

The Analysis as an Essential Element of the Preparation of the Decision demonstrated by the Range of the Tasks of a County Public Prosecutor

By *Wolfgang Loose* and
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The analysing activity takes an important part in the process of the preparation of a decision as well quantitatively as qualitatively because the exactness of the decision to make depends to a great extent on the level of this activity. Content, extent, methods and technique of the analysis are determined by specific decisions (operative, cyclic frequent or perspective decisions). The essence of the analytic epistemological activity consists in analysing the recognized particular, to uncover the relations of its single elements and features as far as possible and to put them into terms. The essence of the *synthetical* epistemological activity consists in the mental reproduction of the concrete as a unity of the manifoldness, as a manifold systematically arranged totality, as synopsis of many determinations.

Analysis and synthesis are no successive stages of the cognition but two aspects of the unitary process of cognition. Analysis and synthesis as contradictory methods are always an inseparable unity.

The model of the investigation of the conditions for delinquency as represented by the authors consists of the following four complexes:

— The *setting of the tasks* for the investigation of the conditions of delinquency;

— the *preparation* of the analysis of the conditions of delinquency;

— the *analysis* of the conditions of delinquency;

— the *theoretical evaluation* of the knowledge won by the analysis and their *transition into concrete propos-*

335 *als* for the prevention of crime.

The System for the Prevention of Alcoholic Delinquency

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The shaping of a system of the prevention of crime is demonstrated by the example of alcoholic delinquency. This system goes beyond the administration of justice. Its prospective efficiency is to be determined. In spite of the regional differences the uniformity of the shaping of the system vs urgent. This requires unitary standpoints of all those which participate in the prevention, central programmes to determine the principles, main ways and stages of practical prevention, coordination of the main questions of planning and control. The role of the socialist law becomes more and more important in the prevention of crime. The present existing ranges of responsibility of the leading institutions and the valid norms of the socialist law are the starting point for the further development of the system of prevention. For the struggle against alcoholic crimes and alcoholic abuse the system especially comprehends measures in cultural-ideological fields, effective new legal norms and special measures in the spheres of trade and social public health.

The struggle against alcoholic delinquency is connected with the struggle against recidivism and certain appearances of asocial nature. The prevention of crime makes prognosis and long-term planning necessary. Already to-day we can see problems the solution of which must be prepared in the long run. Also the abuse of alcohol is to be investigated from the standpoint of the growing possibilities of prevention in the socialist society. The authors finally mention problems which need a further scientific investigation.