

the

# Criminologist

Official Quarterly Newsletter of the  
American Society of Criminology

Vol. 5, No. 1

July 1980

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## SAN FRANCISCO ASC MEETING HAS VARIED PROGRAM

Already the program for our November 5-8, 1980 Annual Meeting in San Francisco's Sheraton-Palace Hotel appears likely to rival the record-setting Philadelphia sessions last year. Among the many features are:

- A series on capital punishment including a panel on the effects of the three U.S. executions in the 1970s.
- A report by *David Ward* on the long-term results of imprisonment at Alcatraz, presented on the island following a tour of the facilities.
- A dozen invited experts from various disciplines, on Law and Mental Health.
- Eight coordinated panels on international comparative criminology, six on women and crime, and three on radical criminology.
- A Presidential Address by *Daniel Glaser* on "Realistic Crime Control."

## ASC ELECTION BALLOTS TO BE MAILED

ASC election ballots will be mailed out to all members in good standing in August, 1980. The ballot is as follows:

**President-Elect:** *Edith E. Flynn*, Professor of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, Boston, MA

*Harry E. Allen*, Professor and Chairperson, Administration of Justice Department, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA

**Vice President-Elect:** *Barbara Raffel Price*, Associate Professor of Criminal Justice, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, NY

*Alfred Blumstein*, J. Erik Jonsson Professor of Urban Systems and Operations Research, and Director of the Urban Systems Institute, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA

**Executive Counselor:** *Joan McCord*, Professor of Sociology, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA / *Austin Turk*, Professor of Sociology and Criminology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada / *Norval Morris*, Kreeger Professor, University of Chicago Law School, Chicago, IL, and Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the U.S. / *Joan Petersilia*, Research Analyst, Criminal Justice Program, The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, CA

## **TWO RESOLUTIONS PLACED ON ASC BALLOT**

### **RESOLUTION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIVISIONS IN THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY**

1. Divisions may be organized to represent major professional interests that lie within the scope of the Society as stated in the Constitution, Preamble II. Purpose and Objectives: Any member in good standing of the Society may apply for membership in a Division.

2. A Division may be established whenever three percent or more of the members in good standing of the Society petition (see 3) the Executive Board and receive Board approval. Two-thirds affirmative vote of those present at any meeting of the Executive Board is required for the establishment of a new Division. The Board may create a Division provided that (a) the Division represents an active and functionally unitary interest of a group of members, (b) its proposed objectives fall within the scope of those specified in the Society's Constitution, (c) its membership is not restricted on any bases other than interests and Society membership and, (d) the establishment of any new Division is not inimical to the objectives of the Society or any other Division already established. Divisions may use a distinct name, provided they append to it the phrase: "A Division of The American Society of Criminology."

3. A petition for the formation of a new Division shall include in its prefatory statement the following: a statement of the proposed name and purpose of the Division, relevant evidence that the petitioners "represent an active and functionally unitary interest of a group of members", the names of the member or members sponsoring the petition or speaking for the petitioners and a statement that the individual petitioners ask for and will accept membership in the Division if it is established. The name of the petitioners should be followed by their ASC mailing address to assist in the unambiguous identification of the signers. The petition shall be transmitted to the Executive Secretary with designation of some individual who will speak for the petitioners in further communications. The Executive Board shall determine at its next regular meeting that the petition conforms to the technical requirements of the Rules. If it finds the petition in order, it shall invite the membership to comment in writing to the Board within the next 90 days. At a subsequent meeting, the Board shall consider the petition on its merits, together with supplementary materials and comments, and shall by a two-thirds vote either approve or reject the petition. If the petition is approved, the petitioners choose, they may submit a statement amplifying the petition to make clear why they seek Division status. Following favorable action by the Executive Board, a new Division is constituted when it holds its first business meeting at the ASC Annual Meeting.

4. A Division shall be dissolved by the Executive Board when (a) the number of members within the Division falls below three percent of the members of the Society in good standing averaged over a two (2) year period, or (b) the Division votes to recommend dissolution. The Executive Board may also dissolve a Division for good and sufficient reason by a two-thirds vote of those present at a Board meeting, provided that the reason for dissolution is stated in writing by the Executive Board to the membership of the Division and that the Division membership has been given full opportunity to state the reasons for the continued existence of the Division.

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## ASA TEACHER INFORMATION EXCHANGE OPENED

As of March 1, 1980 the ASA Teaching Project is sponsoring a free service for all ASA members engaged in the teaching of sociology. This service, the ASA Teacher Information Exchange (TIE), will be headquartered at Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio, under the direction of *Jeanne Ballantine* and *David Orenstein*. TIE's function is to serve as a referral service for information and advice concerning teaching in major (and many minor) sub-fields of sociology, teaching techniques, simulations, innovative teaching ideas, etc. The sociologist calling TIE will be referred to an individual with expertise in the area of requested information.

As a service, TIE will undergo continuous evaluation and periodic modification in order to serve you better. The TIE secretary will be on duty 1 to 3 p.m. (eastern time) daily. Messages left on the 24-hour machine will be promptly answered. Call (513) 873-2039.

## ASC STUDENT AFFAIRS

The ASC Student Affairs Committee has made arrangements with the National Employment Listing Service for the listing of student-oriented job and scholarship opportunities in the *Criminal Justice Bulletin*.

The job opportunities area will be expressly oriented toward positions which can provide students with relevant experience prior to receiving an advanced degree.

ASC members are urged to bring this student-oriented service to the attention of their respective departments and agencies. Since the *Criminal Justice Bulletin* presently reaches some 3000 organizations and subscribers, this promises to be a valuable asset to students seeking funding for education or experience.

Those interested in listing available scholarships/fellowships and/or job opportunities are encouraged to submit information to NELS, Texas Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341, (713) 295-6211, Ext. 1692.

## the *Criminologist*

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Membership: For information concerning ASC membership, contact Charles H. McCaghy, ASC, Treasurer, 1314 Kinnear Rd., Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212.

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## LEGISLATION

by Peggy A. Frandsen

*Special Assistant to the Director, U.S. Bureau of Prisons*

The following is a listing of major legislation in the 96th Congress of interest. *FBI Charter:* H.R. 5030 and S. 1612 establish a charter for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is still being considered in both Houses of Congress.

*Graymail:* H.R. 4736 and S. 1482 establish procedures for closed judicial hearings concerning use of classified national security information as evidence. The House Intelligence Committee approved H.R. 4736 last February and the Senate Judiciary subcommittee concluded hearings on S. 1482 in February. It is now awaiting action by the full committee.

*Legal Education:* H.R. 5192, S. 1839, S. 1840, S. 1841 all continue authorization under the Higher Education Act for funding for clinical legal education and for the Council on Legal Education Opportunity program for disadvantaged law students. The House passed H.R. 5192 in November 1979 and the Senate Labor and Human Resources subcommittee continues mark-up of S. 1839.

*Rights of the Institutionalized:* H.R. 10, S. 10 to permit the attorney general to bring suit on behalf of persons confined in state institutions, passed the House in May 1979 and the Senate in February this year. The Congress Report has been issued, and now the legislation awaits action by both Houses.

*Standing to Sue:* H.R. 1947 and S. 680 strengthen the rights of citizens to sue in Federal courts for unlawful governmental action. This legislation is pending in the Judiciary subcommittee, and the Senate Judiciary Committee began hearings last October.

*Supreme Court Jurisdiction:* H.R. 2700 and S. 450 provide greater discretion to the Supreme Court in selecting cases to review. The legislation is pending in the House Judiciary subcommittee, and the Senate passed S. 450 last April after agreeing to two amendments, one of which eliminates the jurisdiction of the Court in cases involving voluntary prayer in public schools.

*Victims of Crime:* H.R. 4257 and S. 190 provide grants to states for payment of compensation to victims of certain crimes. The House Judiciary Committee approved H.R. 4257 last June, and it is pending in the Senate Judiciary subcommittee. This issue is covered in the revision of the Federal criminal code.

*Tort Claims Act Amendments:* H.R. 2659, S. 695, and S. 1858 provide an exclusive remedy against the United States in actions based on acts or omissions of United States employees. The House Judiciary subcommittee began mark-up of H.R. 2659 last October, and in the Senate it is pending.

*Criminal Code Reform:* H.R. 6915 and S. 1722 to revise and codify federal criminal laws—mark-up in the full Committee in the House is expected to be completed the first week in June, and floor action is expected in the Senate in the second week in June of this year.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF ASC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS

### Treasurer's Report

*Charles McCaghy* reported that income has exceeded expenditures thus far in the fiscal year and that expenses were even less than had been projected. Additionally, a Read Assets Account has been established with Merrill Lynch.

### ACJS/ASC Merger

*Harry Allen* reported on behalf of *Harry More*, stating that there was no anticipation of a strong sentiment about a possible merger between the two organizations. However, it was felt by ACJS that there could be an ongoing collaborative effort between the two associations in distributing information, etc., to the memberships.

*Frank Scarpitti*, President-Elect, has been asked to attend the ACJS board meeting in Oklahoma City, at the organization's annual meeting, as a representative of ASC to discuss possible collaborative arrangements.

### AAAS Report

It was reported that AAAS is desirous of having some guidelines set up regarding ethical standards in criminological research. *Albert Reiss*, *Charles Wellford*, *Frank Scarpitti*, and *Edith Flynn* have agreed to investigate this problem and prepare a draft document which would seek joint support from other organizations.

### International Journals

After some discussion on the possibility of securing discounts on journals for the membership, *Harry Allen* has agreed to proceed with securing names, addresses, and prices for subscriptions of journals appropriate for the membership. If special discounts can be arranged, this will be reported. When a report has been prepared, it will be published in *The Criminologist*.

### Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards

*Richard Ward* and *Vincent Webb* reported on the activities of the Joint Commission. They indicated that there had been some problems during the first year of the project, but that since *Webb* had been appointed Principal Investigator significant progress has been made in collecting appropriate data.

Additionally, a series of publications is now being printed and will be ready for distribution shortly. It is expected that eight or nine monographs will be published by the end of the summer.

The Commission continues to work on the identification of minimal standards and the improvement of quality in the field. The Commission is also considering the possibility of sponsoring several conferences and/or finding platforms at national organizations' meetings to disseminate findings.

### Membership Committee

*Chris Eskridge*, Chair, reported that ASC currently has 4000 members on the rolls, 50% of whom are in good standing. In the past calendar year, 454 new members joined.

Sage Publications has planned to distribute an ASC flyer in its spring publication drive, a mailing which should consist of 30,000 pieces.

The Committee plans to contact criminal justice and criminology graduate programs across the country in an attempt to solicit more student members.

## CALLS FOR PAPERS

### ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY

The Department of Corrections at Illinois State University is sponsoring an Annual Spring Conference on Corrections, which will be held in Normal, IL, May 1-2, 1980. The theme for the program is "Controversies in Corrections."

The Keynote Speaker will be *Richard G. Singer*, Professor of Law at the Benjamin Cardozo School of Law in New York. His topic is "Future Trends in Correctional Case Law."

Persons interested in presenting papers, chairing a session, serving as a discussant, or obtaining further information should contact *William Hobbs*.

### PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY— DELAWARE COUNTY CAMPUS

The Delaware County Campus of the Pennsylvania State University announces a call for papers and panel proposals for the Seventh Conference of the Colloquium for Social Philosophy to be held in Philadelphia, May 2-3, 1980.

The theme of the conference is "Perspectives on Urban Crime."

For further information, registration, and hotel reservation forms, contact: *Claude T. Mangrum*, Fifth Annual APPA Institute, c/o San Bernardino Probation Department, 175 West Fifth Street, San Bernardino, CA 92415; or *Scotia B. Knouff*, Fifth Annual APPA Institute, Improving Victim Services, Thur Probation Project, P.O. Box 206, Aberdeen, NC 28315.

### INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY

The final decision has been made to hold the next United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in Caracas, Venezuela, in late August 1980.

Pending further information on precise details, four major international criminology organizations are discussing the feasibility of holding a research and criminal policy meeting the week prior to the United Nations meeting.

In order to prepare for possible American and Canadian participation, a letter of intent or desire to participate, including tentative title and brief abstract, should be sent to *Mike Rustigan*, Program Chair, International Committee, ASC, Dept. of Administrative Justice, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA 94123.

### ASSOCIATION FOR HUMANIST SOCIOLOGY

The Association for Humanist Sociology will hold its annual meeting at Stouffer's Louisville (KY) Inn, October 9-12, 1980. The theme of the conference is "The Political-Economic Implications of the Humanist Perspective in Sociology."

A call for papers has been issued for a session tentatively entitled, "Criminal Justice and Criminal Injustice." Papers should be concerned with criminology, criminal justice, sociology, and/or criminal law.

Send proposals to *David O. Friedrichs*, Dept. of Sociology/Criminal Justice, University of Scranton, Scranton, PA 18510.

## NUMBER OF PRISONERS REACHES RECORD HIGH

The number of prisoners held by Federal and state corrections authorities in 1979 reached a record high for the fifth consecutive year, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) announced.

The total rose by 2.3% last year to reach 314,083 by December 31. Prisoners under Federal jurisdiction totaled 26,233, down 12% from 1978. The number of state inmates rose 3.8%.

The rate of growth in the prison population was unchanged from 1978 and was well below the 10% increases in 1975 and 1976. Over the past five years the prison population has increased by one-third, or 76,000.

Most prisoners were serving sentences of more than a year. Four percent were serving shorter sentences or were not under sentence.

There were 12,927 women prisoners, representing 4% of the total under Federal and state authority. For the first time in almost a decade the rate of increase for women was lower than for men.

The number of state prisoners housed in jails because of overcrowded state systems—6,421—was unchanged from the previous year, although the number of states using local facilities increased from 12 to 15.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census collected the data for BJS's National Prisoner Statistics Program.

Single copies of the report, "Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978: Advance Report," may be obtained free from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, along with the final report for 1977.

### NOTICE — NOTICE — NOTICE

Beginning with Volume 5, Number 1, the July 1980 issue, **THE CRIMINOLOGIST** will be published bimonthly. The increase from a quarterly publication to six times a year was authorized by the Executive Board at its recent meeting.

Correspondents are urged to follow the following deadlines:

<i>JULY ISSUE</i>	—	<i>MAY 15th</i>
<i>SEPTEMBER ISSUE</i>	—	<i>JULY 15th</i>
<i>NOVEMBER ISSUE</i>	—	<i>AUGUST 15th</i>
<i>JANUARY ISSUE</i>	—	<i>OCTOBER 15th</i>
<i>MARCH ISSUE</i>	—	<i>DECEMBER 15th</i>
<i>MAY ISSUE</i>	—	<i>FEBRUARY 15th</i>

Please send all information and materials to the editor:

**ALVIN W. COHN**  
**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE SERVICES**  
**15005 WESTBURY RD.**  
**ROCKVILLE, MD 20853**

**NEWS AND NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE****Study Assesses Massachusetts Firearms Law**

Gun-related crimes dropped but assaults involving other weapons rose following passage of a new provision to Massachusetts' gun laws, according to an NIJ study. Conducted by Boston University's Center for Criminal Justice, the study compared reported pre- and post-ban crime in Massachusetts and Boston with crime levels in comparable jurisdictions. Among the findings:

- In the two years following passage of the law, the rate of gun assaults decreased by nearly 20% in the state and nearly 12% in Boston. This compares with a decline of 4% for the nation as a whole and 7% for large cities.
- At the same time, assaults involving other weapons rose 29% in the state and 40% in Boston. Nationally, the rise was 7%, while large cities reported a 5% increase.
- Armed robberies involving a gun plummeted 35% statewide and in Boston, while declines of about 12% were reported in the rest of the country. Despite this initial drop, gun robberies appeared to be moving back up in 1977, the researchers noted.
- Non-gun robberies increased 8% in the state and 6% in Boston, compared with declines of about 4% elsewhere.
- During the study period, large cities experienced a general decline in homicides. Boston, however, lead the group. Gun homicides in Boston dropped more than 55%, compared with a 23% decrease in control jurisdictions. Non-gun homicides also declined, indicating that, for homicide, no shift to the use of other weapons occurred.

In tracing the law's impact, the researchers found that changes in crime patterns began to emerge even before the provision went into effect. First passed in December 1974, Bartley-Fox did not become fully effective until April 1975 to permit Massachusetts to conduct an extensive public education campaign about the new provision.

Soon after the publicity began, in March, gun assaults began to decline. By June, a significant increase in non-gun assaults was apparent. According to the study, "the results suggest that the publicity surrounding the Bartley-Fox law discouraged gun assaults, but that shortly thereafter potential offenders turned to other types of deadly weapons."

How did the criminal justice system respond to the new law? Examination of police records in Boston revealed a decrease in the number of arrests for illegal gun-carrying, presumably due in part to the deterrent effect of the law evident in the lower rate of gun assaults.

Similarly, the total number of gun-carrying cases involving a gun-carrying charge declined, as did convictions. Significantly, however, the proportion of

*(Continued on p. 9)*



## SAGE RESEARCH PROGRESS SERIES IN CRIMINOLOGY

The Publications Committee announces that the Society has commenced its search for the Series Editor of the Sage Research Progress Series in Criminology. The Executive Board will review applications and select the editor by July 1980. The Series Editor serves a three-year term.

The Series Editor, in conjunction with the outgoing President, collects and organizes the papers presented at the annual meeting; determines, on the basis of the material collected, suitable themes for the four to six volumes to be published; selects volume editors (after the right of first refusal is extended to the conference program chairs); assigns manuscripts for review to volume editors; sets deadlines for volume editors; checks and signs off on each volume before sending to the publisher; updates the foreword to the series; and accepts responsibility for other related tasks.

Since a good deal of time must be devoted to the Series, all prospective candidates must describe their personal credentials in an application as well as indicating that the university or base agency is willing to provide back-up resources required for such an effort. This includes secretarial, duplicating, student assistance, postage, telephone services, and related expenses.

All serious candidates should communicate with the Publications Committee Chair regarding details that will be required in the application: *Harry E. Allen*, Chair, Publications Committee, Department of Administration of Justice, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA 95192 (408/277-2993).

For additional technical information, candidates should communicate with the present Series Editor, *James Inciardi*, Division of Criminal Justice, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19711 (302/738-1236).

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### NEWS AND NOTES (Continued from p. 8)

defendants convicted also dropped. In 1974, almost half the gun-carrying defendants were eventually convicted. In the two years after the law, the rate of convictions fell to about one-fourth. The reasons for the change are unclear: perhaps some cases were weaker, or judges or juries were reluctant to convict because of the harsher law.

Of the defendants convicted, however, a higher percentage went to jail. The actual number involved was small. In Boston, the study estimates that about 40 people went to jail who would not have gone prior to Bartley-Fox.

A more complete picture of the effects of the law is expected to emerge from a study now being conducted. A research team at Northeastern University which participated in the first evaluation will attempt to sort out short-term effects from those that may endure.

Copies of the evaluation report are available on loan from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Or contact the principal investigators: *David Rossman*, Boston University Center for Criminal Justice; *William Bowers* and *Glenn Pierce*, Center for Applied Social Research, Northeastern University, Boston.

**BALLOT RESOLUTIONS** (Continued from p. 2)

5. A Division shall have a chairperson and such officers as it may desire. The qualifications for its officers and the number and method of their election shall be determined by the Division with approval of the Executive Board.

6. A Division shall draw up and maintain its own rules of procedure within the framework of the Society's By-Laws. Each Division shall file with the Executive Board a copy of its current regulations, and a list of its current officers and committees.

7. A Division may set dues. Such dues must be approved by the Executive Board and shall be collected and disbursed by the Treasurer of the Society subject to the rules and regulations of the Society.

8. A Division shall not enter into contracts, shall not own, publish, or manage a journal, or hold an annual meeting or convention that is not in conjunction with the Society's Annual Meeting. Divisions may not make awards or give out honors without Executive Board approval. Administrative functions of the Division may be handled by the Central Office, at the Division's expense.

**RESOLUTION FOR EDITORIAL BOARD OF  
RADICAL CRIMINOLOGISTS BE ESTABLISHED FOR  
AN ISSUE OF CRIMINOLOGY**

We, the members of the Radical Caucus of the ASC, think that the recent issue of *CRIMINOLOGY* devoted to radical criminology was not representative of the diverse perspectives of radical criminology. Resolved that an editorial board made up of the following radical criminologists be established to select articles for a new issue of *CRIMINOLOGY* to be devoted to radical criminology. That board would consist of *Drew Humphries, Jim Brady, Karl Schumann, Barry Krisberg, Anika Snare, and Per Stangeland.*

**PRO STATEMENT**—*Harold E. Pepinsky, Associate Editor, Criminology*

This resolution offers an exciting prospect for us in ASC to gain new perspectives on our field. Despite sincere efforts, the special issue of solicited articles in *Criminology* on "radical criminology" last February scarcely conveyed the richness of radical literature. The resolution is a constructive response to the problem. Much of the radical literature has not been published in English, let alone in the United States, and has therefore been inaccessible to American criminologists. There is considerable depth of radical research within a diversity of networks of criminologists both here and abroad. With a variety of backgrounds and interests, including access to European literature in languages other than English, the proposed special editorial board is well equipped to solicit, review and select a wealth of new material to include in an issue of our ASC journal.

**CON STATEMENT**—*Donal E.J. MacNamara, Charles L. Newman and James A. Inciardi, Past Editors and Current Editor, Criminology*

*Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal* is a refereed professional journal which under successive independent editors has achieved acceptance and recognition not only among criminologists in the United States but also among behavioral scientists throughout the world. There is no constitutional provision, by-law or precedent in The American Society of Criminology which would

(Continued from p. 10)

justify the annual business meeting dictating editorial policy, designating editors, or selecting journal content.

While two of us share certain views of the radical criminologists and one rejects this viewpoint completely, we all support their right to their views but see no justification for acceding to this demand. *Criminology* should and does solicit contributions from criminologists of all ideological persuasions; these contributions are reviewed by panels which are not and should not be politically screened; articles which survive this screening are published whether or not the editors agree or disagree with the views expressed; and the pages of *Criminology* are open to rebutting comments (or even contrary articles). This is as it should be. Vote "NO" on the resolution.

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### ASC FACULTY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS

The American Society of Criminology and the Administration of Justice Department of the San Jose State University are collaborating on a series of faculty development and enrichment workshops, to be conducted during the summer of 1980.

The workshops are designed for faculty members in criminology, criminal justice, and crime-related programs who are interested in the most recent developments, experiments, and innovations in the areas of

- current research and practices in criminal justice;
- program and project evaluation techniques;
- applications of statistics to criminal justice decision-making and problem-solving processes; and
- current and future applications of theory.

These workshops are open to any full-time faculty member in a crime-related education program. They will be of particular interest not only to faculty who seek to be up-to-date in their particular substantive areas, but also to those who wish to further improve the quality of their course materials, will shortly be teaching new courses, or are interested in exploring new topics for personal development and enrichment.

These workshops are made possible through an Education Assistance Grant from the Office of Criminal Justice Education and Training, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Each workshop may enroll 30 attendees for financial support consisting of up to \$150.00 for travel to site; \$16/day for board for five days; \$10.00 for local travel; and half of the double guest room rate. Reimbursement will follow each workshop. All workshop materials are supported by grant. Double guest room occupancy will be arranged by the Project Director. All other expenses are to be paid by attendees.

A \$70 registration will be paid by each attendee or attendee's academic institution; it is automatically refundable upon request until 30 days prior to the workshop. Registration fee may be returned after that date, subject to filling of spaces with "stand-by" applicants.

Curriculum Coordinators will define curriculum contents for each area; select visiting faculty; develop sample course outlines and bibliography, including readings and essays; and conduct each workshop.

SAVE THE DATES  
NOVEMBER 5-8, 1980  
for the  
32nd ANNUAL MEETING  
of the  
*AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY*  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA  
SHERATON-PALACE HOTEL

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