inquiry in Berkeley. He talks to police, judges, to users, and to the parents of users. He learns that most arrests are for

indiscriminate use of pot. Only when smoked openly is the public aroused, forcing police to act. And even of those arrested, only six percent actually go to jail.

Keith Stroup, Director of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, claims that pot arrests cost the public between 250 and 600 million dollars annually. "The amazing increase in arrests for marijuana is ironic," he says, "at a time when more and more groups, including the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse and the American Bar Association, are calling for decriminalization."

However, a spokesman for the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse counters quoting from the 1972 report. "The more frequently the adolescent uses marijuana, the more likely he is to experiment with other drugs." (p. 46) The report also says, "It is unlikely that marijuana users will become less socially responsible as a result of their marijuana use or that their patterns of behavior and values will change significantly." (p. 96)

That view isn't universal, however. Dr. Hardin Jones, Professor of Medical Physics and Physiology and Assistant Director of the Donner Laboratory at the University of California at Berkeley, says (as quoted in the 1974 Los Angeles Police Department position paper on marijuana), "One of the unique characteristics of marijuana is that

its active ingredients accumulate in the fatty tissue of the brain. Marijuana leaves the brain relatively slowly, and as a consequence, the heavy marijuana user is essentially chronically intoxicated."

After a five-year clinical study, Dr. D. Harvey Powelson, Chief Psychiatrist at the University of California at Berkeley, concludes:

--The use of marijuana leads to an acute disorder of thinking characterized by a general lack of coherence and exacerbation of patholigical thinking processes.

--The effects of marijuana are cumulative.

--And that after a period of prolonged use (six months to a year) of marijuana in frequent doses chronic changes occur which are similar to those seen in organic brain diseases.

Commercial Break #5

Our Reporter visits a Las Vegas casino, location for the last of those crimes termed victimless--gambling. Over scenes of gambling, he notes that the 1972 Knapp Commission Report on Police Corruption in New York states that organized crime, through its control of gambling, is the single biggest source of corruption.

Policemen say the public sees nothing wrong with gambling, and that the courts too take a lenient view of it. But at the same time, other segments of society demand strict enforcement of anti-gambling laws.

A Justice Department official, paraphrasing a 1967 report, Crime and Its Impact--An assessment, will say: "Gambling is the greatest source of revenue for organized crime and the crime that involves by far the largest amount of money. Because gambling is a consensual transaction rarely reported to the police, there is no fully accurate way to estimate the amount."

The report adds, "Organized crime takes nearly twice as much income from gambling and other illegal goods and services as criminals derive from all other kinds of criminal activity combined." (p. 43)

Las Vegas gambling has sparked a modern-day gang war. Once considered "neutral turf" by the underworld, Las Vegas now has more than its share of violence. Police officials--as quoted in the Los Angeles Times, April 4, 1974--joke that the surrounding desert has so many bodies that if "Jesus Christ ever came down and said 'rise up', we'd have to put in a traffic light."

The situation is so bad, the Las Vegas County Sheriff's Department has created a special anti-crime task force. Our

Reporter cruises the "Strip" with deputies, asking such questions as: Is gambling really victimless? How much money is involved and where does it go? What can be done to prevent the money from going to organized crime? To what extent is gambling money used to purchase protection from police and politicians?

Commercial Break #6

Documentary Host and Reporter tour a police station where prostitutes, pimps, drunks, drug users, and assorted criminals are awaiting lock-up. They reiterate the difficulty in reaching equitable solutions to the problems presented by those crimes called victimless. Public morality and attitude differ so dramatically that one man's crime is another man's pleasure.

Decriminalization, they conclude, is a matter for all of the people to decide--perhaps by national referendum.

PRISONS

by R. R. Irvine

The documentary opens with an aerial view of a prison facility. It looks like a small city, complete with streets, an assortment of buildings, etc., but it is also clearly a fortress.

Cut to a moving shot on ground-level as a car enters the prison perimeter. Voicing over the scene, the Host asks the question: What are prisons today?

A sudden cut to clips from prison movies--Brute Force, Point Blank, The Glass Cage, etc., which emphasize the sterotype concepts of violence and brutality.

Dissolve to Host. Behind him in rear-projection is a still of the original aerial view. He sets the stage for what is to come, a look at the state of our prisons today, a costly system which seems to create rather than cure criminals. Do we, members of society, seek revenge? he asks. Or do we want to rehabilitate? Our Reporter will have some startling answers in the next hour.

Commercial Break #1

On a bleak prison street, our Reporter leaves his car to approach the main administration building, where he speaks with prison officials and guards. By exposing a variety of

attitudes, the enormity of the problem becomes immediately apparent. The overall prison population exceeds a quarter of a million. Each year twenty thousand new inmates go inside the walls. The cost annually--one and a half billion dollars.

Between fifty and sixty-five percent of all prisoners are repeat-offenders. Many guards are of the opinion that criminals must like being locked up, because they keep coming back. Some prison guards see their job as merely preventing escape, while others consider themselves correctional officers in the true sense of the word.

Interviews follow with a number of penologists, at both federal and state levels, dealing with the problem of prison personnel. Is an honest attempt being made to get people who aren't "just" guards. What about medical and psychiatric staff?

Our Reporters asks, "Is there a real chance to rehabilitate prisoners? Or are we, the people, just wasting our money? A Justice Department official will tell him--quoting from a 1967 report, Crime and It's Impact-An Assessment--that "roughly a third of all offenders released from prison will be reimprisoned, usually for committing new offenses, within a five year period. The most frequent recidivists are those who commit such property crimes as burglary, auto theft, forgery, or larceny, but robbers and narcotics offenders

also repeat frequently. Those who are least likely to commit new crimes after release are persons convicted of serious crimes of violence--murder, rape, and aggrivated assault." (p.79)

Reporter finds out why from psychologists and penologists alike. They delve into problems of sociological stress, financial pressure, class distinction, etc.

This leads our Reporter to speculate on violence. Are our prisons on the verge of eruption? Through the use of news film, past interviews and updated interviews with prison officials, we take a look at Attica, the New York prison where so many died during a mass take-over prisoners. Will it happen again? What is being done to prevent a reoccurrence of such violence?

Commercial Break #2

Reporter, accompanied by a guard, walks down a cell block, stops and begins to interview novelist E. Richard Johnson, a convicted murderer, still serving time in a midwestern prison, whose books include, The Inside Man, Cage Five is Going to Break, Caseload Maximum, and Mongo's Back in Town, which was made into a movie for television.

What brought about his rehabilitation? How did he become interested in writing?

Johnson will tell us he learned his craft in prison,

on his own time, and only after his daily assigned work-load was done.

To get insight into such a man, a man who brought about his own salvation so to speak, our Reporter talks to Johnson's editor, Joan Kahn at Harper and Row publishers in New York City.

What kind of person can be helped in prison? Would they be rehabilitated even without special prison programs and counseling?

While in prison himself, Oscar Wilde wrote:

This too I know--and wise it were
If each could know the same--
That every prison that men build
Is built with bricks of shame,
And bound with bars, lest Christ should see
How men their brothers maim.

(from The Ballad of Reading Goal)

Our reporter then discusses prison reform with Jimmy Hoffa, former president of the Teamsters Union, who was convicted of jury tampering.

Hoffa, of course, didn't have to scratch for a living once he was released from prison. But what about those who couldn't make it on the outside? Our Reporter interviews convicts who can't survive honestly. We'll learn just how difficult it is for an ex-con to get a job. An official of the Department of Labor will tell us--quoting from the department's own survey--that twenty percent of state and local

agencies absolutely refuse to hire ex-cons.

The Task Force of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, in its report, Community Crime Prevention, said: "Employers are part of a society that refuses to recognize that the rehabilitated offender needs a new chance unless he is to be driven back to crime..."

The same commission, reporting on Corrections, said: "A good prisoner does not necessarily make a good parolee or a good citizen...Prisoners who receive special 'treatment' in the institution apparently have about the same recidivism rates as those who do not. Even where treatment is institutionally successful, its effects seem to dissipate once the offender returns to the community." (p.75)

Our Reporter, once again touring a cell block, brings up the traditional sterotype of prison training--making license plates for example. But today, he adds, there are pilot programs which provide specialized technical training for a lucky few.

Commercial Break #3

We see a modern computer facility, a far cry from prison atmosphere. It is the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas. Computer programming is taught to selected inmates. Heading up the project is Al Stober, superintendent of the Computer Industry, a part of the U.S. Agriculture Department's

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS). He tells us how long the training lasts and reports that senior programmers, after release from prison, are receiving starting salaries of from seven thousand to thirteen thousand dollars a year. Do all graduating cons find jobs? If so, does that mean prisoners trained in highly technical fields have a better chance at full rehabilitation? What is the cost of such training?

At the federal prison in Danbury, Conn., electronics is taught; at Alderson, West Virginia, there is a program to provide keypunch training.

However, over a montage of film clips our Reporter points out that such specialized training is still a rarity, that most prisoners must be content to learn garmet making, furniture refinishing, textile processing and clothing manufacture.

By way of comparision the Reporter comments on training programs at smaller prisons, using voice over as many state facilities as possible.

Finally, there is an interview with Jack Fevurly, who heads the ex-offender program in Louisville, Kentucky, an agency which functions as an employment service, providing living quarters and food stamps if necessary. Since its inception in 1972, this clearinghouse for ex-offenders has provided employment service for over 600 persons at the federal, state and local level and has made nearly two thousand job

referrals. Many ex-offenders have received counseling on a wide variety of employment problems, including bonding and licensing, and a number were placed in special training programs. He also discusses the failure rate, speculates on possible improvements, etc.

Commercial Break #1

Reporter voices over scenes of lonely, isolated prisoners, and introduces the problem of sexual conduct. While some prision administrators advocate visitation rights, others think men and women should be imprisoned together as a way to deter homosexuality.

Reporter interviews prisoners and penologists alike on the problem, asking questions about the incidence of homoxexuality. He talks with prisoners who practice it. Will they revert to heterosexuality when they leave prison? Or have they been "converted?"

Reporter tours the coed prison at Framingham, Massachusetts, where men and women walk together in a park-like atmosphere. Mrs. Dorothy Chase, prison superintendent, says most people see the set-up as an argument against homosexuality. Social contact, however, is limited officially to handholding. A number of more conservative politicians and community leaders in the area have criticized the prison, calling it a "country

club." By contrast, we ask inmates for their assessment of the facility. Does it help, or does it just make things worse by being able to look but not touch? Or does more than touching go on?

Reporter then moves on to the special problems confronting women in prison. While only 17-thousand of the total prison population are female, their sex-related needs are not taken into consideration--or so says Joanne Grant, author of Black Protest and Confrontation on Campus. Once the cell doors close behind a woman she ceases to exist as such. Ms. Grant, as part of a new book on prisons, published in part in the Feb., 1973 issue of MS magazine, stresses the point that women are never thought of as mothers, and that imprisonment is the first step toward losing custody of their children. This adds to a woman's feeling of alienation and thus is another roadblock against rehabilitation.

This leads our reporter to wonder if there is really any possibility of improving the system. Are prisons merely breeding grounds for hardened, permanent criminals? As example, he explores the rise of gang violence in prison, particularly black and chicano gangs. Some inmates, and even some guards, feel such gangs practically run the inner life of prisons. Reporter interviews gang members, not exposing their faces to the camera in order to protect their lives, and discusses the brown mafia, etc., now prevalent in a number of California

correctional institutions. It is reported that gang power extends even beyond prison walls.

Commercial Break #5

The nation's first federal Metropolitan Correctional Center has now been dedicated in San Diego, California. It is a hotel-like prison without bars. Attorney General William Saxbe has called it a "new approach to the age-old dilemma of how to most effectively deal with those who've broken society's laws." The 22-story facility houses more than five hundred young short-term prisoners, both male and female. Inmates, called "residents", have private room with wall-to-wall carpeting. There's a gymnasium, pool tables and color TV on each floor. Norman A. Carlson, director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, says this is a step toward "dealing with offenders in a humane environment. It will provide them with hope and opportunity rather than despair."

From there, Reporter moves on to halfway houses, community treatment projects like the Saginaw Project in Michigan. Set up by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, this program has demonstrated that under proper supervision law-breakers can be treated in the community itself without endangering the public. The cost is one-fifth that of imprisonment. So far, repeat offenders from the project have been far below the average. The project depends on community volunteers for counseling and medical services.

Among those helped by the Saginaw Project is Joseph D., 56 years old, who has spent half his life in prison since 1928. Now, he is keeping out of trouble and is even helping other cons to make it on the outside. He has found jobs for other members of the project.

Such a success story, our Reporter says, shows that there are at least some alternatives to the traditional prison system, which presently requires massive expenditures. And is that money earning interest for society? Some answers in a moment.

Commercial Break #6

The final segment begins with a montage of interviews with ex-cons who've made good. How did they do it? Did prison programs help? Would they have succeed no matter what?

Reporter then joins the documentary Host and together they walk along a prison wall, overlooking a courtyard filled with prisoners. They sum up. We know society must be protected from those who break rules. But how? Is the answer revenge, or punishment?

by R. R. Irvine

The documentary opens with a montage of television commercials and stills of advertisements from magazines such as the New Yorker, Playboy, Harper's Bazzar, etc., showing what Americans consider "the good life."

The documentary Host, in voice over film, comments on the difference between expectation and reality, as illustrated with shots of upper middle class neighborhoods in the New York area--Long Island, Scarsdale, etc.--compared to what reality is for the majority: the less prosperous neighborhoods of the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, and Manhattan.

Such streets breed crime, the Host observes. And crime in the streets is big business. Last year there were more than 3-hundred and 80-thousand robberies, a jump of 46 percent since 1968.

Most robberies occur in big cities where there are more targets for the criminal seeking quick monetary gain. And as population expands, concentrating even more heavily in the cities, we can expect the crime rate to increase. But if it does indeed go unchecked, a time must come when no man can walk the streets. Is such a bleak future inevitable? In the next hour our Reporter hopes to find out.

Our Reporter is walking the streets of New York. He pauses in front of a branch of the Chase-Manhattan Bank. As he gazes at the impressive facade, the scene dissolves to crime sequences from the movie Goldfinger as a gang robs Fort Knox, then to Lightfoot and Thunderbolt as still another band of robbers use a cannon to blow open a vault, and finally to The Hot Rock as thieves crack a museum's elaborate security system.

Once again we see the Reporter who is shaking his head. Robbery isn't what movies make it out to be, he says. It isn't glamourous. He moves inside the bank, where a spokesman for the American Bankers Association, tells what bank robbery is all about. (Video tapes and photographs of actual bank robberies will be used to dramatize this interview.)

The average bank robber, we'll learn, is 29 years old, has an accomplice, has completed nine years of school, and has been arrested numerous times before. Nearly a third are drug users; fifteen percent have a drinking problem.

Police detectives add to the bank robber's profile, pointing out that it is a crime open to anyone, amateur and professional alike because it requires no specific skill. In addition, the loot is cash, and thus easily usable, requiring no fence.

There's one other big plus, our Reporter learns. Bank

robbery is easy, much more so than the first timer expects. Of course, if the bank robber is successful the first time, chances are he'll try again...and again. And why not? Banks are insured. They train their personnel to hand over money without resistence--and on the average of $5500 per robbery.

It's no wonder the number of bank jobs is increasing so sharply, the New York Police Department Bank Squad will tell us. In fact, the number of robberies in 1974 is expected to be almost double that of 1973, or about six hundred for the city of New York alone.

As our Reporter leaves the impressive downtown bank, he pauses to say that crime, like people, is spreading to the suburbs.

Commercial Break #2

Our Reporter parks his car in a suburban shopping center, a haven for bank robbers, according to the Bank Administration Institute. In a shopping center there is less chance of accidental observance. There are better getaway opportunities, because of large parking lots and good access roads.

The Reporter meets an offfcal of the FBI, who will restate the agency's own reports, namely that more than half of all bank robberies now occur in the small suburban branch offices.

Inside the branch office, the Reporter watches as a police artist sketches a suspect. Robbers seldom resort to disguises, though they do tend to wear sunglasses regardless of whether the sun is shining or not. Our Reporter attempts to discover if there is a particular profile for bank robbers, as there is with skyjackers.

He then talks with security experts to determine what is being done to prevent this fast-growing crime. He learns, among other things, that the newer banks, though often more asthetically pleasing than older structures, offer less protection for tellers. Counters tend to be low, maximizing personal contact, but increasing teller-exposure to would-be criminals.

There are basically five types of bank robber:

--The before hours robber, who strikes just before the bank opens and uses the first employee to arrive as his means of entrance. His aim is usually the bank's entire supply of cash.

--The after hours robber, who usually sits in the lobby until just about closing time, then uses a ruse to get into the vault.

--The daylight robber, who takes counter cash only. He depends on speed and shock and is fully prepared to use force against anyone who gets in his way.

--The kidnapper, who takes hostages after the robbery.

--The crank, who sometimes changes his mind, back down during the robbery, and who is a potential suicide.

Our Reporter talks to psychologists attempting to pin down criminal motivation. This segment includes an interview with G. M. Camp, author of Nothing to Lose: A Study of Bank Robbery in America (1968). He says banks and robbers have something in common. Both feel they have nothing to lose--banks because they are insured, and robbers because they believe arrest and imprisonment is no worse than the situation they are already in.

We talk to convicted bank robbers to see if Camp's theory is true. Our Reporter asks if they, the convicts, have any regrets? Wouldn't an honest living be just as easy as robbing banks? Why do they turn to crime? For the thrill? Or the money?

By way of summing up, top law enforcment people tell our Reporter that times have changed when it comes to bank robbery. Gone are the days of Bonnie and Clyde, John Dillinger, the well-known gangs. The largest number of persons responsible for robbing banks today tend to be youths and amateurs, says a Department of Justice Report. Why? Our Reporter gets comments from a psychologist specializing in the field of crime.

As the Reporter leaves the suburban shopping center he notes that banks lose ten times more money from embezzlement

than from robbery. And even though bank robbery is on the increase, the average citizen has more to fear from another kind of robber.

Commercial Break #3

The scene is a dingy neighborhood in New York City. A mugging is in progress.

Well, this is the right neighborhood for it, our Reporter comments. But it could happen anywhere--even on Fifth Avenue.

Robbery is a crime of incredible proportion in our large cities. In fact, seventy-five percent of all robberies occur in what the FBI describes as this country's fifty-seven core cities, cities with over a quarter of a million population.

In 1971 for example, there were more than sixteen thousand muggings in Manhattan alone, and another seven thousand in the Bronx.

The average mugger, if there is such a criminal, usually strikes numerous victims before he is finally arrested. And once arrested and convicted, he is likely to be free to roam the streets again in about a year. Worse than that, a third of all suspects are released outright because victims refuse to testify.

Plea bargaining by sharp lawers also reduces sentences. In 1968 the New York Times surveyed 136 defendants. Not one was convicted of the crime for which he was arrested. In well over half the cases, defendants were allowed to plead guilty

to a lesser crime.

More than half of all muggings--fifty-four percent to be exact--occur in hallways, elevators, on stairs and in apartments. Since police patrols are restricted to sidewalks and streets, prevention of the crime is almost impossible.

Robbery victims are often the most vulnerable people in our society--the weak and the aged. That is the finding of a three-year study of robberies conducted in Oakland, California, by the Center of Administration of Criminal Justice at the University of California at Davis. These victims are predominately female, half of them over the age of 55, and a third over 65 years. Most women are attacked when out of their homes, while shopping or doing other necessary chores. Force of one kind or another is used in two thirds of these robberies, and resistence on the part of the victim usually results in further injury, though yelling and screaming generally provokes no adverse reaction from the assailant, and occassionally it helps scare off the attacker. Guns, when used, are for the puposes of beating and not shooting.

The report concluded: "In a country which we like to think of as the greatest in the world, the government is failing miserably in the most important task of any government--that of protecting the lives and property of its citizens."

In his 1972 book The Mugging, Morton Hunt points out that people out in the city after dark are three times more likely to be victimized than those who remain indoors, a conclusion which leads our Reporter to ask top officials of the Department of Justice and the FBI, "Is the time coming when citizens will not be able to walk the streets without special guards?"

That question leads to a discussion of vigilante groups. After getting the official police view of such citizen self-help, our Reporter patrols the streets with members of a vigilante group. How can they succeed where police fail? he asks. Are there alternatives to taking the law into your own hands? Is violence the only answer to violence?

Who are the mugger's victims? Their dress will indicate at least a modest income; they will come from or frequent neighborhoods on the border of slum/middle class areas. Non-white muggers prey on white victims because they are more likely to have money.

However, muggings can and do happen just about anywhere. As Morton Hunt points out in his book: "In 1971 two New York prostitutes mugged West German Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss late at night directly in front of the Plaza Hotel--in as safe a part of downtown Manhattan as there is--within a day of the fatal stabbing of an Italian industrialist by

another prostitute and her pimp in front of the Hilton Hotel, also in a seemingly safe part of the city."

The average mugger is extremely difficult to apprehend. He seldom leaves clues. There is no personal connection with his victim. Compared with many other types of criminals, muggers characteristically are reckless, impulsive, and unprofessional. They often use violence for its own sake. In a Philadelphia study, for example, about half of all mugging victims were harmed in some way. Nearly a third required hospitalization.

Criminals are classified in seven categories by John P. Conrad, Chief of the Research Division of the California Department of Corrections. In a 1963 report, he lists: culturally violent, criminally violent and pathologically violent, situationally violent, accidentally violent, institutionally violent, and non-violent. The criminally violent offender, like many muggers, regards violence as a tool of his trade. He uses it not for personal satisfaction but to gain his end.

There is often the fear that such criminals will take reprisals against those who testify against them. But according to John E. Conklin, in his 1972 book Robbery and the Criminal Justice System, "None of the offenders sought revenge against victims who simply reported crimes to the police, since this was 'part of the game' or 'the right thing to do'." (p. 122)

Commercial Break #4

It is night on the street. The only businesses lighted and open are service stations, liquor stores and franchise restaurants like Jack-in-the-Box, occassional markets, etc. Once in a while, a cab passes by. These are the most vulnerable, observes our Reporter, those most often hit by the "stick-up" man, criminals who may be skilled and ruthless gunmen, or merely drug addicts in search of money for their next fix. At least, that's the view of the Association of Police Chiefs.

The FBI adds that this type of armed robber tends to be young. Seventy-five percent of those arrested for robbery are under 25 years of age; fifty-six percent are under 21; and thirty-three percent are juveniles. It is also characteristic of young criminals to seek out even younger victims, or at the other end of the scale, those too old and feeble to fight back.

Our Reporter seeks out psychologists, parole officers, case workers, etc., to ask the question: why? Is there a way to rehabilitate such people?

What becomes clear is that many criminals need to feel superior, need admiration from their peers. One of the ways to get this is with a gun, and most robberies involve the

use of a handgun. Dr. Donald Newman, in a report prepared for the President's Commission on Violence, states that many criminals associate guns with manliness. To them, the gun represents the means to control others and to prove their manliness and worth by forcing others to do their will. This, Newman adds, may be more important than the acquisition of money.

Newman also says that a vast majority of those criminals interviewed "depended on drugs or alcohol prior to committing a crime, i.e., they could not rob, steal or involve themselves in gang fights without being under the influence..." Addicts are much more likely to commit acts of violence, though they tend to avoid crimes that don't involve financial gain.

Our Reporter, still walking the dark, ominous streets, says a pattern is emerging. Over film of crimes and victims--injured, maimed, and killed--he comments that professionals tend to use guns, while amateurs use physical force or threat of violence to attain their goals. Blacks commit more unarmed robberies and tend to work in groups, thereby eliminating the need for a weapon because of the factor of intimidation. Victims are less likely to be hurt if they offer no resistence. Some criminals, however, and gangs especially, use brute force as a means to gain a reputation.

o bery

Commercial Break #5

With the ever-increasing crime rate, our Reporter can't help wondering about the future. Can crime be reduced, or is safety in the streets ancient history?

There follows a brief look at a number of special programs. Among them: The New York Police Department's Bronx Robbery Project; Operation Find in Philadelphia; the concentrated crime control program in Phoenix, Arizona; LEAA's eight-city High Impact Anticrime Program, designed to reduce stranger to stranger crime and burglary; and the unsuccessful target project by the police department in San Jose, California, which attempted to involve citizens in crime prevention and reporting.

What becomes apparent is that only a massive, coordinated effort has any chance of success.

Commercial Break #6

The final segment begins with clips from movies glorifying robbers: Bank Shot, Cops and Robbers, League of Gentlemen, 11 Harrowhouse, etc.

Documentary Host joins Reporter and togethor they walk the streets of New York. They summarize soaring crime rates, emphasizing the distinction between society's

sometimes romantic conception of master criminals and what is the reality of violent crime, motivated by greed, drugs and mental illness. Ironic emphasis is achieved by intercutting still frames of movie super thieves with mug shots of real criminals.

Host and Reporter conclude by speculating on society's role in creating its own problem. Movies, television, magazines, all promote an image of "the good life." But that way of life is unattainable for most people. And those farthest down the social and financial scale often have no other way to achieve"success" than with drugs and violence.

We all seek "the good life" in one way or another. Most of us are frustrated in one way or another, more and more chronically as the pressure of modern life increase. Perhaps, Host and Reporter philosophize, society must change its values before we can hope to eliminate criminal behavior.

CRIMES AGAINST THE PEOPLE

by R. R. Irvine

It is a bright, calm day. Birds sing. The sky is blue. All is right on Main Street U.S.A. Instantaneously, in a sudden film edit, people are running for their lives. Above them looms the tower on the University of Texas campus, where in August 1966, 25-year-old Charles Whitman, a student, went berserk, killing 13 and wounding 31 with a high-powered rifle before he himself was killed. Over news film and still photos crackles the frantic audio of radio announcers as they reported that fateful day.

Abruptly, we are in the crowd at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. Shots are fired. Then, as the now-famous audio sequence in which Sirhan Sirhan is subdued plays, we learn of the assassination of Robert Kennedy.

Before we can fully absorb this death, we are on a close-up of the window in the Book Repository in Dallas, Texas, the window from which Lee Harvey Oswald killed President John F. Kennedy. A sniper appears, takes aim. In his scope we see our documentary Host on the grassy knoll which overlooked the Kennedy motorcade.

We cut to the Host. This happens to be Dallas, Texas, he says, but sudden violence, assassination, can happen anywhere. No city, large or small, can feel completely secure.

Our Reporter will take you along the Streets of America to examine the ultimate threat in modern society: crimes against the people!

Commercial Break #1

Our Reporter is strolling down rural, peaceful, Benedict Canyon Road. With him is Colin Wilson, author of A Casebook of Murder, Encyclopaedia of Murder, The Outsider, etc. They discuss Wilson's philosophy of violence--namely, that increasing acts of terror reflect today's changing society and that ultimately there is only one solution: that man advance in the evolutionary scale to a point where criminality no longer exists.

Farther down the road, Wilson leaves and our Reporter meets Vincent Bugliosi, prosecutor at the trial of Charles Manson, and author of Helter Skelter. They are at the scene now on Benedict Canyon Road where the so-called Manson Family committed mass murder.

They discuss the difference between mass murder--crimes against the people--and the single instance of unpremeditated homicide. Their interview is illustrated with clips of news film, pages from newspapers, etc., all of which show the public terror in the case of crimes of mass magnitude.

There follows a prison interview, if possible, with

Charles Manson. Our Reporter, through his questioning, exposes the character of such a man.

At the end of this interview, with Manson's words overlapping onto the next scene, we find ourselves in the streets of Boston, where our Reporter and Gerold Frank, author of The Boston Strangler, relive a time when the women of Boston lived in terror--when thirteen women were strangled to death.

We interview several women, who can describe what their feeling were during the period--June 14, 1962 to January 4, 1964--when the strangler roamed free. How did people react to this crime against society?

Police investigators expand on the situation. They tell how public pressure became so great that officials even called in a mystic, Peter Hurkos, to help catch the strangler.

Our Reporter talks to Hurkos to get his impressions on the mood of the people.

This segment of the documentary ends with author Frank quoting from his book: "This was a story about Boston. It was a true story, about the people in it, what happened to them, and strange and implausible events that took place here in a time which is today and--man being the creature he is--may again be tomorrow."

Tomorrow is already here, observes our Reporter. In a

moment, we'll walk the streets of another city where such crimes are being committed against the people.

Commercial Break #2

Our Reporter rides a squad car through the streets of San Francisco with a top cop assigned to the investigation of the still unsolved Zodiak murders. We pass the scenes of crimes, and talk about what the city has gone through.

Zodiak hasn't killed lately, we learn, but experts say the sporatic letters still coming to bay area newspapers are from Zodiak. Will he kill again? We interview psychologists, who attempt to explain the mass murder's mind.

Gullo Ellis, author of Murder and Assassination (1971) will tell us, for example, that murderers are "generally individuals with severe feelings of inadequacy, with compensatory expressions of grandiosity, with exceptionally low frustration tolerance, with inability to relate warmly and consistently to others, with lack of self-discipline, and with various other strong tendencies to get themselves into continual difficulties with themselves, other people, and the world around them." (p.183)

Experts then discuss the types of weapons used by psychopaths. The Boston Strangler felt the need to kill with his hands, close up, while Charles Manson manipulated

his followers to do much of the dirty work. The Texas tower sniper, on the other hand, murdered at long range.

There follows a series of short, succinct interviews with survivors of that terrible day when Charles Whitman killed 13 and woundad 31. Police also give their impressions. We talk to the clerk who sold Whitman rifle ammunition just before the reign of terror. The clerk, as quoted at the time, asked Whitman, "Why do you need all the ammunition?"

To which Whitman replied, "To shoot some pigs."

The right weapon, our Reporter concludes, can change the course of history.

Commercial Break #3

Through news film we relive that day in Dallas, Texas, when President Kennedy was assassinated. William Manchester, author of The Death of a President, analyzes the crime--the ultimate crime against the people of the United States.

Irving L. Horowitz, author of "Kennedy's Death: Myth and Reality," as printed in Modern Criminals (1973) says the modern assassin has something new going for him--weapons are very easy to come by, and television guarantees instant fame. Psychologists tell our Reporter that assassins may seek a kind of imortality by killing someone famous, someone certain to make the history books.

Herbert J. Gans, who wrote "Why Kennedy Was Killed," also printed in Modern Criminals, believes television is at least partially to blame. Television emphasizes personalities rather than the sociological process and thereby exaggerates the actual power of political leaders.

John M. MacDonald, in his book The Murderer and His Victim (1961), writes: "There can be little doubt that the majority of political assassins suffer from severe mental disorder which usually takes the form of paranoid and grandiose delusions. This may not be true of the assassins who contributed to the rise to power of dictators, Hitler and Mussolini."

Some examples of political assassins:

--John Wilkes Booth feared Lincoln wanted to become king and set up a dynasty.

--Charles Guiteau, a paranoid schizophrenic, killed President James Garfield because he felt God had choosen him to do so.

--Leon Czolgosz, a laborer, killed President William McKinley because he thought the president was an enemy of the working class.

A great percentage of assassins are easily caught. Psychologists tell our Reporter that many even go so far as to warn their intended victims in order to draw attention to themselves, and thereby insure punishment. After a killing, in fact, the assassin may behave in such a way

as to draw attention to himself, though he may think he is really attempting to escape.

Many of these men keep highly incriminating diaries, as evidenced by the scrawlings of Sirhan Sirhan and the 114-page diary of Arthur H. Bremer, the man who shot and crippled George Wallace during the 1972 presidential campaign.

Over film footage of the assassination attempt our Reporter reads from Bremer's highly revealing diary.

"My fuse is about burnt. There's gonna be an explosion soon. I had it. I want something to happen. I was supposed to be dead a week & a day ago. Or at least in a few hours. Fucking tens-of-1000's of people & tens-of-millions of $. I'd just like to take some of them with me & Nixy...

"I've decided Wallace will have the honor of--what would you call it? Like a novelist who knows not how his book will end--I have written this journal...You know, my biggest failure may well be when I kill Wallace. I hope everyone screams & hollers & everything!! I hope that rally goes mad!!...

"One thing for sure, my diet is too soft. Weakens my posture, maybe affects my insides, too. I am one sick assassin. Pun! Pun!"

Our Reporter moves on to Memphis, Tennessee, where James Earl Ray assassinated Martin Luther King.

Gullo Ellis, author of Murder and Assassination, believes

that assassins differ from regular murderers in that they are acutely or basically psychotic at the time they kill, and that political assassination is not necessarily politically motivated but that the killer is jealous of those with outstanding achievements in contrast to the assassin's personal inadequacies.

Our Reporter talks with friends and associates of Martin Luther King to find out what they think motivated the killing.

Commercial Break #1

For a long time, terrorism, guerilla warfare, political violence were thought of by Americans as something that happened elsewhere, South America, Ireland, or the Middle East.

But in the past few years, our Reporter notes, television has sensationalized the crimes of skyjacking and kidnapping to the point where they have become part of our everyday life.

He approaches a ticket counter at a major airport and must go through an electronic search which leads him to observe that terrorism has made it necessary to invade personal privacy, that in fact terrorism forces us to accept the loss of some personal freedoms. But we have no choice!

Over scenes of a skyjacking, Dallas psychiatrist David

Hubbard--as quoted in Time magazine, Nov. 13, 1972--says skyjackers are paranoid suicidal schizophrenics. They are often losers, passive, sometimes effeminate. To these people, the threat of death is not a deterrent but a stimulus.

Our Reporter then discusses possible solutions to skyjacking with officials of airlines and the FAA. He asks pilots what they think. What are their instructions in the event of a skyjack? Do they agree with airline policy? With government policy? Do they have suggestions?

Political kidnapping is just beginning to be a factor in this country. So far the most notable is the Patricia Hearst case. To make the point of what may lie ahead for us all, our Reporter takes a quick look at what political kidnapping has become in South America. He interviews Britian's former ambassador to Uruguay, Geoffrey Jackson, who has written a book, Surviving the Long Night: An Autobiographical Account of a Political Kidnapping. (Vanguard Press) He recounts the dramatic story of his 244 days as a hostage of the Tupamaros guerillas.

Our Reporter concludes this segment by pointing out that kidnapping has become such a real threat, that insurance companies now sell ransom insurance. He asks insurance executives about the number of such policies sold? Aren't they condoning violence by offering financial protection?

Commercial Break #5

This segment opens with a montage of American streets, interspersed with headlines focusing on terrorist groups--the Weathermen, the SLA, etc., those who are adding a new dimension to crimes against the people, the bomb.

Can such people be effectively stopped? our Reporter wonders. Recently an extortionist blew up power poles in the Pacific Northwest, and threatened to black out cities if his financial demands were not met. Though he was captured by the FBI, power officials admitted at the time that they couldn't possibly guard every vulnerable point in their system. This admission of vulnerability was made on national television, raising the question of media responsibility. Can publicity trigger maniacs? Terrorism? Etc?

Our Reporter interviews Walter Cronkite, John Chancellor, and Harry Reasoner and then compares their views on media with those of officials in government, including congress and the FCC.

But what about public attitude? Our Reporter gets a cross-section of views from people interviewed at random.

Commercial Break #6

Our Reporter is walking down a street, one lined with gun shops. In display windows he sees an incredible variety of weapons: pistols of all calibers, rifles, war surplus, including carbines, M-1's, M-15, etc.

He enters a shop where he meets the Host of our documentary. Together, while talking business with the gun merchant, they bring out the weaknesses in present gun control legislation. They emphasize the fact that every four minutes someone is killed or wounded by gunfire, that every three minutes someone is robbed at gunpoint, and that every 13 seconds a new handgun is sold.

There follows a series of brief statements on gun control from top law enforcement people--the Attorney General, the Director of the FBI, etc.

On the note that much still remains to be done to protect society, both Reporter and Host turn their backs on the gun salesman and walk out into the streets of America.

CONSUMER FRAUD

by R. R. Irvine

A montage of newspaper and magazine advertisements. Lose Ugly Fat. Doctor-Approved. No-risk Guarantee. Fast...Effortless...Amazing...without punishing exercise, without dangerous drugs, without starvation diets. Lose Your Wrinkles. Be Young Again. Increase Your Bust Size. Add Zip to Your Sex Life.

A montage of automobiles with repair bills superimposed; TV sets with escalating dollar signs where the screen should be.

Elderly people buying hearing aids and entering clinics which advertise miracle cures.

Voice over, the documentary Host reveals that consumer fraud takes a 20-billion dollar toll each year. And that's only the tip of the financial iceberg, since many frauds go unreported.

No one is immune to fraud, says the Host, not the rich, not the poor, not the young, not the old. In fact, consumer fraud has undermined public confidence to the point where legitimate businesses suffer. People often hesitate to buy because they feel they have no means of redress should the product turn out to be faulty.

However, there are ways the consumer can protect himself.

Cut to Host on stage with a freeze-frame of a cancer cure advertisement behind him in rear-projection. During the next

hour, he says, you'll see what's being done to counteract fraud. You'll see what to look for--the telltale signs of deceit. In a moment, our Reporter will begin with the most vicious consumer rip-off of all.

Commercial Break #1

Reporter is in a retirement community in the Miami, Florida, area. He is reading an ad for a cancer cure, the same one that was in rear-projection earlier.

Scene dissolves to elderly people telling of their experiences. There are various types of fraudulent cancer cures, among them Krebiozen and the controversial drug Laetril, a fruit-seed extract that has been banned from interstate shipment by the United States Food and Drug Administration. There are also so-called grape cures, carrot juice cures, and the like.

Our Reporter talks with undercover agents. By use of wigs and off-camera interviews, their identities are protected. During the carrot juice cure, our Reporter learns, victims drink gallons of the stuff each day, sometimes to the point where discoloration of the skin takes place.

Some quacks use what they call "miracle machines."

In Nassau County, New York, for example, an undercover agent feigning cancer symptoms was told he'd need to buy a $3000 "magnetic, electronic machine" in order to treat himself at home five hours each day. (Source: Economic Crime Project Newsletter, October-November 1974, a project of the National District Attorneys Association.)

The same agent went to a Brooklyn chiropractor and was diagnosed as having stomach cancer, hypertension, an enlarged thyroid, constipation and kidney trouble.

To determine the extent of such criminal practices, our Reporter interviews Elinor Guggenheim, a New York City Commissioner and a pioneer in the field of consumer protection.

Next, he talks with lawyers who defend clients accused of unethical medical practices. Reporter discovers that the usual line of defense is that their clients are pioneering in the field of medical cures and are therefore being harrassed for using machines, drugs and techniques which are merely not standard medical procedure.

Some so-called doctors claim to be able to cure arthritis, which is predominently a disease of the elderly for which there is no known cure. Quacks, however, claim to have made break-throughs with their "wonder" machines, which are demonstrated for our Reporter.

Jerry Walsh, consultant to the Arthritis Foundation, and Senator Harrison Williams, member of the Subcommittee on Aging, comment on such fraudulent practices.

Our Reporter then interviews reputable medical men to ascertain how many people might have been saved from cancer and other serious illnesses had they received proper treatment rather than being deceived by quacks. He'll also question the AMA to find out what's being done to protect the consumer from quacks.

Another con-man who preys on the elderly is the phony hearing-aid salesman. Testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Consumer Interests of the Elderly established the fact that in 1968 between 30 and 50 percent of the population over 65 years of age had some kind of hearing loss, yet more than half of those people using hearing aids have never had a proper autometric examination.

There are also such rip-offs as "tonics" to stop aging, and vitimins to restore sexual vigor. Amram Ducovny, author of The Billioan $ Swindle: Frauds Against the Elderly (1969) fills in the details.

Finally, Reporter talks to prosecutors to determine what's being done to protect senior citizens. Are violators given stiff sentences? Are licenses revoked?

Commercial Break #2

Over scenes of people eating, Reporter declares that 40 percent of the people in this country are overweight. And a lot of those are being taken in by fraudulent schemes.

Watch out for the exaggerated claims! Beware the diet that promises weight-loss without effort.

Dr. Joseph B. Davis, director of the Division of Clinical and Medical Devices for the Food and Drug Administration, says, "Overweight people will buy anything to use as a crutch. The last thing an overweight person wants to do is stop eating. They don't even want to cut down. I call them foodaholics."

The main problem is that as the law stands, promoters of so-called fat-reducing devices don't have to prove the effectiveness or safety of their products before putting them on the market.

Products sold by mail come under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Postal Service. Speaking for the Postal Service, George Davis, Assistant General Counsel, Consumer Protection Service, tells our Reporter that fraudulent operators can be put out of business by stopping their mail, and thereby their incoming cash supply. The only drawback, however, is the length of time required before postal authorities can act.

Davis provides examples of fraudulent advertising,

and says that for every one put out of business, another is likely to spring up. He compares his work to that "of bailing out a lake with a tin cup."

Davis warns that fraudulent companies are often just P.O. Box numbers. Sometimes they temporarily rent a place merely to provide a street address. Some swindlers like a Hollywood address because it provides more glamor. The mail goes to Hollywood all right, but is then usually shipped somewhere else.

Like fat-reducing gimmicks, there are other fraudulent products which prey on human insecurity--the underdeveloped female, the man worried about sexual adequacy.

We've all seen ads, says the Reporter, for creams which remove wrinkles and make you look young again. But, as he learns from a skin specialist, there is no known chemical that will effect the metabolic process of aging.

Another doctor tells the Reporter there are so such things as aphrodisiacs, no wonder drugs to change sexual performance.

Though most questionable advertising of such products is confined to low-quality magazines, doubtful ads often run in major magazines. Our Reporter talks to Stanley Cohen of Ad Age, the publication of the advertising world. Cohen is asked if anything is being done to insure truth in advertising. Are sanctions taken against magazines which allow questionable advertising? Finally, Cohen is asked

what advice he would give to the average consumer?

Reporter gets similiar comments from representatives of the Better Business Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce.

Commercial Break #3

Our Reporter is driving in the desert, that lonely stretch in San Bernadino County on the way to Las Vegas. He glances at the gas gauge; it is nearly empty. He stops at a service station. There, with the help of bunco experts and representatives of the California Attorney General's office, he delves into the problem of auto repair fraud.

According to the Attorney General, drivers have been bilked out of two million dollars a year on that stretch of road. Out-of-state cars are the usual targets, particularly if driven by elderly persons or a woman traveling alone or with children.

Tires and fanbelts have been slashed, Alka-Seltzer put into batteries, wires bent to activate red warning lights on the dashboard, oil sprayedon shock absorbers to make them seem to be leaking.

Sometimes service station attendants pour barbecue sauce on hot engines to make them smoke, and thereby force

unneeded repairs. Many of these attendants work on a commission basis, earning up to a 50 percent share of whatever they can sell. Many make up to $4000 a month.

The vast majority of stations involved are dealerships of major oil companies. Complaints to these companies--as our Reporter learns from Elizabeth Hanford, former Deputy Director of the Office of Consumer Affairs and now FTC Commissioner--usually bring no results. Most oil companies claim they have no control over dealerships, she says. But that is not true.

Only two oil companies have moved to remedy the situation, according to Ms. Hanford, Mobil and Atlantic Richfield. (Source: Ms. Hanford's speech before the American Petroleum Institute.)

Reporter gets back into his car and drives toward the next town. It could be Anytown, U.S.A. At the outskirts he stops and is joined by a master mechanic, who makes a minor adjustment to make the car's engine run badly. Reporter then proceeds into town, where he is filmed getting repair estimates from a number of garages.

He discusses the estimates with bunco detectives and prosecutors and asks if there is any way for a consumer to protect himself.

Reporter's next stop is a shopping center, where he takes up the problem of short-weighting and short-counting.

He buys nuts and bolts, for example, and counts them. He weighs goods to see if they meet the weights specified on their labels. He then asks for buying tips from such consumer experts as Esther Peterson and Virginia Knauer, both former presidential advisors, and Betty Furness and Bess Myerson.

Then, accompanied by an expert from Consumers' Union, our Reporter buys a new television set, removes the tags and deliberately scrambles the picture. They then take it to repair shops for estimates. Comments on the consumer fraud situation then come from Rhode Karpatkin, Executive Director of Consumers' Union, and longtime consumer advocate Ralph Nader.

Commercial Break #4

Reporter cruises a neighborhood heavily dominated by retired persons and people in the lower income brackets. These people, he notes, are the prime targets of bunco artists.

He parks to meet with detectives who discuss and illustrate various frauds. There are the so-called "gypsies" who resurface driveways at exorbidant prices using nothing more than used motor oil; there are home-siding salesmen

who convince people they need the work to protect their homes and save money because of insulation; there are pest control salesmen who find termites where none exist.

In the more affluent neighborhoods, homeowners can easily fall victim to disreputable swimming pool contractors, who often take down payments, tear up yards and then take months, sometimes years to complete the work that is often unsatisfactory.

A spokesman for the United States Attorney's Office warns homeowners to beware of contractors or roofers who operate by door-to-door solicitation and who want large sums of money in advance. Fraudulent contractors tend to haven fixed place of business, avoid giving written estimates or receipts and are unwilling to provide references.

Our Reporter then contacts a legitimate contractor to ask for his advice to homeowners. How can they protect themselves? How can they be sure they are dealing with a reputable firm?

Commercial Break #5

Reporter enters a real estate office to inquire about vacation property and retirement land. A salesman provides him with a handsome brochure describing parcels. As he reads of "virgin country and unspoiled wilderness", there

are film flashes showing what the land really looks like.

The frequent contrast been advertisement and actuality brings in 500 complaints a month to HUD, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The problem is, says HUD's Deputy Director John R. McDowell, that most people buy land sight unseen. They are swayed by sales pitches such as, "There's no more land... God's not making anymore."

In 1973 alone, people bought 650,000 recreational development lots. And HUD has cases on file where amenities such as pools, tennis courts, and the like were promised but never built. In some cases, buyers have been told their lots were just 300 from water, only to find out later that the water referred to was 300 feet underground.

To protect consumers, HUD now requires developers to print PURCHASER SHOULD READ THIS DOCUMENT BEFORE SIGNING ANYTHING on property reports. But people just don't read it, McDowell says.

Commercial Break #6

Reporter walks through a park filled with old, lonely people. He sits on a bench, where he is joined by the documentary Host. Then, with film to illustrate their

comments, they discuss briefly unscrupulous lonely hearts clubs, dating services, and dance studios that provide "friendly" partners. Bunco detectives tell how to distinguish the legitimate social club from the disreputable.

Finally, the Reporter and Host sum up. Consumer fraud, they declare, is a crime of untold proportions. No one knows for sure the cost each year...both in money and heartache.

by R. R. Irvine

Scenes of children playing: happy faces, intense faces--the face of youth. Intercut suddenly are pictures of young people, barely into their teens, being arrested. Some are manacled like seasoned criminals. A youth is led into court. A judge pronounces sentence.

The camera pans away from the scene to the documentary Host who is seated in the courtroom. After a nod toward the bench, he begins speaking. Childhood, he says, is many things. It can be a happy time, a time without responsibility. Or it can be oppressive, a time when strict rules dictate every move. It can even be a time of terror.

During the next hour, says the Host, we intend to explore what we well might call the crime of being young.

The amount of crime among young people is devestating. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports tell us that over one third of all crime committed in this country is done by juveniles. And the remedies so far just don't seem to be working. In fact, one of every four males will be arrested by the age of 18. And the fact is that youthful criminal behavior is likely to an adult criminal--or so says the House Select Committee on Crime.

How does youth crime start? Who do over four million

young people have contact with the police each year, with more than two million resulting arrests? Is the quarter billion dollars being spent on detention homes and jails for young people all for nothing?

Our Reporter will seek answers to those questions. But he'll begin first with crime against the young.

Commercial Break #1

A film shows the moment of birth. The infant is raised into the air by his feet and receives that life-giving slap. He cries.

Suddenly we see a fist and cry is not that of birth but one of terror and agony. The scene freezes. Fade to black, and up on our Reporter walking through the children's ward of a hospital. He stops to talk with a doctor on the subject of child abuse, commonly referred to as the Battered Child Syndrome.

A spokesman for the AMA says that such abuse is far more common than people might think, that for every case reported to police many others go undetected. In fact, an estimated 40-thousand children are badly hurt each year. And as many as a quarter of a million are beaten to the point where they need medical help.

From psychologists, our Reporter learns that child beating is a vicious circle. Battered children tend to grow into adults who, in turn, beat their own offspring. These beating are not just forms of punishment, they are unbelievably brutal.

Over autopsy photos showing children who've been burned, scalded and tortured to death, our Reporter points out that some doctors hesitate to report such cases to police because they are difficult to prove. And children, even older children, are seldom willing to testify against their parents. Neighbors and friends who might know of cases of abuse don't like to get involved.

The Los Angeles Police Department has a program to combat such attitudes. Our Reporter interviews officers who tell him that anonymous calls may be made to report child beating. They will be checked out and no attempt will be made to involve the informant.

A group called Parents Anonymous has also been formed to help child beaters. Reporter interviews a number of parents who no longer abuse their children. The group sponsors a special "crisis line" so that parents who feel they are about to "slip" can call for help.

A doctor who has studied numerous cases of child abuse, Serapio Zalba, writing in Modern Criminals, says

child beaters range across all social classes, are equally divided between male and female, and characteristically are socially isolated and have serious maritial and financial problems.

P. D. Scott, in his essay "Fatal Battered Baby Cases," printed in the July 1973 issue of Medicine, Science and the Law, lists the following characteristics for fatalities, which he'll expand upon for our Reporter:

--Multiple, excessive injuries.

--Baby seen as a threat capable of adult thinking and willful action.

--Most fathers give unmistakeable warning of their subsequent actions.

--Sex motive not important.

--The killing is usually done by hitting, shaking and crushing, rather than by use of some instrument.

Commercial Break #2

Our Reporter is walking along the Sunset Strip in Hollywood. It is a land of make-believe, he comments, a place of dreams, and thus a lure for many runaways.

Running away from home is hardly a crime in the true sense, yet a spokesman for the Department of Health,

Education and Welfare points out that about 40 percent of all cases handled by juvenile courts are runaways, truants, or involve other acts which would not be considered criminal if done by adults.

In 1972, for example, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports show that there were 266,000 runaway arrests, plus another 141,000 for loitering and curfew violation.

Reporter interviews a cross-section of young people along the Strip. Why did they runaway? Do they know they've broken the law?

Police officers then tell how runaways are exploited, sexually and with drugs.

What happens to these children? our Reporter asks rhetorically. They tend to be treated like hardened criminals, he answers.

David L. Bazelon, Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, agrees. In his article "Beyond Control of the Juvenile Court," he says: "Immature and authoritarian parents use the court's jurisdication as a threat to hang over their children, a way to get out of their own obligation to work with their children and even to 'get their own way' in specific conflict with their children. The tired and apathetic ones readily abdicate their parental roles, simultaneously relieved and lulled

by the promise that the problem can be handled by the juvenile court. Frequently, when a child runs away from home and is picked up by the police, his parents refuse to take him home, instead filing a beyond control complaint. In such cases the child may be held weeks or months pending hearing on the complaint. During this period of detention when he is held in close quarters with law violators the child may indeed acquire the ingrained attitudes of a true dilinquent."

In Los Angeles, County Supervisor James A. Hayes charges that the county is providing a "grist mill approach to juvenile justice." As reported in the April 10, 1974 issue of the Los Angeles Times, Hayes adds, "When a youth goes through this 'grist mill', he is tainted by his record. Then he goes out to try to live up to his record. There is repeated recidivism (returning to prior criminal habits)."

Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Joan Dempsey Klein expands on the problem for our Reporter. She says that "laws governing juveniles are archaic. We need to modify juvenile court law to take truants and runaways and those who need minor supervision out of the structure of the court, and allow the court to concern itself with hard-core bad kids."

Judge Bazelon thinks even that approach might not do any good. "If we somehow managed to make our juvenile courts

more efficient, we might only succeed in cranking out juvenile delinquents more efficiently." He believes that most youth cases should be turned back to the community to be handled at that level.

A spokesman for the National Council on Crime and Delinquency then paraphrases the group's 1974 report. "The juvenile court today is so filled with injustice and criminal stigma that it should be avoided at all costs. The most effective way to deal with delinquency and youth problems is to divert juveniles from the court process to other social service agencies."

The Reporter asks for comments from Los Angeles detectives working Juvenile.

Sol Rubin, author of Children as Victims of Institutionalization, published by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, says the only effective measure is to reach the child during his formative school years, to reach him before anti-social patterns are set.

Special treatment for runaways and the like is one thing, says our Reporter in conclusion, but a controversy rages over treatment handed out to juveniles who've committed more serious offenses. That subject next.

Commercial Break #3

Night scenes of Hollywood. Voice over film, our Reporter quotes from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports: Nearly half of all arrests for serious crimes involve individuals under 18 years of age; almost 20 percent of those are under 15. So what it boils down to is that one-third of the population is accounting for half of all crime arrests.

And youth crime is on the rise. Votey and Phillips, in their book Economic Crimes: Their Generation, Deterrence and Control (1969), blame the increase on the deteriorating job market, inadequate growth of per capita expenditure on law enforcement, and decline in police effectiveness. They conclude that to lower the crime rate, society must increase expenditures for police and improve economic opportunities for young people.

The Task Force Report of the 1967 President's Commission, Crime and Its Impact--An Assessment, says, "The 15-17 year old group is the highest for burglaries, larcenies and auto theft. For these three offenses, 15 year olds are arrested more often than persons of any other age, with 16 year olds a close second... For crimes of violence the peak years are those from 18 to 20."

Half of the crime against property, our Reporter says, is committed by juveniles.

Then our Reporter interviews Peter Knolla, head of the Douglas County Youth Detention Facility in Omaha, Nebraska, who in reporting to the House Select Committee on Crime in 1971 said, "One of the things that we note, if there is any one common characteristic about a delinquent kid, is not that he has long hair, or is white or black--and this is not only in our locality--it is that he is educationally retarded. We get a kid and we give him an intelligence test. He scores in the average or above-average range; he is in the ninth grade, and he reads on the fourth grade level. Truancy is the first symptom of delinquency... He can't do his work and is shamed by the rest of the kids and decides school isn't for him, so he cops out or drops out."

Dr. James A. Harris, President of the National Education Association, tells our Reporter that there are nearly two million school-aged children who are not in school, mostly in the big cities; that of the students attending class more will spend time in correctional institutions than will attend institutions of higher learning; that many states spend more to incarcerate a child than on his education.

The Washington-based Children's Defense Fund, as reported in the January 6, 1975 issue of Time magazine, conducted a national survey which revealed that the two million figure is correct. Many of these out-of-school children have one

thing in common--poverty. The report also decries "the rampant use of suspensions and other disciplinary devices to throw children out of school." The survey showed that more than one million children were suspended from school in 1974--blacks at twice the rate of whites.

Our Reporter is now standing outside a high school. Most experts, he says, agree that education is at least a partial answer to the problem of youth crime, yet schools seem to breed lawlessness. He relates the December, 1974, drug busts on Los Angeles high school campuses when nearly 200 students were arrested as pushers. Most, however, were released on probation the same day, and returned to their schools as heroes.

To get comments, our Reporter interviews undercover cops, teachers, judges, Mayor Tom Bradley and members of the Los Angeles City Council.

Commercial Break #4

Scenes of juvenile detention facilities. In 1971, our Reporter says, they housed nearly 60-thousand young people.

A spokesman for the House Select Committee on Crime comments on the group's 1973 report which said, "We have

heard a number of expert witnesses indicate that the correctional system itself has contributed to crime: this is not a new position and it is one with which we are in general agreement." (p. 125)

The committee went on to make recommendations to state legislatures: "...That they abolish unnecessary juvenile prisons and institutions commonly known as training schools, reform schools, and industrial schools, where young offenders are incarcerated in a prison-like environment and replace these institutions with smaller, community-based facilities which emphasize the rehabilitation of the offender."

Our Reporter then interviews inmates of present-day detention facilities. What's it like? he asks. What training is available? Has your attitude changed since being imprisoned? What will you do when you get out?

He also talks to former inmates, those who've reformed. He asks them what changes they would make in the system?

In all the House Committee made 21 recommendations. Among them were that police departments have special divisions to deal with youthful offenders; that a screening process be set up so that only appropriate cases actually come before juvenile courts; and that special psychiatric

testing and counseling be made available.

A spokesman for the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Standards and Goals, paraphrasing their report, tells our Reporter, "There is strong evidence that the bulk of ordinary crime against person and property is committed by youths and adults who have had previous contact with the criminal justice or juvenile justice systems."

Our Reporter leaves an antiquated detention center, then pauses to look back at the oppressive structure. There are alternatives, he says. We'll look at some in a moment.

Commercial Break #5

In Massachusetts a revolution has taken place in the juvenile justice system. Our Reporter talks to Dr. Jerome Miller, the state's former Commissioner of Youth Services, and the man who closed down Massachusetts' juvenile institutions, calling them, "schools for crime." He replaced them with community-based group-homes and treatment centers, halfway houses, conservation camps, foster homes and one-to-one volunteer programs.

Our Reporter tours the new correctional set-up, and

then asks Richard Hughes, former governor of New Jersey, now chairman of the American Bar Association's Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services, if he thinks Massachusetts is on the right track.

Our Reporter also looks at exemplary programs set up by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in Providence, Rhode Island, which provides alternative institutions for delinquents; in Odessa, Delaware, where a program has been set up to reduce school drop-outs; and in Wilmington, Delaware, where street workers are attempting to motivate delinquents.

Commercial Break #6

The Host and Reporter meet at the last of the LEAA sites. They talk to a number of young people involved and come away with a sense that at least some alternatives to "hard" institutions are working. The old system, they agree, wasn't doing the job. Crime is increasing and so are repeat offenders.

Over two hundred and fifty-five million dollars are being spent each year on juvenile correctional institutions, much of it wasted. There must be a better way to spend that money.

A. INTRODUCTION TO "TRANSFER PACKAGE"

The overall goal of the documentary series proposed herein is "to provide the public with detailed and accurate information about crimes of great public concern, and the success of current criminal justice efforts (especially, relevant LEAA-funded programs) which address these problems." Through the study of crime statistics, key findings related to ten major categories of crime have been developed. Each of these crime categories would become the subject of a program in the documentary series. In addition, there would be programs on police department activities, the role of our prison system, and the role of the court system.

"A major purpose of the film series is to encourage increased citizen awareness of and participation in efforts to reduce crimes." Therefore, after viewing each program it would be expected that a viewer would have a much better grasp of the current facts and misconceptions about a particular category of crime. These facts and misconceptions would be based on the key findings developed for each program in the series. What follows now is a listing of some of the more important key findings of this study. These findings are organized under the documentary series programs to which they relate. For example, after viewing the program on white collar crime, it would be expected that the viewer would be able to discuss knowledgeably the key findings incorporated into that documentary program. In addition, it would be expected that the viewer's attitude(s) towards white collar crime would

have shifted such that he now would be more inclined to participate in efforts to reduce that type of crime.

B. Key Findings

Corruption

1) Corruption is a national problem, fostering a growing public cynicism; its extent in government, politics and business is pervasive.

2) Corruption is not a recent development of Watergate, but a problem of longstanding.

3) Corruption is frequently a response to red tape and excessive bureaucracy, a way of speeding up completion of ordinary work.

4) There are certain guidelines that citizens can use to spot the possibility of corruption, as suggested by the Chamber of Commerce -- are low bidders sometimes disqualified without specific reasons? are contracts let to a small group of firms?

Rape

1) Many rapes go unreported, due to fear or ignorance.

2) The greatest number of rapes involve people under 21, both offender and victim.

3) Due to changing attitudes towards rape, police departments, prosecutors' offices, and community groups have set up special units devoted to an attack on this crime and aid for its victims. Examples of these units are: Washington D. C.'s Rape Crisis Center and New York City's Rape Analysis Unit.

Police

1) Only a small part of a policeman's job is crime-fighting; much of it is paperwork, court appearances, and community assistance.

2) The public's view of the policeman's job, derived from television and movies, is very different from the reality of the job.

3) The rookie's real education occurs, not in the police academy, but on the street where he learns the practical knowledge needed to do his job, such as the use of informants.

4) The most dangerous part of a policeman's job may often be the most routine, such as family disturbance calls which were responsible for the deaths of 30 policemen, alone, in 1973.

Burglary

1) Few burglaries are ever solved and many are never even reported to the police because of lack of faith in the police's ability to do anything about them.

2) Statistics for successful burglaries show that the rate for unlawful entry without force is significantly higher than that for forcible entry.

3) The sophisticated professional burglar is rare and is rarely caught; most burglars are amateurs.

4) Burglars try to avoid confronting their victims, and, therefore, burglaries usually have no witnesses.

Murder

1) Murder is rarely an act of intrigue committed by a stranger, as in the movies; it is overwhelmingly a crime of passion occurring between people who know each other.

2) Most murders result from personal argument, often over money; the victim and offender are young and black.

3) Homocide has a high rate of arrest and solution and a low rate of recidivism.

4) Alcohol is involved in almost two-thirds of the homocides; narcotics, too, figure heavily in the crime.

Courts

1) Justice is arbitrary because court practices, including bail and sentencing, vary from state to state, city to city, and even court to court.

2) Defendants who are incarcerated while awaiting trial are more likely to be found guilty than defendants who are free on bond or on their own recognizance.

3) The delay from court overload affects not only prisoners, but witnesses and jurors as well who may suffer financial or job loss.

White Collar Crime

1) White collar crime costs us $40 billion a year.

2) Banks lose ten times as much money from embezzlement as they do from bank robbery.

3) The extent of computer crime - such as using computers to create false accounts or companies - is unknown; it is often only when computer criminals make a mistake that they are caught.

4) Many businesses are reluctant to prosecute white collar criminals because of bad publicity; white collar crime is viewed as a cost of doing business that is passed on to the consumer.

Victimless Crime

1) Arrests for victimless crime - nearly 3 million a year - make up 25% of all arrests in the U.S. annually.

2) Nearly 2 million of those arrests are for drunkenness; the success rate for rehabilitation of drunks is very low and many arrests are of repeaters.

3) Women, as a rule, become prostitutes strictly for the money; they average $30 per customer.

4) The volume of marijuana arrests is increasing, but only 6% of all those arrested actually go to jail.

Prisons

1) 50 to 65% of all prisoners are repeat offenders.

2) The most frequent repeaters are those who commit property crimes, robbers, and narcotics offenders; the least likely to repeat are those who commit serious crimes of violence.

3) Ex-cons looking for a job meet resistance; 20% of state and local agencies refuse to hire them.

4) Community-based treatment of prisoners may cost only one-fifth the cost of traditional imprisonment and may produce fewer repeat offenders.

Robbery

1) Bank robbers find robbing banks easy and tend to continue robbing until they get caught; the high arrest rate for bank robbers indicates that a large percentage are caught.

2) Muggers, too, strike many times until arrested, but if arrested, are likely to plead guilty to a lesser offense and be on the streets again in a year or less.

3) Robbery is a crime committed by the young; 75% of those arrested for robbery are under 25 years of age.

Crimes Against the People

1) Crimes against the people - mass murder - are unpredictable in occurence and are committed by mentally unstable people who are unable to relate well to others.

2) Assassins kill someone famous partly to gain a kind of immortality; television helps them by guaranteeing instant fame.

3) Skyjackers may be stimulated, rather than deterred, by the threat of death inherent in skyjacking.

Consumer Fraud

1) Consumer fraud is one crime that affects people of all ages and incomes, though its toll is heaviest on the aging and other who are least able to afford it.

2) There are many varieties of consumer fraud which, by and large, prey on people's hopes and gullibility. A popular version is the selling of a chemical or cream that will reverse the process of aging. There is no such chemical known.

3) There are guidelines helpful in spotting fraudulent door-to-door salesmen, such as the lack of fixed business address and demand for a large advance payment.

Youth

1) Crime statistics demonstrate that young people are heavily involved in crime; one third of all crime in the U.S. is committed by juveniles, according to the FBI, resulting in more than 2 million arrests yearly.

2) Children who are abused and beaten tend to become child abusers themselves as adults.

3) About 40% of all cases handled by juvenile courts involve acts, such as running away or violating curfews, which would not be considered criminal if committed by adults.

4) One of the first indications of potential delinquency in a child is truancy.

INTRODUCTION TO SHOOTING LOCATIONS

The following section contains the shooting locations for each of the 13 programs proposed under the terms of the contract.

In order to prepare a shooting schedule, determine man-power needs, evaluate film requirements and crew demands, each treatment has been broken down by element and geographic location.

It is important to note that this is a typical preliminary pre-production schedule which will change as the influence of numerable variables is introduced. These variables include -- time of year production is started (weather and length of exterior shooting days) -- availability of on-camera personnel including reporter, host as well as subjects to be interviewed. In addition, field production and filming calls invariably for on-the-scene changes as some pre-planned elements prove inadequate and better opportunities are developed or discovered.

These break-downs do provide the basis for averaging a sound and realistic schedule and budget for the series.

Also in this schedule is a breakdown of shooting days by location and type:

SOF - refers to sound filming involving a full crew.

Sil - refers to silent only footage which calls for a reduced film crew.

The column headed "1" indicates a full day's shooting while the column headed "1/2" indicates less than a full day -- a day on which several "pick-up" or unfinished sequences can be filmed.

There is a column headed "Nite" which is virtually self-explanatory. The reason for isolating this type of work is that the crew is expanded to include lighting personnel and equipment. Also crew costs are higher at night.

The column headed "Host" refers to the times and locations where the host's physical presence is required.

Studio - refers to sound stage activity.

Sound - refers to narration sound recording activity.

ANATOMY OF CRIME SHOOTING LOCATIONS

1. CORRUPTION:

   a. Washington, D.C.

      1) Monuments, brief montage of citizen interviews
      2) Department of Justice, 2 three minute interviews
      3) Capitol Hill, three one minute interviews
      4) Capitol Hill, Host open and close

   b. New York City

      1) Construction area, voice-over and 3 brief interviews
      2) City Hall, two brief interviews
      3) General City Blocks, voice-over and man-on-the-street montage
      4) Offices of contractors, architects, inspectors - 3 short interviews
      5) Police Department, 1-2 short interviews

   c. Indianapolis

      1) Various City Blocks, voice-over, 2-3 brief interviews
      2) Police Department, voice-over, 2-3 brief interviews
      3) City Hall, voice-over, 2-3 brief interviews

   d. Philadelphia

      1) Interview - Rizzo, Shapp, Rubenstein

ANATOMY OF CRIME SHOOTING LOCATIONS

2. RAPE:

a. Philadelphia

1) Rape Victim at home, 3-5 minute interview
2) Nighttime shots of Phila. streets, bars, etc.
3) Interviews with rapists, authors, Prosecutors, 3-4 one-minute interviews

b. Washington, D.C.

1) National Organization for Women - 2 brief interviews
2) Rape Crisis Center - 10 minute voice-over and interviews
3) Police Officers - 2 one-minute interviews
4) Self-Defense Classes - voice-over and 1 two-minute interview

c. New York City

1) D.A.'s office - brief interview
2) Sex Crimes Prosecution office - brief interview
3) Rape Analysis Unit, N.Y.P.D. - brief interview

3. Los Angeles

1) City Hall - 1 interview
2) Host open and close

ANATOMY OF A CRIME SHOOTING LOCATIONS

3. POLICE:

   a. Philadelphia

      1) General Police Shots, firing range, street scenes, training, patrol car, weapons
      2) Interview author, police expert, 2 minutes
      3) Interview police officers on patrol, 3-5 minutes

   b. New York

      1) 2 three-minute interviews

   c. Los Angeles

      1) Two brief interviews
      2) Host open and close

   d. Jacksonville

      1) Police Dept. Family Crisis Intervention Unit

   e. Detroit or Washington

      1) Racial Implications

   f. San Francisco

      1) Victimless Crimes

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

ANATOMY OF A CRIME SHOOTING LOCATIONS

4. BURGLARY:

a. Palm Beach, Florida

1) Host open and close
2) General voice-over shots of exclusive neighborhoods
3) Daylight burglary being committed
4) Interview with law enforcement officials

b. Long Island, New York

1) Voice-over shots of expensive neighborhoods
2) Interviews with law enforcement officers - 2-3 minute montage

c. Beverly Hills

1) Voice-over shots of expensive neighborhoods
2) Interviews with law enforcement officers - 2-3 minute montage

d. New York City

1) Interviews - 2 authors
2) Voice-over diamond exchange, pawnbrokers
3) Burglary squad, N.Y.P.D.

e. Denver, Colorado

1) Operation Identification Program, Denver Police Dept. voice-over and 2 brief interviews

ANATOMY OF A CRIME SHOOTING LOCATIONS

5. MURDER:

a. Birmingham, Alabama

1) Bar scene, nighttime
2) General street shots - day and night
3) Interviews with detectives and patrolmen

b. New Haven, Connecticut

1) Yale University, 2 interviews with sociologists, 2 minutes each

c. New York Harbor Scene

1) Shots of confiscated weapons dumped overboard

d. Jacksonville, Florida

1) Interview with Police Violence Squad
2) Three interviews with authors

e. Detroit, Michigan

1) Voice-over shots - street scenes
2) Interviews - police, civic leaders, crime fiction authors, 10 minutes

f. Los Angeles

1) Interview, Alfred Hitchcock
2) Host open and close

ANATOMY OF A CRIME SHOOTING LOCATIONS

6. COURTS:

a. Washington, D.C.

1) Supreme Court - Host open and close
2) Night-time shots - mugging
3) General Court Shots - hearings, trial, bail procedure
4) Brief interviews with 2 court experts

b. New York City

1) Prison Shots, Tombs, voice-over material
2) Interviews with 3 bail bondsmen
3) Interviews with Prosecutors, defense attorneys, Judges
4. Host close in vacant court room

c. San Rafael, California

1) Marin County Courthouse - voice-over shots

d. Portland, Oregon

1) Interviews with 2 pilot court program directors

e. Los Angeles

1) Brief interview with District Attorney

ANATOMY OF A CRIME SHOOTING LOCATIONS

7. WHITE COLLAR CRIME:

   a. Open - Host on sound stage with actors

   b. Los Angeles

      1) General City Shots, theater Marquee
      2) Bank Shots
      3) American Express Office
      4) Interviews - 2 brief
      5) Large Department Store
      6) Computer Center
      7) Matel Toy Co. - Interviews
      8) Telephone Co. - Interviews

   c. Detroit

      1) Interviews with business leaders

   d. Washington, D.C.

      1) Interviews with business leaders and gov't. officials
      2) Capitol Hill - Host close

   e. New York City

      1) Wall Street

ANATOMY OF A CRIME SHOOTING LOCATIONS

8. VICTIMLESS CRIMES:

a. San Francisco

1) Night Scenes, hookers, drunks, gays, etc.
2) Reporter with hooker in background soliciting john, being arrested and led away in van
3) Homosexual marriage being performed in church
4) Interview with performing minister, psychologists, gays, judges, etc. (3-4)

b. Cottontail Ranch, Nevada

1) Interviews with prostitutes, vice officers

c. Seattle, Washington

1) Interview with Dr. Jennifer James, University of Seattle

d. Boston

1) Scenes of LEAA funded detox center
2) Interviews - 2

e. Berkeley

1) General street scenes, interviews with judges, police, users of marijuana, parents of users

f. Las Vegas

1) Casino, gambling
2) Reporter cruises strip
3) Interviews with deputies about gambling
4) Interviews with victimless crimes arrestees 2 - brief

g. New York

1) Interviews with city leaders and citizens concerning bill that failed in city council giving gays civil rights
2) Host open and close

ANATOMY OF A CRIME SHOOTING LOCATIONS

9. PRISONS:

a. Chicago

1) Interviews with various penologists-state and federal
2) Shots of lonely, isolated prisoners, interviews
3) General voice-over shots
4) Host open and close

b. Detroit

1) Same as above, include half-way houses

c. Minneapolis

1) Same as above

d. Washington, D.C.

1) Interview with Jimmy Hoffa

e. Leavenworth

1) Scenes of successful rehabilitation programs

f. Louisville

1) Interview with head of ex-offender program

g. Framingham, Massachusetts

1) Co-ed prison - general shots and 2-3 interviews

h. San Quentin

1) Interviews with gang members

i. San Diego

1) Shots of new Metro Corrections Center, half-way houses
2) Interviews of ex-cons who have done well outside

ANATOMY OF A CRIME SHOOTING LOCATIONS

10. ROBBERY:

a. New York City

1) General shots, neighborhoods - Scarsdale, Long Island, Bronx, Brooklyn, etc.
2) Chase Manhattan Bank, interiors and exteriors, interviews
3) Branch bank in suburban shopping center, including shots of access roads, parking lots, etc.
4) Short mugging scene in dingy New York neighborhood
5) Interviews with vigilante groups on patrol
6) Night-on-the-street scene, deserted

b. Philadelphia

1) Special Police Programs to combat robbery
2) Men-on-the-street interviews

c. Phoenix

1) Same as above

d. San Jose

1) Same as above
2) Host open and close

ANATOMY OF A CRIME SHOOTING LOCATIONS

11. CRIMES AGAINST THE PEOPLE:

a. Dallas

1) Scene at book repository
2) Host open on grassy knoll

b. Los Angeles

1) Benedict Canyon road scene, interviews, end at scene of Manson murders
2) Interview with Manson
3) SLA - interview
4) Black Panther - interview

c. Boston

1) General men-on-the-street interviews concerning Boston Strangler

d. San Francisco

1) Reporter in squad car concerning zodiac killer
2) Interviews concerning skyjackings - 3
3) Interviews concerning gun control - 2-3

e. Memphis

1) Interviews concerning Martin Luther King murder - 2-3
2) Host close

ANATOMY OF A CRIME SHOOTING LOCATIONS

12. CONSUMER FRAUD:

a. Miami, Florida

1) Retirement area, 3-4 interviews
2) Hearing clinic, 3-4 interviews
3) Interviews, undercover agents 2, malpractice lawyers 2
4) Fat farms, arthritis quack cures, interviews - 2

b. New York

1) Interview with Elinor Guggenheim, pioneer consumer protection commissioner
2) City Hall - 2 brief interviews
3) Park bench

c. Los Angeles

1) Auto repair fraud, 3-4 interviews
2) Consumer advocates, mechanics - 2-3 interviews
3) TV repair, interviews - 2-3 minutes
4) Real estate offices, 3-4 interviews
5) Host open and close

ANATOMY OF A CRIME SHOOTING LOCATIONS

13. YOUTH:

a. Los Angeles

1) Host open and close
2) Scenes of children playing, playgrounds, schools, etc.
3) Young teens being arrested and led into court
4) Interviews with medical experts 2-3
5) Sunset Strip, men-on-the-street interviews - 2 minutes
6) Night Scenes of Hollywood
7) Interviews, Juvenile detention facilities 2-3
8) Interviews, judges, attorneys, public defenders 3

b. Boston, Massachusetts

1) Interviews and voice-over at Juvenile Correction system, group homes, half-way houses

c. Wilmington, Delaware

1) Same as Boston

d. Kansas City, Missouri

1) Same as above

		CORRUPTION				RAPE				POLICE				BURG	
		1/2	1	NIGHT	HOST	1/2	1	NIGHT	HOST	1/2	1	NIGHT	HOST	1/2	1
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11	SIL						1								1
12	DETROIT SOF										1				
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22	DENVER SOF														2
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25	NEW HAVEN SOF														
26	PORTLAND, ORE SOF														
27	LAS VEGAS, NEV														
28	COTTONTAIL, NEV														
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30	BOSTON, MASS														
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32	SIL														
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34	LEAVENWORTH, KAN														
35	LOUISVILLE														
36	SAN DIEGO														
37	PHOENIX														
38	DALLAS														
39	MEMPHIS														
40	ATL														

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10	LOS ANGELES	SOF								1	1		1
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12	DETROIT	SOF								1			
13		SIL											
14	JACKSONVILLE	SOF								1			
15		SIL											
16	DETROIT	SOF								2			
17		SIL											
18	SAN FRANCISCO	SOF											
19		SIL								1			
20	PALM BEACH FLA.	SOF											4
21		SIL											1
22	DENVER	SOF											2
23	BIRMINGHAM, ALA	SOF											
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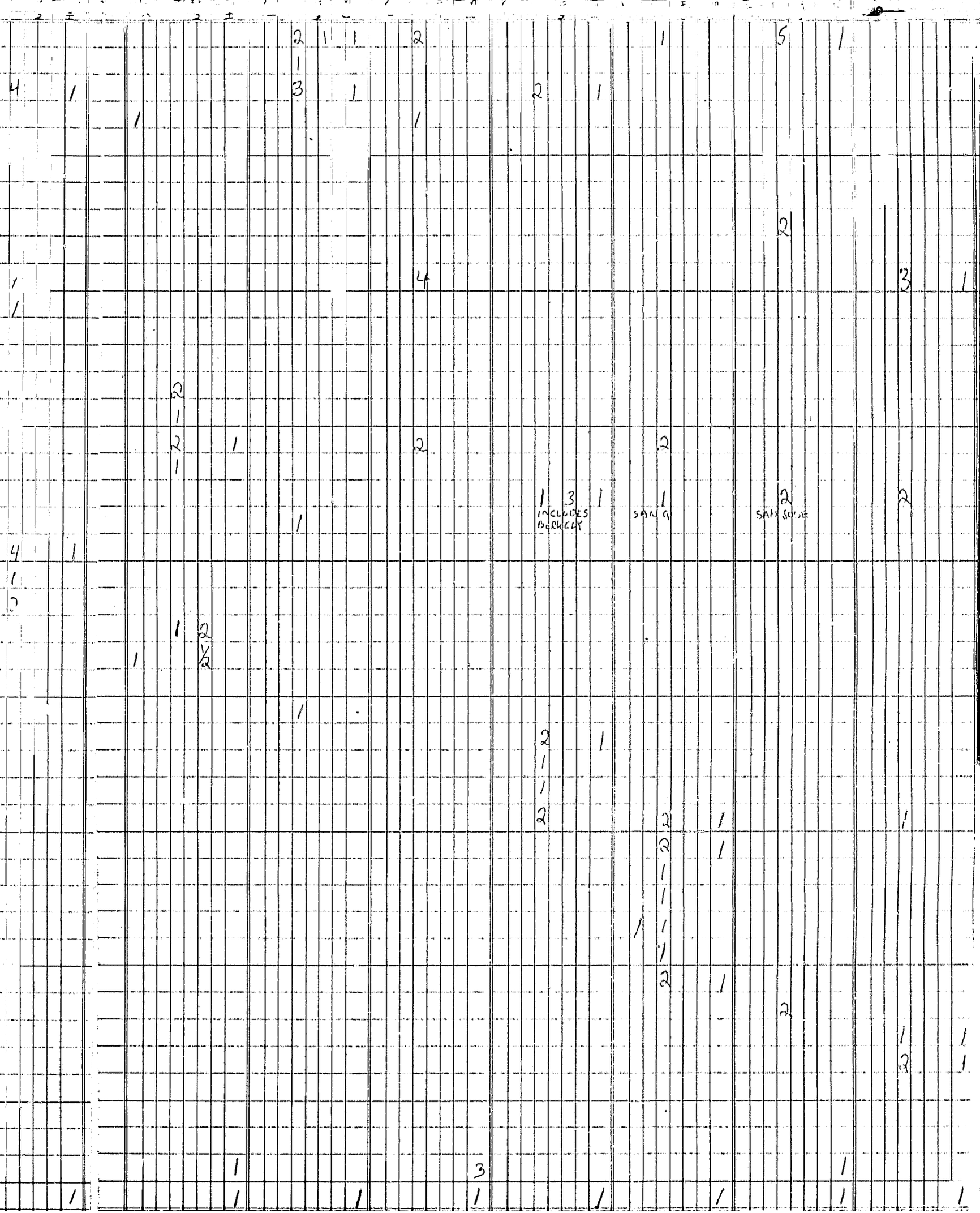
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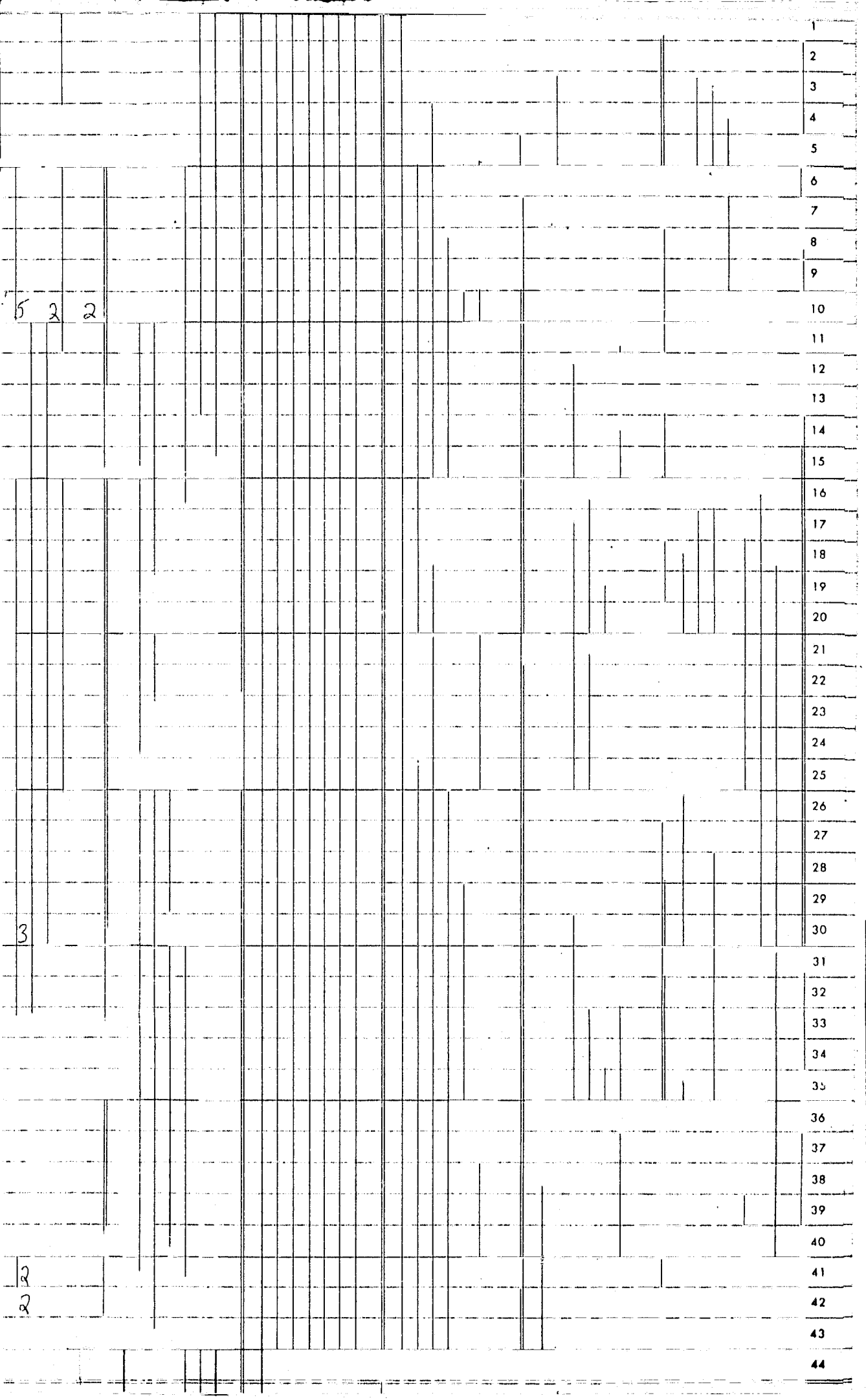
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INTRODUCTION TO BUDGET

The following section contains a series budget for the filming of the 13 programs developed under the contract. The budget is based on the production approach outlined in the appropriate section. It incorporates the plan that the entire series would be filmed at the same time so that for example, all New York City filming would be done by one unit in one continuous series of filming days. The budget is founded on an overall schedule of between 180 and 190 field shooting days and seven studio days.

Figures used reflect 1975 industry standard and minimum union salaries and fees. It combines use of some staff and overhead people and free-lance, "run of show" individual contractors.

It is important to note that the concept of filming the entire series at once enables these programs to be made well within the going network cost for a documentary ($175,000). Should this concept be abandoned, it will not be possible to adhere to this budget. No budget provisions are made for further ancillary use of the basic film beyond the production of the TV programs.

BUDGET

	PER SHOW	1 HOUR X13 SERIES
TALENT-RIGHTS		
Series host	5,769	75,000
Honorariums (Additional talent)	1,538	20,000
Film Rights/Purchase	500	6,500
Script services (Outside transcript help)	307	4,000
Narrator	3,846	50,000
Music score	5,385	70,000
PROGRAM PRODUCTION		
Exec. Producer-Director-Creator	15,384	200,000
" " "		
Producer	4,615	60,000
Associate Producer	2,307	30,000
Freelance Production (Prod., Dir., Unit Mgr.)	5,538	72,000
Production Manager	2,307	30,000
Production Sec.	846	11,000
Researching Sup.	3,461	45,000
Researchers (2)		
Post Prod. Supervisor & Business Mgr.	3,076	40,000

	PER SHOW	1 HOUR X13 SERIES
FACILITIES - FILM		
Camera Crews(Men & Equipment)	12,000	156,000
Film lab cost(Raw Stock, Opticals, Processing, Matching)	15,000	195,000
Film Editor(3)		
Ass't. Film Editor(4)	19,250	250,250
Editing room(3)		
Graphic Arts(Logo, artist)	1,538	20,000
TRAVEL & OTHER		
Film crew travel	5,250	68,250
Lirol travel(includes per diem)	5,250	68,250
Local transportation	150	2,000
Office supplies(stationery & Xerox)		
Office equipment & supplies	19,230	250,000
Rent & other overhead		
Messenger service	150	1,950
Shipping	500	6,500
Telephone	2,307	30,000
Publications	38	500
Location expenses	1,000	13,000
Insurance	1,538	20,000
Profit	23,076	300,000
	161,147	2,095,200
Contingency 5%	8,057	104,760
	169,204	2,199,960

FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND PLACEMENT ON NETWORK TELEVISION

Lirol has held preliminary exploratory discussions with executives of each of the three television networks, including Messrs. Herbert Schlosser, President, NBC, and Thomas Sarnoff, Executive Vice-President, NBC, Mr. Av Westin, Executive Producer, ABC News, and Robert Wussler, currently President, CBS Sports, formerly a CBS news executive who still has a major influence in the News and programming areas. They each expressed interest and approval of the concept. This should not be taken as an indication of anything except that they will each be willing to talk further and examine any proposals.

It is a preliminary consensus that this series should be sold to the program departments of a network as opposed to a news department. The budget and name appeal of the host lends itself more to primetime programming sale.

While syndication is a distinct possibility, the need to make a sale to an individual sponsor prior to placement is more pressing. There seems to be a greater possibility of entering into a co-production arrangement with an organization such as Metromedia which both produces and distributes programming. This should be investigated after avenues of network possibility have been exhausted.

Lirol proposes to attempt to obtain a "committment" from a star to act as host and begin making presentations to the three T.V. networks as soon as that committment is obtained. We feel from these presentations, which should be made for the 1975 "second season", we will get an early reading on where the best possibility for placement lies.

SUMMARY OF AUDIO-VISUAL NEEDS OF AGENCIES SERVED BY LEAA

INTRODUCTION

In the course of Lirol's research, both on location and from reading and first person contact, we attempted to assess what further use the agencies served by LEAA could make of the film we plan to shoot for Anatomy of a Crime.

For example, we talked to both patrol and administrative police officials in Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, and Jacksonville, Florida. They, in different words, articulated the concern that while top officials of most modern metropolitan police departments were current with new information, middle management and operating personnel were informed on a spotty, piecemeal basis. A telephone contact with an upper echelon staff member of the Bureau of Prisons brought the unsolicited observation that there had been no new film on administration for the Bureau of Prisons in years. We screened their film, found it an inadequate communication tool that did not fulfill its purpose to motivate and inform prison staffs. We followed up with discussions about what the Bureau thought they immediately needed and the results are

incorporated below. The Chamber of Commerce which has done some excellent consumer publications on crime indicated a broad need for community involvement material, indicated a willingness to participate in distribution of a film. The Jaycees program on the other hand is much more active and direct. They not only expressed a desire for community involvement audio-visual assistance, but promised to have it shown by each one of their scores of "Criminal Justice Units". Contacts with Court Administrators, Police Officials, Prosecutors, Public Defenders, Jury Commissioners and Judges wherever possible included a brief discussion of their film requirements.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

LEAA distributes tremendous amounts of information, data and guidance which results from activities supported by its many grants. In Lirol's contacts with police departments, offices of district attorneys, courts and civic groups, we feel that the most common need for film material is for dissemination of information below the top decision making level.

For example: The Bureau of Prisons has not had a film on the subject of prison administration for 6 years. The last one they had deals with one specific type of minimum security institution, the details of which may be of passing interest to a captain of guards at San Quentin, but would hardly be relevant to his work. On the other hand, a film that correlates the latest information on offenders, lengths and types of sentences, practical prison administration practices, technical and personnel advances could be of great interest and relevance if shown to prison staffs throughout the country.

In embarking on this project, Lirol anticipated that we would be able to canvass the various agencies we came in contact with and arrive at some specific requests and requirements. Because there has been a scarcity of "overview" films available for showing to both management and staff, those queried did not have sufficient information about the potential of film material and a consensus was not available. Police Departments (particularly) indicate a desire for films - without anything approaching agreement on what should be in them. Prison officials evidenced more agreement - they want film that not only details various new administrative techniques but serves to motivate their low paid and often maligned personnel.

Court administration groups appear to be too diffuse to make effective use of films. The varying local practices, laws and bureaucracies make "big picture" or "overview" films less practical. While a film for judges (on sentencing, perhaps) could be extremely effective, there is real doubt that they would look at it.

Probably the most effective use of film could be made in an area which not only has the need, but expresses it - the community action groups. Organizations such as the Jaycees have active crime prevention-criminal justice programs. The address themselves to involving and directing community action. A film that details the incidence of crime and the most effective ways of coping with it and avoiding becoming a victim should be immediately successful as a visual aid. It could also help standardize the approach taken to communities by the many interested action groups.

With over a projected 1/2 million feet of film (over 225 hours) available there is an abundance of material to make "overview" type films that desseminate both successful practices and techniques and statistical verification. At least in the beginning Lirol's informal "market survey" indicates that the objectives and content of the films will have to be determined by the LEAA not the audience groups.

Our recommendations for first re-use of this material would be:

1. A 40 minute film for use by civic groups which specifically sets out the incidence of the major categories of crime geographically, demographically, by victim and offender and which in broad (but cogent) terms defines the best defense against them and gives broad guidelines for citizen action.

2. A 25 minute film for prison staffs which sets out a statistical base describing offenders, types and lengths of sentences, socio-economic backgrounds and details the most (and least) effective practical prisoner management techniques and practices.

3. There would be a 30 minute film for police department personnel use which graphically depicts and puts into perspective the officer's personal knowledge of what his job on the street encompasses. There will be a statistical delineation of the major crimes he encounters; a description of their national incidence; solution and conviction rate and an accurate profile of the typical offenders and victims. The film would in some cases reinforce what the individual officer feels to be true and provide a statistical basis for that belief. In other cases it would refute what his personal feelings tell him and again provide a statistical basis for the formation of a new judgement. The film will provide an analysis of exactly how the officer spends his time which may, again, refute some of his previously held notions concerning the scope of his job.

Lirol feels that by the completion of this project there will be sufficient film and organized statistical documentation to support this effort with minimal additional filming or basic research necessary. The above three described films by no means represent the total potential re-use of the film material. Lirol feels that once the first

three have been made and accepted, further needs of the several agencies will then become crystallized. For example easily edited from the more than 1/2 million feet would be a film for the Bureau of Prisons directed toward overcoming community resistance to new penal institutions; a film for state and city court administrations which outlines the requirements and duties of both Grand and Petit Jurors; a basic instructional film for witnesses outlining both prosecution practices and the rights which govern their testimony.

END