

The Criminologist

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The Recent History of the American Society of Criminology

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*Remarks delivered at the 1984
Annual Meeting, November 9,
Cincinnati, Ohio*

We have come a long way. Today, close to 1,000 of you are attending our annual meeting, choosing from among some 180 panels, seminars and plenary sessions located in a dozen different rooms in a large hotel. You may visit the book exhibit, use the child-care facilities, socialize at several receptions, tour various local attractions, and even shed a tear or two in the employment exchange. All of this is now standard fare at our annual meeting. But, it seems like only yesterday that I attended my first ASC meeting, and it was quite different. Seventeen years ago this month, the meeting was held in one room at the N.Y.U. Law School I think because Gerhard Mueller was able to arrange for the use of the room without charge. Instead of the audience's moving from one session to another, the panelists changed while the rest of us remained seated. I'm not sure how many attended that meeting, but I'd be surprised to learn that more than 150 criminologists participated. But, to a young criminologist, it was exciting to hear the papers, see faces behind names I recognized, listen to Marvin Wolfgang give the presidential address, and even sit through the

business meeting, including a lengthy treasurer's report. Only yesterday, but since then the American Society of Criminology has undergone profound changes and has emerged as a solid professional society, well run, servicing its members and speaking eloquently for the discipline.

A significant portion of our growth and development has occurred since 1976, a date that I think begins the latest era of our history. That year, for example, saw the establishment of the official office of the Society at the Ohio State University with the first full-time paid employee of the ASC. Also that year, the Society's newsletter, *The Criminologist*, was begun, first as a quarterly and later as a bi-monthly publication. Just this year, the newsletter expanded once again in order to serve the membership more effectively and efficiently, while our national office goes on providing a Weberian stability and continuity to the association's administration.

While our membership grew throughout the early and mid-1970s, it peaked in 1976-77, reflecting the growth patterns of criminology and criminal justice academic programs and the expansion of crime control agencies at every level of government. From an unprecedented high of 1,758 members in 1976, we spurred to nearly 2,000 members the following year. But, that was our last

hurrah as far as numerical growth was concerned because the following year saw our membership rolls fall back to the 1976 level and decline even further each year through 1980.

Despite the similarities and links between the two associations, tensions remained during this period. One year, a unique runoff election for president of ASC took place amidst charges that the ACJS was tampering with our elective process. According

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THANKS

From the Editor

The three years since my appointment as editor have passed very quickly. When I became editor I set as my goal to significantly improve the newsletter as a resource for the membership. I think that this has been accomplished. I recognize that much still needs to be done.

As editor I would like to bring to your attention an individual who has never been given the Herbert Bloch Award but who has served the Society with dedication for many years. She prompts the editors, prepares the mailings, manages the office, and serves as the link between the members and the Society. Her foremost priority is always the well being of the Society, regardless of any personal inconvenience. It has been a pleasure working with her. *Sarah Hall*, I salute you!

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to some, one candidate was friendlier than the other with the rival organization which instructed its several hundred joint members to vote for the "friendly candidate". The person so defined won the election, but was often denied full cooperation by several members of the Executive Board who felt the ASC had been betrayed. How? It is difficult to say. To my knowledge, no evidence has ever been produced to substantiate the charge of tampering, nor did that particular president relate any differently than other presidents with the ACJS. In all likelihood, the allegation grew out of rumor, fear and disappointment, with no basis in fact.

About this time, new leadership was emerging in The American Society of Criminology that represented a younger generation of criminologists. This new leadership was particularly sensitive to the charge that our society was run by an "old boy" network that no longer spoke for the membership nor the interests of contemporary criminology. These old boys, as some believed at the time, had acted as though the ASC was their personal fiefdom, dominating its politics and preventing its ascending into true respectability as a professional society. Armed with this definition of the situation, accurate or not, several members of the Executive Board began paying special attention to ways in which the so-called old boys' power could be controlled. The first such opportunity came in December, 1977.

Earlier that year, a grant was awarded by the LEAA Office of Criminal Justice Education and Training to the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences to explore the possibility of developing minimum standards for criminology and criminal justice education and issues relating to the implementation of those standards. The wise director of O.C.J.E.T., Price Foster, insisted that the grant be administered by an advisory board made up of four members of ACJS and four representatives of ASC. The President of ASC agreed to this arrangement and appointed four members of our society to represent us on what came to be called the Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards.

When this was presented at the November Executive Board Meeting

a month later, a chorus of objections rose from many of the Society's officers. Some were opposed to our participation in the project, some were critical of the Board's not being involved in such important appointments, and others complained that a full range of criminological philosophy would not be articulated by our appointees. Incoming president, C. Ray Jeffery, rightly concluded that the issue was larger than mere representation on another committee and called for a special Board meeting in New York City the following month. At that time, after a full day of sometimes heated argument, the Executive Board replaced three of the four original A.S.C. members of the Joint Commission. The new team was made up exclusively of Board members given specific guidelines by the Board as to the limits of their authority and instructed to report back regularly for the group's feedback and further directions.

Why have I spoken of this event in such detail? Because I believe that it marked a turning point in the recent history of our Society. It symbolized both a new assertiveness by the Executive Board and the emergence of new leadership in the organization. Not only on this commission, but elsewhere within the infrastructure of ASC, a concerted effort was now made to bring newer and often younger members into the governance of the organization. Although this particular incident did not contribute very much to the establishment of minimum standards for criminology and criminal justice education, it did serve the serendipitous function of helping to transfer power to a new generation of criminologists and opening the Society to a wider range of opinion and philosophy.

I believe that this latter condition was also the consequence of another controversy within our Society a few years ago. When Jim Inciardi became editor of *Criminology* in 1978, he was struck by the fact that "for years, the works of radical theorists have only infrequently appeared . . . in the traditional criminology journals". Wanting to help rectify that situation, he decided to build a special issue of the journal around two papers presented by Richard Quinney and Austin Turk at our 29th Annual Meeting in November 1977. In addition to the papers by these two distinguished conflict theorists, he solicited

two essays critical of their perspectives, and comments on all four papers by two other criminologists, one a Marxist and the other not. Although the reactions of the Marxist criminologist were withdrawn and did not appear, few members of the American Society of Criminology, certainly not Inciardi, expected or were prepared for what followed publication of that issue.

Radical criminologists reacted swiftly and loudly, charging that the special journal issue was unbalanced, designed to "infame radical criminology", and "a thinly disguised excuse to attack radical and Marxist criminologists". In addition, they charged that the issue failed "to give even minimal presentation to the ideas of radical scholars". According to the editor, publication "led to a library of editorials and correspondence denouncing the papers, the journal, its editor, and its sponsoring society. Letters of praise and condemnation were sent to *Criminology's* editorial offices from four continents which, in some measure, at least offered some testimony as to how wide the readership of the journal was".

The controversy simmered and sometimes boiled throughout 1979 and was the primary topic of discus-

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sion at the business meeting of our annual meeting in November, 1979. Several members of the society cancelled their membership, and some radical criminologists who stayed in the association attempted to have a second special issue of the journal devoted to what they defined as a more balanced presentation of their position. Before this request was rejected by a vote of the membership, however, efforts were already being made to attract radical criminologists back to the ASC and to make our society a hospitable place for the exchange of all ideas.

That was the serendipity growing out of this sometimes bitter situation which we experienced in 1979 and 1980. While radical criminology and its proponents were either ignored or denounced within the ASC prior to this incident, society officers, concerned for the future vitality of the organization and for its intellectual integrity, now began making concerted efforts to heal the wounds. And, I venture to say, they have been successful. In the past four years, criminologists identified as radical or Marxist in orientation have participated with renewed vigor in our society, organizing panels, presenting papers, serving on the Executive Board and, in general, making us a truly representative association of criminologists representing different disciplines and various theoretical perspectives.

We have survived these bumps and we have prospered. Although our recent growth in members has now slowed considerably, we have continued to grow in more important ways: in service to our members, in respect among professional societies, in tolerance of various explanations of human behavior and in esteem among social and behavioral scientists everywhere. Today, every major criminologist in the United States is a member of and active participant in the American Society of Criminology.

In a word, we have matured. As a professional society we have come of age, now being seen by others and by ourselves as a representative and established association of scholars and practitioners. Our identity has taken shape and crystallized, allowing even rivalry once felt with seemingly competing groups to wane. We recognize, for example, that we and the ACJS serve somewhat different constituen-

cies and that we may co-exist and cooperate with each other without fear of losing either our membership or our principles. We have learned from our past and we are stronger for it today.

In each of the next three years, however, we grew once again, thanks largely to the herculean efforts of dedicated members of the membership committee and mass mailing of membership invitations permitted by the computerization of our national office. In spite of social, political, and economic trends and the disappearance of much federal and state support for criminology and criminal justice research and educational programs, it is worth noting that today's ASC membership is the same as it was in 1976. We must be doing something right.

One thing we're apparently doing right is attracting members to our annual meetings. Attendance doubled between 1976 and 1981, reaching a high of 1,004 in the latter year. Although we haven't exceeded that number yet, we continue to draw in excess of 50 percent of our membership to our annual conventions.

By the late 70s, our membership had not only increased dramatically but was also changing in nature and interests. Over half had joined since 1975, some 70 percent were under 45 years of age and over one-fifth were female. With newer, younger and more heterogeneous members, it was obvious that the 1980s would be a period of vitality and excitement for the Society. Indeed, it started off that way, with the first divisions or sections of the ASC, on Women and Crime and International Criminology, created in 1981. And, earlier this year, we accepted an invitation to become an affiliate member of the Consortium of Social Science Associations.

Of course, one could not expect to experience such growth without a few bumps along the way. By the late 1970s, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences was also expanding rapidly and being seen as a competitor by some members of the ASC leadership. Although the ACJS appealed to a somewhat different constituency, it was feared that their aggressive recruitment of members would interfere with what some saw as the manifest destiny of the ASC. To make matters even worse, this upstart organization even proposed that

criminology and criminal justice academic programs be accredited, and it wanted to do the accrediting. To many of us this was clearly unacceptable because we did not believe that accreditation was necessary for the integrity of the discipline and we feared that it was being used by an apparent rival to attain political leverage. Although we now know that there is ample room for both professional associations to thrive, at the time we felt challenged and often reacted defensively.

In addition to some 300 overlapping members between the two associations, the differences between the ASC and the ACJS continued to blur in the late 70s and 1980s. Originally, an association of police educators and then criminal justice teachers primarily from junior and four year colleges, ACJS has moved steadily toward an emphasis on research scholarship and traditional disciplinary concerns. Our society, on the other hand, while continuing to appeal to theorists and researchers of crime, has increasingly broadened its concerns to include issues related to pedagogy and the practical applications of criminological knowledge. In fact, the most recent data available indicates that 40 percent of our members are non-academics, applied criminologists of one type or another. While we have always been an interdisciplinary society, in recent years that has come to mean more than just academic types from varying disciplines. More than ever, it now means a society concerned with the professional interests of teachers, researchers and practitioners, each with unique problems and concerns but each benefiting from interaction and association with the other.

The growth of the ASC is not surprising given the social and political events of the 60s and 70s. It is somewhat ironic, though, that our strength and esteem have continued to expand in the 1980s, a time when national conditions and priorities are markedly different and when the social sciences in general are losing both support and respect. The reasons for our current healthy status probably have to do with such things as good management, fairness, providing service, and publishing a high quality journal, all of which help us continue to attract and hold those members of the criminological com-

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The Middle Ages of the American Society of Criminology

by Gerhard O. W. Mueller

According to Ovid, Tacitus, Ranke, Treitschke, Marx, MacNamara and Mueller, there are three ways to record and report history. First there is the MacNamara way. The second way is called evolutionary history. I shall give you an example: It was in 1968. The Executive Board of the A.S.C. had assembled at my home in New Jersey, overlooking the great New York skyline. The executive committee consisted of about 30 members, or about one third of the membership of the Society. Following a hard day's work of policy making and lamentations about lack of cashflow, we were engaged in an evening of merrymaking, eating, drinking, listening to a classical chamber music quartet in which Walter Reckless played his famed Amato violin and I believe Bruno Cormier was on the grand piano. Then we drank some more and told stories about the good old days.

My little daughter - who had been wandering back and forth between the TV room and our assemblage - approached me contemplatively and asked: Daddy - you and your friends don't like TV. Well, we don't unless we are on the screen. - Pause. Daddy, when you and your friends were little, was there TV? Answer - no, there wasn't. Pause. Daddy, when you and your friends were little, were there dinosaurs?

That, my friends, is the evolutionary approach to history, including the history of the A.S.C.

But, there is the third approach, fundamentally different from the other two. Indeed, it is the fundamentalist approach of the Old Testament. And that is the approach I have chosen to relate the history of the A.S.C. (Forgive me if here and there I have taken license with Genesis, Kings and the Book of David). It goes like this:

The Book records that Nebuchadnezzar was a great president, of voluminous capacity, who administered wisely, and upon his demise, Shalmaneser took the burdens of office upon his shoulders. And it came to pass that when Shalmaneser reached old age, he took Methusalah into his confidence and invested him with the presidency. And when Methusalah had lived to be 187 years old, he begat

the idea that if he were to die, Rehoboam might make a wise president. Forsooth, and so it came to pass, Rehoboam assumed the presidency. And when Rehoboam reached old age, wise men gathered and spake unto Jeroboam: Wou'dst thou follow the great Rehoboam when the time cometh. And so it came to be that Jeroboam succeeded Rehoboam. And when Jeroboam - having wisely administered the office - reached the age of patriarchs, forsooth - the wise men gathered in council and asked the renowned patriarch Donal MacNamara to assume office. And so he did, for four lean years. Then word came by messengers from distant Ohioland (or was it Ohio State?) that a wise king named Walter Reckless was ready to succeed the patriarch MacNamara. And the time came, and the thertofore wise King Reckless took the crown. But in a fit of reckless abandon the wise King Reckless begat the idea that the age of the prophets had come to a close, because the council of young men (I am quoting I Kings chapter XIII) demanded the rulership to be passed on to their tender loving care. Forsooth, thus it came to pass that the rulership descended upon a young prince named Marvin Wolfgang who took the annual meeting from the holy land and brought it to Philadelphia instead. And after a year's rule, which was both predictable and Florentine renaissance in style, he and a cohort of followers decreed: Henceforth let there be law! And thus it came to pass that the burdens of rulership fell upon the frail shoulders of one G.O.W. Mueller. Here ends the reading of the scriptures.

Let me explain to those few amongst you who are not champagne aficionados that in the champagne trade, there is a descending order of measurement for champagne quantities:

1. A Nebuchadnezzar measures 20 bottles;
 2. A Shalmaneser is 12 bottles;
 3. A Methusalah is 8 bottles;
 4. A Rehoboam is 6 bottles;
 5. A Jeroboam is 4 bottles;
- otherwise known as
a double magnum.*

Now, the next measure is a magnum (2 bottles), and since MacNamara followed Jeroboam, he is a magnum indeed. The next measure

being a bottle of 80 centilitres, that Makes Walter Reckless a very presentable bottle of sparkle. Now, next in line is the Imperial - of 60 centilitres - and I think Marvin will be very pleased with the imperial title. The next smaller size of a champagne bottle in our trade - and that falls on me - is the nip of 20 centilitres, hardly enough to get you high. Beyond the nip there is only a split of 6.3 cl. And so it was that the wise men in council, by a split decision, decided that the next president ought to be a psychiatrist. And so Bruno Cormier of Montreal succeeded me. Fact is, the champagne years were coming to a close, and the hard work of the society began, and the shape of the society as we know it today began to form. The prophets had laid the groundwork, the administrators of the Middle Ages of our society heralded the renaissance. Oh, many of the prophets were still at the annual meetings. You might even sit next to the late Sheldon of Eleanor Glueck! Thorsten Sellin and Walter Reckless were there all the time.

But we are only half way through the Middle Ages. My own presidential year was a memorable one, at least to me. C. Ray Jeffrey was still at New York University, and with CLEAR Center financing we turned our ASC Newsletter into a scholarly journal. We had a historic annual convention, at Vanderbilt Hall, with twelve panels, and, for the first time in history, we topped 100 criminologists in attendance. And there was overseas representation with hot debates: A 300 pound German criminologist challenged us to fisticuffs, calling us - sociologists - or worse, socialists.

The era I am talking about was auspicious. The President's Crime Commission was holding forth, and Mac and I appeared on behalf of the Society at a raucous meeting before a national audience in Chicago, warning against palliatives and demanding substance. Criminology was getting big - not to say inflated. But it was also the time that our schools of criminal justice were being established. And amidst all the national turmoil, the Society grew responsibly, under Bruno Cormier; Albert Morris, the sociologist from Boston

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THE NATURAL HISTORY OF A FLATULENT CAREER

by LaMar T. Empey

(This paper was Professor Empey's Banquet Address to the Society on November 12, 1983 in Denver, Colorado)

When Travis Hirschi, our esteemed President, called to ask that I deliver this address, I was dumbfounded. "Why, of all the gifted members of the American Society of Criminology," I asked him, "are you requesting that I deliver this important speech?"

As usual, his logic and candor were impeccable. "Unlike eminent people in the Association," he said, "others would never have wondered why, if you had not been born. You are living testimony to the need for innate modesty. And that is precisely why I want you to speak. No one is better equipped to represent the little people, the ungifted." Then, his final words before he hung up were, "Let it all hang out!"

Since I don't have much to "hang out," particularly on crucial occasions, I was still a little confused. Therefore, in desperation, I turned to Joe Scott, the Program Chair. He was of inestimable help.

"You've got to recognize," said Joe, "that we modern criminologists are fascinated by the old days, when criminology was simple minded, sentimental and unscientific. It gives us a chance, if we have someone like you speak, to see how far we have advanced. Thus, your task is uncomplicated. Just title your talk, 'The Natural History of a Flatulent Career,' begin when you were a rural pathologist, and then, in your simple-minded way, take us up to the present."

Upon reflection, I recognized the wisdom of our leaders and their advice. I recalled that it took me 15 years after I got my Ph.D., to discover that I had no talent. But, by then, I couldn't get out of academia because I had just gotten tenure. Consistent with what Professors Hirschi and Scott had suggested, therefore, I decided to lay out the natural history of my flatulent career. If well done, it might then be used to generate hypotheses among younger, better-trained and far more gifted criminologists for the neutralization of old-timers.

History: The Extra-Scientific Stage

The first stage of my natural history might be called the *extra-*

scientific stage. It was traumatic. When I was born, for example, I was so ugly that the doctor didn't slap me, he slapped my mother. Then, as I grew up in the coal-mining towns of eastern Utah, I was further stunted by the deprivations of the great depression. Finally, when I sloshed ashore on my first enemy beach in World War II, anxious to save the World for democracy, I only encountered further ignominy. Rather than bullets and bayonets, the only enemy I confronted were 10-year old boys, who asked, "Do you want to Pom-Pom with my sisters for a candy bar, Joe?" But even at this I was a failure. Prophylactic kit notwithstanding, the only medal I got was a good conduct medal. John Wayne would have been embarrassed.

Even then, however, I came home a patriot, convinced by the misery of war that I lived in the greatest country on earth. In fact, my fanaticism was so great that I seriously entertained the idea of becoming a social worker. Indeed, I might be passing out food stamps today had it not been for a kindly dean who convinced me that, if I had to do something stupid, why not go into sociology.

Indeed, the dean was right. I was a sucker for obviously outdated sociological doctrines, and was soon baptized a born again positivist: science was a branch of modern humanism; a humanistic ethic demanded the unfettered pursuit of knowledge; this knowledge, in turn, could be applied to the betterment of humankind.

Equally important, such doctrines seemed particularly applicable to criminology. Indeed, the leading criminologists of the day — Shaw and McKay, Sutherland, Sellin, Barnes, Reckless and others — were pushing some extremely guileless assumptions. One was the concept of *social control*. Rather than a pejorative term, they viewed it as the normative aspect of social life. Deviance and conformity depend upon the degree to which there is societal conflict or agreement on basic values, and the extent to which individuals are tied to intimate groups from whom they not only gain a sense of identity but

which also determine the degree to which they will conform to societal constraints. Seen in this way, therefore, law is but one aspect of social control and probably not the most important.

Second, these old-timers argued that enlightened social control is the product of *understanding*. "Control of behavior," said Sutherland (1947), "can be adequate and satisfactory only if it is based on a knowledge of the factors or processes by which the behavior is produced."

This understanding, in turn, is a function of *good theories* of behavior, whether it be the behavior of the legislators who make criminal laws, the criminals who break them, or those who enforce them. What is more, theory should be judged, not merely by its logical or its empirical adequacy, but by its capacity to provide satisfying and humane solutions for crime.

It was these ingenuous assumptions, then, which led old-time criminologists to contend that successful social control depended far more upon non-legal, than upon legal, mechanisms. So old-fashioned were they, in fact, that they were concerned with morality. For example, I know of one who, when he went for a checkup and the doctor said, "Take your clothes off," this criminologist said, "Don't you think we ought to go out a few times first?"

These old-time moralists also contended that Americans wanted to have their cake and eat it too; that is, to be protected from crime, yet to be unfettered in their own private pursuit of wealth and property. Indeed, it was this drive for autonomy and property that had led to the colonization of America, to slavery, to the genocide of the Indians, and that continues to fuel the engines of America's prosperity. Hence, said one, "Crime is an American way of life" (Bell, 1959). And Sutherland (1947) had the temerity to suggest "that it is difficult to imagine a respectable philosophy which would be more in harmony with, and conducive to criminality, than the individualistic philosophy upon which American democracy is built."

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Most crime, in other words, was not due to rare chromosomes or penis envy, but was an understandable part of American society. Hence, the policy implications of sociological criminology were clear:

1. Justice is not just a legal concept, but is a social concept as well.
2. Social justice demands greater attention to the predations of criminals in white collars, as well as to those who wear blue collars.
3. Preventive programs designed to modify the values and processes that promote criminal behavior will be more likely to protect society than programs of retribution and punishment.
4. Likewise, society is best protected if the poor and minority groups who fill America's prisons are reformed. Hence, it is obvious that these sentimentalists are better lumped with the so-called progressives of the late 19th century than with the more realistic policy analysts of our day. Why? Because they sounded just like Enoch Wines who, in 1870, said:

Whatever differences of opinion may exist among penologists on other questions . . . , there is one point on which there may be almost perfect unanimity; namely, that the moral cure of criminals, adult as well as juvenile, is the best means of attaining the control of crime. The reformation of criminals by society is for the protection of society (Henderson, 1910:39).

Into what misfortune, then, did such anachronistic ideas and training lead me?

The Naive Scientist Stage

My first job, which was at Brigham Young University, not only threw me into that den of iniquity — Provo, Utah — but into contact with an unenlightened judge whose misbegotten benevolence caused him to distrust the deterrent effects for youth of the local bastille — the Utah State Industrial School. What is more, this jurist had the poor judgment to ask me to take over a community program for these same youth. But, when I first visited the locale of this innovative endeavor, I

found a most ungrateful bunch of hoods. Plastered on the blackboards of the abandoned school in which the program was located were a host of creative, but obscene, descriptions of the staff, a sweet altruistic teacher was crying because the boys did not appreciate her efforts to reattach them to the school, a volunteer instructor in handicrafts would have to quit, he said, unless the little buggers stopped stealing his tools, and the program director had ulcers.

But believe it or not, I had the answer: *it was theory*. By then, the Sutherland mantle had fallen to a promising newcomer, called Donald Cressey. He had just written that, "if delinquents are to be changed, they must be assimilated into groups which emphasize values conducive to law-abiding behavior and, concurrently, alienated from groups emphasizing values conducive to delinquency" (1955). All I had to do was to create a moral net in which delinquents changed delinquents, coupled, of course, with a little coercion. Any guy who didn't show up each day could go back immediately and visit the judge.

When I wrote this, however, federal funding agencies and state bureaucracies were singularly unimpressed. Therefore, the judge and I turned to the Ford Foundation for support, but they, too, were *underwhelmed*. However, the Foundation made a mistake. It sent a former woman judge to visit us — Mary Kohler — who was built in the mold of Bella Abzug, and she was impressed. Hence, Dyke Brown and David Hunter — officials of the Foundation — called me to New York and told me that they'd happily give me the money, if only I'd get Mary off their backs. So much for good proposal writing. First, however, I had to visit this brilliant professor at Columbia who had a promising theory to which I should pay attention. His name was Lloyd Ohlin.

Indeed, Ohlin and his theory were impressive. Both suggested that all I had to do, besides getting delinquents to change delinquents, was to change the educational and opportunity structures of the community. Naturally, in return for 3 years of funding, I promised the Foundation to do that. Hence, when I returned home, the Judge and I put the arm on Provo's City Manager — another un-

repentant liberal — Earl Udall, the cousin of Morris Udall. Even though funds were short and child labor laws largely prohibited the employment of benighted youth, Udall arranged an illegal city work program. Soon our delinquents were not only working in it, but had replaced city employees as supervisors of it. Creative obscenities had been replaced by the work ethic.

Although it was obviously unneeded, we also set up an experimental design by which to evaluate our approach, and hired a maverick student — now famous criminologist, Maynard Erickson — to help carry out the research (Empey and Erickson, 1972). Parenthetically, I should also add that, later on, I moved to USC where I set up a similar experiment to save the youth of Los Angeles (Empey and Lubeck, 1971). But before that occurred, momentous events took place, events which radically altered the simple-minded criminology in which I was trained.

John Kennedy was elected president in 1960, and with his brother, Robert, decided that, as a part of getting the country moving again, youth had to be better served. Indeed, their efforts provided yet another lesson in the systematic, highly rational processes by which social policy is set. First, the Kennedy's had to find a theory upon which to base their youthsaving endeavors and, not being a party to criminology's vast wisdom, had just about decided to adopt the psychoanalytic approach of the Judge Baker Clinic in Boston. After all, the Kennedys were from Massachusetts.

As luck would have it, however, they ran into the same guys from the Ford Foundation who had bankrolled me. But rather than recommending psychoanalysts for Robert, they sent him down to Columbia to be counseled by Lloyd Ohlin. The rest is history. Lloyd so altered Robert's psyche that Lloyd was invited to Washington to lead the fight for youth, and, for a while, I went along to carry Lloyd's briefcase.

You all know the results: (1) the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency; (2) the Office of Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention; and, finally the Poverty Program. But when these programs only contributed to rising expectations, a greater sense of relative deprivation

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EMPEY (continued from page 6) and civil protest, they were followed by Lyndon Johnson's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, by the LEAA, and by the burgeoning of criminal justice programs, both professional and academic. *It was criminology's finest hour!*

The Jaundiced Stage

Weighty tomes and programs poured forth, many of which added new dimensions to criminology: labeling theory, diversion, radical theory, and evaluation research. What is more, the Supreme Court, under Earl Warren, finally got around to decreeing that the police and the courts had to observe the protections of due process which had only been in the Bill of Rights for 200 years. Yet, with all these developments, the stage that followed in my life, I have called the *jaundiced stage*. The reason was a persistent and gnawing feeling that something had been lost when criminology's vast new wisdom was translated into public policy:

— Somehow, poverty had now become the primary cause of crime, not the way society was organized.

— Rather than promoting more effective indigenous community networks for youth — families, schools and avenues to the world of work — federal prevention programs had only produced growth and competition among ever-larger bureaucracies, all committed to the Peter Principle.

— Rather than reducing the predations of those in power, or fostering greater freedom of research, the lion's share of LEAA funds were used to enlarge police departments, to buy gunships, and to help catch communists, like Martin Luther King.

— Then, when better trained, and good-hearted, police cadets were shown the wisdom of labeling theory by our new academic programs, they zealously created diversion programs which only had the effect of widening the net of official control.

You can see why my liver hurt, and why I was turning yellow. On the one hand, I felt considerable sympathy for labeling theorists who felt they had been wronged and who argued vehemently that, if the lives of the young and down-and-out could not be normalized, it was better to leave them alone. Likewise, I agreed with the message of radical theory

which, albeit just a little bit strident and unfocused, reaffirmed the idea that capitalism spawned and perpetuated its own unique brand of crime. After all, Karl Marx was no less a product of the enlightenment that were born-again positivists like me.

On the other hand, I couldn't help but feel that criminology itself might be just a teensy bit responsible for the mess we were in. For example, consider the interpretations that were made of labeling theory. In the 1970's a leading text writer informed all too eager, Vietnamized students that "there is no basis for assuming that there is a phenomenon called 'crime' that exists in reality, and that can be distinguished from noncrime" (Reid, 1976). Two other eminent criminologists agreed. "It is perfectly natural," they said, "for children to lie, cheat, steal, indulge in physical assault and behave indecently" (Morris and Hawkins, 1969).

What, then, had the new scientific criminology demonstrated? "It was that there is no theory of crime that meets the most elementary demands of scientific theory. With the exception of labeling and conflict theory, all of the theories presume the existence of a phenomenon called 'crime,' which does not exist and which therefore cannot be distinguished from 'noncrime'" (Reid, 1976).

When I read this, I knew I was faced with a threat to my very identity. But just as I was about to reject my old mentors, I asked myself, "What would my mother or Gwynn Nettler or Travis Hirschi think of this new description of reality?" And when I did that, it reminded me of an old friend I ran into recently. Because he looked sad and depressed, I asked him, "What's wrong?"

"I just lost three wives in three months," he replied.

"What happened to them?" I asked, full of growing apprehension.

"Well, the first died from eating poison mushrooms," he said with a quiver in his voice.

"What happened to the second," I asked, full of growing apprehension.

"She also died from eating poison mushrooms."

"My gosh," I said, "don't tell me the third died from poison mushrooms, too."

"No," he replied, "she died from a fractured skull."

"Well, how did that happen?", I

wanted to know.

"She wouldn't eat mushrooms."

Now, it may be that I was missing something here, just as I was missing something about the labeling theory, but I was suspicious. I thought I detected crime, even though there had been no reactions to it. Indeed, I thought I also detected crime in some of the delinquents with whom I had now been living with for 10 years. When we set up the Silverlake Experiment in Los Angeles, for example, the first thing we had to contend with was a group of fun-loving youngsters who were financing their trade in Mexican mushrooms by propositioning homosexuals on nearby Sunset Boulevard. Then, after receiving money for services that were never rendered, they beat the hell out of the gays.

As luck would have it, however, I received much-needed reassurance from an unexpected source. Two, old-time labeling theorists — Edwin Lemert and Howard Becker — cried, "Foul!". "It would be foolish," said Becker (1974), "to propose that stick-up men stick up people simply because someone has labelled them stick-up men." There might be crime, after all, I said to myself. In fact, said Lemert (1974), the term "labeling theory" should be discarded and we should go back to the old days when we studied law-breakers, as well as law-makers and law-enforcers.

But even then, I needed rolaidis. The reason was the current, widely accepted assumption that, in addition to Russia, the only source of all our difficulties was *rehabilitation*. Crime was out of control because of benevolent judges, maudlin probation officers, young hoods who could not be changed and, most of all, old-time utopian theorists like me.

New Light Stage

It was hard to swallow this bitter pill, but gradually I did so. That is why I have called this stage of my life the *New Light Stage*. First, Wilson (1975) explained why *theory* was irrelevant. "Ultimate causes cannot be the object of policy efforts," he wrote, "precisely because, being ultimate, they cannot be changed. For example, criminologists have shown beyond doubt that men commit more crimes than women and younger men more (of certain kinds)

see EMPEY, page 8, column 1

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 than older ones. It is a theoretically important, scientifically correct observation. Yet, it means little for policymakers concerned with crime prevention, since men cannot be changed into women or made to skip over the adolescent years."

Equally important, Ernest van den Haag (1975) added that "Prospective offenders need to be no more rational than rats are when taught by means of rewards and punishments to run a maze." One didn't even have to be a Skinnerian. Prison would do.

Even more telling was the ammunition which, by now, we researchers had provided for the assumption that *nothing works*. Like most people who run all kinds of ameliorative programs, poor old Erickson, Lubeck and I hoped that we might have some positive results to report from our experiments. Thus, even though we found that, for the most part, our enlightened creations did little better than other alternatives, they cost only a fraction of incarceration, required a much shorter period of intervention, spared young people the effects of imprisonment, and did not pose any increased danger to the community.

What is more, we found that crime among experimentals and controls was reduced anywhere from 60 to 80 percent, when post-program arrest rates were compared with rates drawn from comparable periods prior to intervention. We hoped, therefore, that, in lieu of incarceration, replications by other scientists would follow. But alas, others pointed out that, at best, our glass was half empty, not half full.

First, they said, it was likely that correctional intervention had no effect on delinquents because both experimentals and controls did about the same. This was puzzling because we had employed no untreated control group by which that conclusion could be reached, but it held nonetheless. Contrasting programs — a community program and a small private institution — had had no effect because their graduates, overall, behaved generally alike, following-intervention.

Second, even though large reductions in post-program crime rates were observed, these were due, not even in the slightest to intervention, but to maturation or the regression

artifact. Even though our subjects had been to court several times, and might be called "chronics," and even though they stayed with us only about 6 months, they fit the normal curve and had to have dropped crime on their own. Beating up on homosexuals and smoking mushrooms had been a trial for them and they had burned out. Thus, to others, if not to us, our 12 years of research merely confirmed what others already knew: *Nothing works!*

In short, the new-light stage had made it clear that rehabilitation does not work (1) because theory is utopian, and (2) because any reductions in crime are due inevitably to maturation. So compelling was the evidence, in fact, that these conclusions could be generalized to any program — educational, welfare or otherwise — in which policy was devoted to helping people.

Finally, there was one other development that helped to increase the candle-power of my New-Light stage. It was the conclusion that criminology can do nothing to promote justice by improving judicial decisions, enhancing the use of discretion, or reducing stupid practices by correctional bureaucracies. The only solution, instead, is to lower the age of accountability, mechanize justice for everyone, punish offenders and, most important of all, discard the obviously discredited assumption that social science can be used for the betterment of humankind. Gaylin and Rothman explain why.

"The rehabilitative model," they say, "was a scheme born to optimism, and faith, and humanism. It viewed the evils in man as essentially correctable, and only partially the responsibility of the individual" (Gaylin and Rothman, 1976). But since there is virtually no sound proof that, short of killing him, anyone knows how to stop another person from committing crime," (Fox, 1974), we must make "a crucial shift in perspective from a commitment to do good to a commitment to do as little mischief as possible" (Gaylin and Rothman, 1976).

No wonder, then, that ways are needed for the effective neutralization of old-timers. Even though I have repented, others have not. Why, for example, have some old-timers joined the radicals and continued to argue: (1) that current

policies are supportive of the very social and economic order that has been, and still remains, basically responsible for crime; (2) that social control and social justice are still important concepts; (3) that capital and other brutal punishments should not be dignified by an enlightened society but thrive instead in such countries as Russia, South Africa, Uganda, and the fascist states of South America; and (4) that to reduce crime, society must be prepared to make some important tradeoffs.

Unless the drive for wealth, power and autonomy by male and female, young and old is somehow curtailed in the interest of creating new moral and institutional alternatives, crime will remain an intimate part of American life. Indeed, we social scientists have not begun to approach the most challenging and interesting of scientific questions: How does one produce moral ideologies, organized around new and alternative cultural themes? How does one translate these, not merely into the economic and political structures of society, but into the weakened moral nets — families, schools and neighborhoods — upon which every person is dependent for identity and support as well as for protection? How does one attract or coerce conventional power brokers so that they are involved in these tasks? In short, research might seek to determine why, in light of all the contemporary convictions to the contrary, such anachronistic beliefs persist.

Second, tenured, but unrepentant old-timers could be put to work attempting to determine why their obstreperous colleagues, like Donald Cressey (1978), now argue that criminology itself is tragic! "Until about a decade ago," Cressey says, "criminologists were arguing that repression is neither scientifically nor democratically sound." Now, by contrast, "disillusionment with social science seems to be a current criminological fad, and this cynicism seems to have had punitive consequences. Rather than trying to develop better ideas about why crimes flourish, and how they might be reduced, these criminologists seem satisfied with a technological criminology whose main concern is for showing policymakers how to repress criminals and criminal justice workers more efficiently."

see EMPEY, page 9, column 1

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Finally, in order to avoid having them take life too seriously, because they will never get out of it alive, more pliable old-timers could be counseled to concentrate on teaching. Then, like Anders Hendriksson (1983), they could publish gems from the term papers of undergraduates. The following, for example, were taken from freshman descriptions of the Middle Ages. And if some of them seem particularly applicable to present events and persons, any such similarity is obviously coincidental.

"Medieval people," the students wrote, "were violent. Everybody killed someone. Nevertheless the enlightenment was a reasonable time. Philosophers were unknown yet, and the fundamental stake was one of religious toleration, slightly confused with defeatism. Man was determined to civilize himself and his brothers, even if heads had to roll. Since America was not invented yet, France was in a very serious state. Taxation was a great drain on the state budget. The revolution was accomplished before it happened. It evolved through monarchial, republican and tolarian phases until it catapulted into Napoleon."

One student also added that "Napoleon was ill with bladder problems and was very tense and unrestrained." But since this condition is scarcely unknown to old-timers, there is no reason that they could not follow in his footsteps and still make a mark. Thus, as promised, this natural history has outlined several exciting possibilities for further research. I trust that you will make use of them.

CLARK UNIVERSITY. Tenure track position as Asst./Assoc. Prof. in the Program on Environment, Technology and Society. Applicants are sought with backgrounds in the physical or life sciences, or technology and with research interest in environmental impact analysis, risk assessment, occupational health and safety, and technology assessment. Promise of excellence in teaching and strong research performance are expected. Please send a resume, names of three references, and a brief letter outlining research and teaching plans to: Roger Kasperson, Chair, Search Committee, ETS Program, Clark University, Worcester, MA 01610. Deadline: January 6, 1986.

MUELLER (continued from page 4)

University (who shall forever be remembered for writing the articulate history of our society); Simon Dinitz whose scholarship inspired hundreds of students, here and abroad, to enter criminological research; Charles L. Newman, of Pennsylvania State, who had contributed his energy to the welfare of our society for many years and continues to do so; John Ball who, as a specialist on the drug problems, headed the society during the worst drug years; Edward Sagarin, who at a mature age left the world of business and began to serve criminology and our society with singular dedication; Nick Kitterie who, with a flare of style, gave us a symbolic existence which is represented not just by our seal but also by our zeal. It was also the era of discovery during which our society was being discovered by women, Freda Adler, Edith Flynn, Barbara Price. These first women activists in our society opened the door to hundreds more, all of whom helped turn our society from a boys club to a democratic scholarly society. And we discovered the rest of the world. We became international and comparative in outlook: Charley Newman even took the annual meeting to Caracas, Venezuela, where we were greeted by tear gas, bayonets and rocks, because the government with which we had made our arrangements had just been replaced.

We ask ourselves, what have the Middle Ages accomplished? A look at

Notes From the Division on Women and Crime

During the upcoming ASC annual meetings, the Division on Women and Crime has planned roughly 17 panels and 2 roundtable sessions.

In addition, the Division will jointly host a cocktail party with the International Division on Thursday, November 14.

The annual Division business meeting will be held on Friday, November 14, from 1:00-3:00 p.m. Business will include the election of three executive counselors, each to serve a one year term, discussion of committee reports, and presentations by two guest speakers. There will be brief presentations by Nancy Campbell, President of the Association for Programs on Female Offenders and Susan Hunter, who is on the Executive Com-

Criminology - An Interdisciplinary Journal will tell you that during these (12 to 15) years, we move from fiction to fact, from opinion to well researched conclusions, from the bleachers to centerfield, where policy is being formulated. The Society as we know it today was created in those critical years, with its Constitution and bylaws, its organizational structure, its committees and functions, its awards and rewards. Those of us who were active in those middle years felt, above all, that we led our society from a patriarchy to a democratic organization which created a profession and which is responsible to that profession, responsive to the needs of our society in the effort to prevent crime and to administer criminal justice fairly, as fairly as the patriarchs envisaged. Yet we are saddened that when the Middle Ages of our society ended, there had yet to be a matriarch, and we hoped that those who would follow us, would realize that crime and crime prevention concern all of us, men and women alike.

But I shall not end my little history on a note of despair. Per contra: The greatest accomplishment of this society in its Middle Ages, and of those who worked in the vineyards during that era, is that we created a profession which did not exist before, and you, right here, are that profession, devoted to a national, an international, service, dedicated to the amelioration of humankind's last unsolved scourge: crime.

mittee and Board of Governors of the American Correctional Association (ACA) and serves as Chair of ACA's Affirmative Action Committee.

For further information, contact:

Phyllis Jo Baunach, Chair
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Room 1013
633 Indiana Avenue N.W.
Washington, DC 20531
202/724-7755

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munity engaged in the most important scientific work and its application. As long as we remain a professional association supporting the very best scholarship and the free exchange of ideas, the American Society of Criminology will continue to prosper and achieve even greater respect.

POSITIONS—VACANCIES—OPPORTUNITIES

THE CRIMINOLOGIST will regularly feature in these columns position vacancies available in organizations and universities, as well as positions sought by members of the Society.

There will be no charge for placing such announcements. For those agencies or persons not wishing to have their identities known, arrangements can be made for a box number and all appropriate inquiries will be forwarded accordingly.

It is the policy of ASC to publish free of charge position vacancy announcements only from those institutions or agencies which subscribe to equal educational and employment opportunities and those which encourage women and minorities to apply.

Institutions should indicate the deadline for submission of application materials.

The Professional Employment Exchange will be a regular feature at each Annual Meeting. Prospective employers and employees should register with the Society no later than three weeks prior to the Annual Meeting of the Society. Appropriate forms may be obtained by writing to the ASC offices in Columbus, Ohio.

To place announcements in **The Criminologist**, send all materials to: John H. Kramer, Editor, **THE CRIMINOLOGIST**, P. O. Box 1200, State College, PA 16801.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Applications are invited for the position of Chairperson of the Criminology Department, a tenure-track appointment effective January 1, 1986 or as soon thereafter as possible. IUP has approximately 12,800 students, is situated in the foothills of the Alleghenies in Western Pennsylvania an hour's drive from Pittsburgh, and is an easy drive from east coast cities, eastern Ohio, upstate New York and Canada. The Criminology Department has 10 full-time and 4 part-time faculty.

Qualifications: Earned Academic Doctorate; proven academic and administrative ability as demonstrated by such experience as successful direction of undergraduate and/or graduate academic programs; evidence of teaching excellence; scholarly and professional activity; and expertise in one or more areas within criminology or criminal justice. Duties include half-time teaching (6 hours) and administrative responsibilities as chair of the department, consistent with the collective bargaining agreement.

Rank and salary: [based on nine-month academic year] will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Applications should include letter of interest, resume, samples of writing and publications, copies of transcripts, and three letters of reference. Send applications to: *Dr. Daniel N. Boone*, Chair, Search Committee, c/o Department of Criminology, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15705.

Review of applications will begin on October 15, 1985, and continue until an appointment is made.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Department of Criminology is seeking an Assistant Professor to teach in two or more of the following specialty areas: criminal investigation, polygraph, criminalistics and forensic instrumentation, accident investigation, as well as foundation criminology courses. The applicant should hold a Ph.D. in criminology or a related discipline, have a demonstrated potential for scholarly research and publication, and be willing to contribute to the academic advancement of criminology as a discipline and the Department of Criminology at IUP. Salary within rank commensurate with experience and qualifications. Appointment for January or September 1986 contingent upon availability of successful applicant. Applications, including resume, official transcripts, three letters of recommendation and samples of written work, should be sent to *Dr. W.*

Timothy Austin, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Criminology, Welsh Hall, IUP, Indiana, PA 15705. Initial screening will begin September 30, 1985. Applications will be accepted until position is filled.

GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY. Three faculty positions [instructor, assistant professor, and associate/full professor] are available in the Department of Criminal Justice. Applicants should possess a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field. ABD with experience, a record of scholarly research, and significant progress on dissertation will be considered. Positions require teaching undergraduate and graduate courses, developing a library, and writing research papers and grant proposals. Positions open until filled. To apply, contact *P. Ray Kedia*, P.O. Drawer J., Grambling, LA 71245.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE. Applications are being accepted for a faculty position in the Criminal Justice Department. Duties consist of teaching undergraduates and assistance to graduates. Ph.D. in criminal justice or related field preferred. Minimum requirement is masters degree in criminal justice with teaching or field experience desirable. Position open until filled. Send resume, transcripts, and three letters of recommendation to *James A. Brennan, Ph.D.*, Director of Criminal Justice Studies, Box 15L, 1000 State Street, Springfield, MA 01109.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS OF THE PERMIAN BASIN invites applications for a tenure track position at the Assistant or Associate Professor level, starting September, 1986. The person would teach sociology and criminal justice courses. Applicants should possess a Ph.D. in Sociology or Criminal Justice and experience within the criminal justice system is preferred. We are seeking a person who can teach social deviance, criminology, and in other criminal justice areas. The individual must show evidence of being able to interact effectively with local criminal justice agencies and have the intent to pursue professional development and scholarly productivity. A letter of application, vita and the names of three references should be submitted to *Dr. Bob Colbert Rhodes*, Coordinator of Sociology and Criminal Justice, The University of Texas of the Permian Basin, Odessa, TX 79762.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA. Applications are being accepted for a faculty position (level open) in the Management and Policy Department. A Ph.D. and research experience required. Responsibilities include conducting research and teaching undergraduate and graduate students. Applications accepted until December 1985. For more information contact *David Tansik* or *Michael Block*, Management and Policy Department, Tucson, AZ 85721.

MINERAL ARTS COLLEGE. Department Coordinator/Instructor, Criminal Justice Department. One year appointment for current instructors sabbatical. B.A. Criminal Justice plus 3 years experience with a criminal justice agency. M.A. preferred. Application Deadline: April 1986. Contact: *David N. Falcone*, Department Chair, Mineral Area College, College Avenue, Flat River, MO 63601.

CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERALS' CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM. The California Attorney General is sponsoring a Fellowship Program with predoctoral (students currently preparing their dissertation) and post doctoral fellowship awards. Predoctoral award is \$18,000 plus \$2,000 for travel and other expenses; postdoctoral is \$33,000 plus \$2,000. Applicants must submit a concept paper by February 1, 1986 outlining a project to be completed during a one-year fellowship beginning July 1. For more information, contact *Teresa Rooney*, Fellowship Administrator, Bureau of Criminal Statistics, P.O. Box 13427, Sacramento, CA 95813 (916) 739-5566.

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY. Asst. Prof., Criminal Justice Studies. A tenure-track position to begin January 1986 or August 1986. Responsibilities include: undergraduate and graduate teaching, research and publication, student advising and University service. Qualifications include a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or a closely related field. Preference will be given to those candidates with a specialization in police studies, organizational analysis, and quantitative skills. The successful applicant may be asked to teach such courses as Introduction to Criminal Justice, Police Role in Contemporary Society, Police & Community, Police Organization and Management, and Police Functions. Application deadline is November 20, 1985. Qualified persons should send a letter of application, vitae names, addresses and phone numbers of three professional references, and examples of scholarly writing if available to: *Dr. Peter C. Kratoski*, Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice Studies, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, Department of Criminal Justice. One tenure-track assistant professor position for September 1, 1986. Ph.D. in criminal justice or related discipline and evidence of scholarly work required. The Criminal Justice Dept. offers undergraduate and graduate concentrations in corrections and law enforcement. Preference will be given to these specialties. Evidence of teaching effectiveness also preferred. Send vitae and list of three references to: *Dr. Edward J. Latessa*, Dept. of Criminal Justice, Mail Location #108, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221. Deadline for applications is January 15, 1986.

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POSITIONS (continued)

OVERSEAS LECTURERS. The University of Maryland University College seeks faculty for possible openings in its undergraduate program on U.S. military bases in Europe and Asia. One-year renewable appointments begin August 1986. Ideal for teachers with a zest for travel. Qualifications: (1) Ph.D., (2) competence to teach in two academic disciplines (criminology or law enforcement and another discipline), (3) recent undergraduate teaching experience, and (4) U.S. citizenship. Benefits include transportation and important military base privileges. Frequent travel and the cost of schooling make these positions difficult for those with children. Send resume to: *Dr. Lois A. Mohr*, The University of Maryland University College, College Park, MD 20742.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT DAVIS. The Department of Sociology invites applications for its reopened tenure-track position in the sociology of law, deviance, social control, crime and delinquency. Rank is Assistant Professor with a 9 month salary range of between \$26,000 and \$30,000 depending on experience and qualifications. Applicants are expected to teach courses in all of the above areas. The normal load is four courses per year. Candidate must possess potential for quality research in one or more of the above areas, and persons with either quantitative or qualitative skills (or both) are encouraged to apply. Ph.D. should be completed by September 30, 1986. Please send letter of application including names and addresses of three references and curriculum vitae to: Chair, Recruitment Committee, Department of Sociology, University of California, Davis, CA 95616. Applications must be received by 5:00 p.m. on November 30, 1985.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY. The Social Science Research Center has openings for field interviewers to conduct interviews in conjunction with a longitudinal study of young and middle adults who lived in communal households in 1974-1975. Interviewing experience and a social science background is preferred. Application deadline: January, 1986. Contact: *Lucy Stone Hall*, Kilmer Campus, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY. Department of Criminal Justice has an opening for an assistant or beginning associate professor to teach primarily in the areas of juvenile justice and corrections. Qualifications include completed Ph.D. and preference for publications as well. The Department is a research oriented department with strong multidisciplinary emphasis. Teaching load is two courses a semester. Deadline: January 1, 1986. Contact: *Ellen Dwyer*, Chairperson, Department of Criminal Justice, Sycamore Hall 302, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY. The Department of Social and Cultural Sciences invites applications for a tenure-track appointment in sociology for August, 1986 at the rank of Assistant Professor (pending funding). Areas of greatest need are criminal justice (especially police and corrections) and family. Send complete vita and names/addresses of three professional references by January 15, 1986 to *Claude E. Stipe*, Chair, Department of Social and Cultural Sciences, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI 53233.

CORPUS CHRISTI STATE UNIVERSITY. Applications are being accepted for a tenure track position to begin January 1986 in the Criminal Justice program. Responsibilities will include teaching a wide range of courses in a small department, some graduate teaching, participation in student advising and committees. Nine-month contract with opportunity for summer teaching. Annual review for retention and advancement. Earned doctorate in Criminal Justice or directly related field essential, teaching experience preferred, practical experience in the Corrections field desirable. Seeking a generalist familiar with the Criminal Justice System as a whole with special expertise in adult and juvenile correctional systems and treatment. Salary is competitive. Closing Date: November 15, 1985. Send letter of application, vita, transcripts, three letters of recommendation, and teaching evaluations, if available, to: *Dr. Fred Cervantes*, Chair, Division of Humanities and Social Sciences, College of Arts and Humanities, Corpus Christi State University, 6300 Ocean Drive, Corpus Christi, Texas 78412.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE. The Department of Sociology invites applications for a tenure-track position at the rank of Assistant Professor or Associate Professor to begin September 1986. (Funding for the latter rank is probable, given applicants with outstanding qualifications.) Specialization in criminology and law and society. Applicants should have strong quantitative skills and teaching/research experience after the Ph.D. Position requires undergraduate and graduate teaching. Send vita, samples of written work, and a brief statement of research and teaching interests to *Prof. Neal Shover*, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0490. Closing date: December 1 or until suitable candidate is found.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE. Public Safety and Emergency Studies Program Director. Will direct and manage public safety and emergency studies program for a large-scale urban research center (with a professional research staff of 40) including proposal development, planning, research and marketing. Will have opportunity to teach undergraduate and/or graduate university courses. Requirements include a Ph.D. in social science discipline with emphasis on quantitative research and six years contract-related research experience. Minimum salary, \$27,314. Deadline for accepting applications: November 20, 1985. Apply to: Personnel Services, University of Louisville, 2323 South Brook Street, Louisville, KY 40292.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. Research Associate needed to assist in the management of the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network. Master's degree or equivalent training in criminal justice and experience in progressively responsible social science research or data processing desirable. Duties include developing archival newsletter material, providing technical substantive consulting assistance to users, developing special materials, acquiring machine readable data sets and other studies, supervising data processing staff, and participating in data processing. Applicants should address all inquiries to *Vicki Schneider*, 426 Thompson, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE. School of Justice Administration. Position for Director, School of Justice Administration. A doctorate in criminal justice or closely related discipline; established credentials and demonstrated commitment to teaching, research and service; academic administrative experience with particular emphasis upon interpersonal relationships in dealing with faculty, staff and students; a record of experience with criminal justice practitioners; demonstrated scholarly accomplishments in criminal justice. The position is a senior level, academic appointment on the tenure track. Salary is competitive and negotiable depending upon qualifications with appointment expected on or before July 1, 1986. Send nominations or applications which must include a vitae, official transcripts, a list of references and copies of recent publications to: *Dr. Richard R. Stevens*, Chairperson, Director's Search Committee, School of Justice Administration, College of Urban & Public Affairs, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Deadline for submission of applications is December 31, 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA-DULUTH. The Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Geography have announced a tenure-track position in criminal justice and corrections. Teaching in areas such as social psychology and/or law enforcement desirable. Doctorate in sociology, criminology, or criminal justice by Sept., 1986 required. Teaching experience and evidence of independent research capability required. Salary negotiable. Starting date Sept. 1, 1986. Send vitae, three letters of reference, an official graduate transcript, and examples of major publications by November 27, 1985 to: *John Hamlin*, Soc.-anth.-Geog., University of Minnesota-Duluth, Duluth Minnesota 55812. Women and minorities are specifically invited to apply.

NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF PRISONS. The North Carolina Division of Prisons has a Staff Psychologist II opening. The position involves providing direct treatment and evaluation services at a 500 bed close custody male prison in a rural setting. Staff training, consultation and program development activities also required. Master's degree in clinical psychology and eligibility for North Carolina licensure at the Associate level. Contact: North Carolina Division of Prisons, 831 W. Morgan Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27603.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA. The Management and Policy Department is accepting applications for faculty members (rank open, tenured and tenure track) in the area of criminal justice beginning Fall 1986. Competitive salary and benefits. Ph.D. required. The Management and Policy Department has faculty from most social and management science disciplines. Research is pursued in a wide range of areas, including both public and private sector issues. Submit vita postmarked no later than December 31, 1985 to *Margaret Neale*, Chair, Search Committee, Management and Policy Department, College of Business and Public Administration, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, 85721.

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Research and Funding

National Institute of Corrections 1986 Program Plan lists a project on Jail and Prison Management. Deadline: January 1, 1986. Contact: *Phyllis Modely*, National Institute of Corrections, 320 First St. N.W., Washington, DC 20534.

The Program for Law and Social Sciences at the National Science Foundation supports social scientific studies of law and law-like systems of rules. The next target date for the submission of proposals is January 1. For further information write or call *Felice J. Levine*, Program Director, Law and Social Sciences Program, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550; (202) 357-9567.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-EAU CLAIRE — Dept. of Sociology. 1) Quantitative Research Methods/Statistics, with subspecialization in one or more of the following: Medical Sociology, Urban Sociology, Complex Organizations, Race and Ethnic Relations, Social Change. Duties include teaching undergraduate courses in Data Analysis, Research Methods, and other areas of specialization. 2) Criminology/Criminal Justice/Law and Society, with subspecialization in Deviance preferred, although other areas will be considered. Duties include teaching Intro to Sociology and other undergraduate courses in areas of specialization such as Criminology and Sociology of Deviance. 3) Social Psychology, with subspecialization in one or more of the following: Medical Sociology, Urban Sociology, Complex Organizations, Race and Ethnic Relations, Social Change. Duties include teaching Intro to Sociology and other undergraduate courses in areas of specialization such as Group Dynamics and Small Group Analysis. Ph.D. in Sociology at time of appointment. Candidates for all positions should demonstrate strong commitment to effective undergraduate teaching and scholarly research. Contact: *Dr. James M. Williams*, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, Eau Claire, WI 54701.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS. Staff associate — full time permanent position with a national court improvement organization. Advance degree in social science required. Applicants must have the abilities to perform computerized quantitative analysis and have previous experience working in field situations with practitioners. Knowledge of courts, law related research, and social science methodology highly desirable. Excellent writing skills and willingness to travel extensively required. Starting salary up to \$30,000 per annum depending on experience and background with liberal fringe benefits. Submit resume by December 6 to: National Center for State Courts, Dept. SA, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-OMAHA — Criminal Justice Dept. Tenure track position at the asst. prof. level. Ph.D. in criminal justice or related field is preferred; A.B.D. considered at instructor level. Duties include undergraduate and graduate instruction, advising, and research. All areas of specialization considered; however, applicants who can teach criminology, white collar crime, organized crime, and deviance will be given special consideration. Salary is competitive. Starting date is August, 1986. Review of applications will begin on December 1 and continue until the position is filled. Letters of application, names of three references, and a current vita should be sent to *Vincent J. Webb*, Chair, Dept. of Criminal Justice, Univ. of Nebraska at Omaha, 60th & Dodge, Omaha, NE 68182. Minorities, women, handicapped, and Vietnam era veterans are encouraged to apply.

ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY — Dept. of Sociology. Normal course load in either 3 courses/3 preparations or 4 courses/2 preparations per semester. Primarily undergraduate teaching of introductory courses in sociology and criminal justice as well as one of the following: Deviance, Delinquency, Law Enforcement, and Research Methods. Some graduate teaching in the M.S. program in criminal justice. Active involvement in the administration of the department's undergraduate and graduate programs. Ph.D. in hand at the time of the appointment. Demonstrated proficiency in teaching. A strong commitment to education in a liberal arts setting. Contact *Dr. Daniel Curran*, Department of Sociology, Saint Joseph's University, 5600 City Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19131.

SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY. Criminal Justice Center invites applications and nominations for the position of Director of the Criminal Justice Center. The Director is responsible for: Administrative oversight of the Center's academic and professional programs; supervision of the Center's program directors including the Associate Dean responsible for the College of Criminal Justice, and the Director of the Institute of Criminal Justice; program development, fiscal planning, budgeting, and personnel development; liaison between the Center and its broadly based constituency including the academic community, the State Legislature, local, state and federal criminal justice agencies, and professional organizations throughout the nation. Applicants are expected to have substantive experience in the field of justice either as educators and/or practitioners, extensive administrative background, advanced degree in criminal justice or a related discipline, and that combination of creativity, enthusiasm for excellence, and leadership ability to make the Center the premier criminal justice program in the United States. Salary: \$50,000 plus; negotiable depending upon credentials. Send letter of application and resume to: *George J. Beto*, Acting Director, Criminal Justice Center, Huntsville, TX 77341. Deadline: January 31, 1986. Position to be filled no later than September 1986.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA. Dept. of Criminal Justice. Assoc. Prof., J.D. and Ph.D. or other appropriate terminal academic degree. Background in constitutional and criminal law required. Demonstrated abilities in areas of teaching, research, and service. Salary: \$28,000, 9 month contract. Deadline: February 1, 1986. Contact *Leonard Territo, Ed.D.*, Dept. of Criminal Justice, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620.

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