

# The Criminologist

Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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May-June, 1987

## Squeezing the Accordion Into the Academy

By Donald R. Cressey, University of California, Santa Barbara

Over tuna-fish sandwiches at our faculty club a few years ago, the chairman of the department of music on my campus told me his colleagues had just admitted an accordion player to their graduate program. I responded by saying I thought it was about time those old fogies accepted someone who played a working-class instrument. Then I suggested that the chairman keep his eyes open for a harmonica player and a guy who twangs a jew's harp.

It was no joke. Only students who are accomplished performers are admitted to our graduate program in music. Even candidates who plan to specialize in music history must be able to play an instrument reasonably well. Until now, no one had dared to audition on anything but a "respectable" musical instrument.

The chairman immediately acknowledged the lowly status of the accordion. With equal immediacy, however, he denied that it was class prejudice that kept players of this common instrument out of our graduate program: "We don't recognize the accordion because there's no literature for the instrument," he noted.

When I encouraged him to explain, he simply insisted that every subject offered up for discussion in the academy should have an intellectual history. "I call that literature," he continued. "It includes criticism, debates, theories, controversies."

My friend really wasn't presenting a new approach to music or anything else. He was just repeating an old saw to the effect that academic life should be intellectual life. Still, his use of "literature" opened my eyes. I was writing *Theft of the Nation* at the time (Cressey, 1969). It dawned on me that there was no academic tradition of research and theory pertaining to organized crime.

After toying with this insight for a day or two, I decided that I either had to abandon my manuscript or else write a book that would represent a first step in the development of an organized-crime literature. I chose to try the latter. To me, "starting" or "creating" a literature meant producing pages that would be accepted as scholarship by academicians. I decided to take a stab at making the study of organized crime academically respectable.

## VIVE LA DIFFÉRENCE!

Notes on Montréal

from

André Normandeau

Welcome!

First of all, and most important, Welcome to Montréal! We hope that you are completely seduced by her many charms.

One of the things that is bound to strike you is the diversity of Montréal—the old and new, the mountain and the river, the many peoples who maintain their language and culture, yet are "Montréalais."

According to recent statistics, Metropolitan Montréal comprises 3,000,000 people, of which 2,000,000 are French and 438,500 are English. But, Italians, Germans, Spaniards, Poles, Asians—and many other groups—have made Montréal their home also. A walk up St. Lawrence Boulevard, or as it is probably known "The Main" will give you a make-believe trip to Greece, Portugal, or even Hungary.

Historically speaking . . .

Montréal owes its discovery and name to a French sea Captain, Jacques Cartier, who, in 1535, spent a winter

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## CALL FOR ARTICLES

The *Criminal Justice Research Bulletin* invites the submission of manuscripts. Entering its third year, this refereed publication emphasizes current topics in criminal justice and criminology. Now published in 12 issues a year with a distribution of 1500 copies, *CJRB* features a single article in each issue, thus assuring the undivided attention of readers. Manuscripts of up to 45 pages in length, focusing on any criminal justice-related topic, are suitable. A series of biographical articles on important people (and their work) in the criminal justice field is also planned, thus *CJRB* is especially interested in manuscripts of that type. The only rigid expectations of submitted manuscripts are that they be original (not submitted for review elsewhere), of good quality and eminently readable. Since the readership encompasses practitioners, legislators and academics alike, all manuscripts must be in plain English. Co-editors are Frank P. Williams and Dennis R. Longmire. Forward four copies of manuscripts to: Editor, *Criminal Justice Research Bulletin*, Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas 77341.

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## SERIES ON GRADUATE PROGRAMS

### Graduate Programs in Criminology

#### Department of Criminology, University of Ottawa

Department of Criminology, whose faculty is composed of 17 full-time professors, offers two programs of graduate studies leading to two degrees:

1. Master of Arts (M.A.) in Criminology, for those concentrating in criminological theory and research;
2. Master of Criminology (Applied) (M.C.A.), for those concentrating in correctional services and the administration of justice.

The M.A. curriculum concentrates on research and provides the groundwork for a doctoral program. The M.C.A. curriculum concentrates on practice and provides professional education for those who wish to make a career in the field of criminal justice. Students involved in both programs follow the same compulsory courses designed to provide a central core of knowledge and understanding thought essential for every criminologist. Optional courses on the other hand, offer a more specialized quantum of knowledge tailored to suit each student's individual needs. M.A. students are expected to complete a thesis, while M.C.A. students must complete an approved and supervised field placement and a Major Research Paper.

Compulsory courses are offered in both French and English. Different optional courses are offered each year either in English or French, or both, giving even unilingual students a wide choice of options. The University provides excellent opportunities for learning or improving the command of the second language.

To be eligible for admissions to either the M.A. or M.C.A. programs students must hold an Honours degree in Criminology. Candidates who hold an Honours degree in a related social science discipline or law are eligible for admission to a qualifying year.

The campus is located in the center of the Canadian capital and offers an excellent access to relevant governmental and library resources as well as to lively bi-cultural city life.

For further information write The Graduate Admissions Committee, Department of Criminology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 Canada.

## AROUND THE ASC

**Ron Clarke**, of Temple University, will be moving to Rutgers University this summer. Formerly of the British Home Office Research Unit, Clarke will be Distinguished Professor and Dean of the College of Criminal Justice, taking over that job from ASC president Don Gottfredson.

**Nanette Davis**, Portland State University, is looking for chapter contributions on female prostitution in specific (especially Third World) countries for an on-going edited book, *International Handbook of Prostitution*, to be published by Greenwood Press. Interested members should contact her at the Department of Sociology, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97207.

**Belinda McCarty** and **Robert Langworthy**, University of Alabama at Birmingham, are compiling a book of research into the problems of crime and punishment of the elderly. The authors are trying to identify the

special needs of elderly offenders and to find ways to make the criminal justice system more responsive to them.

**Anthony Lukin**, of Lukin and Associates, a crisis management, consulting and research firm, has designed a Masters of Public Administration degree in criminal justice studies to be offered as a distance learning program through City University, Bellevue, Washington. The degree course is designed for criminal justice practitioners who cannot participate in classroom programs.

## CALL FOR PAPERS

Submissions are invited for the next issue of *Journal of Justice Issues*, published by the Florida Criminal Justice Educators and Trainers Association. Send articles to W. Clinton Terry, Editor, Department of Criminal Justice, Florida International University, Secretariat, Florida Criminal Justice Education and Trainers Association, North Miami, FL 33181.

## "Street" Crime Rate at Lowest Level in 13-Year History of NCS

The latest victimization data from the National Crime Survey show that an estimated 700,000 fewer crimes were committed in 1985 compared with 1984. The decline continues the downward trend recorded since 1981. Over the five-year period, violent crimes decreased 12 percent, personal thefts 15 percent, and household crimes 18 percent. The full report, *Criminal Victimization 1985* is available free from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

## Family Research Laboratory To Host Meetings on Family Violence

The Family Research Laboratory of the University of New Hampshire will host two conferences on family violence at the Durham campus. The Third National Conference For Family Violence Researchers will be held July 6-9. Presentations on current research findings, theory, and methodology will be on the agenda. For further information contact Dr. Angela Browne at (603) 862-2991 or (603) 862-1888.

A second conference on family violence for practitioners and policymakers will be held July 9-11. The purpose of this conference is to make available the results of research in a form that is relevant for practitioners and administrators, and to provide the opportunity for interaction and discussion of policy and practice issues. If you or someone you know is interested in this conference, contact Nanci Burns, Conference Chair, at (603) 862-4081, or (603) 862-1888.

## Turk and Conflict Theory: An Autobiographical Reflection

Austin T. Turk, University of Toronto

Werner Stark once argued there are only two fundamental forms of social theorizing: organismic or mechanistic. Either way, one had to see human lives and relations as fitting all together in some kind of system. I never could believe that, especially when the system was depicted as essentially benign. Growing up a working class boy in a small segregated Georgia town, I learned early that life is neither easy nor just for most folks; that irrationality and contradiction are very much part (maybe the biggest part) of social reality; that access to resources and opportunities have no necessary association with ability or character; that the meaning of justice in theory is debatable, and of justice in practice manipulable; and that whatever degree of freedom, equality, brotherhood, or security exist in a society are hardwon and tenuous. It was easy to understand why so many white and black people I knew resorted to otherworldly religions, alcohol, sex, or other available ways of facing or escaping everyday realities. It was not easy to resist becoming merely a cynic. My good fortune was to be born into an unusually caring family who instilled too strong a sense of responsibility and basic optimism for cynicism to take root.

Because I was a bright, amiable, hardworking kid, several of my teachers were insistent that I should go on to college. So off I went to the only affordable place, the state university forty miles away. The details of how I "worked my way through" are irrelevant, excepting one: during the summers, holidays, and occasional weekends of 1954 through August of 1956, I was employed by my hometown police department. That experience left me with an appreciation of the problematic and interpretive nature of criminal law enforcement, yet also an appreciation of society's need for a police force to restrain both predation and vigilantism. And it left me with a critical sympathy for both those trying to be good officers and those whose "trouble with the law" arises from misfortune more than malice.

Having much to learn, I was a voracious student of everything. Eventually having to "declare a major," I opted for the social sciences (sociology and anthropology), which seemed to offer the most promising avenues to understanding things of increasingly vital personal concern — most notably, racial and class discrimination, war and interpersonal violence, crime and other deviance, and the historical emergence and change of social patterns. My roommate for two years was a Chinese from Hanoi, from whom was acquired more awareness and understanding of colonialism and of racial conflicts other than black-white. I also discovered South Africa, a place apparently much like the American South which I knew.

Again, concerned teachers persuaded me to go on, this time to graduate school — first to Kentucky for a masters degree, then on to Wisconsin for the doctorate. My NIMH-supported doctoral research on urban delinquency resulted in a fledgling attempt to construct a theory that defined delinquency as "illegitimation" by the authorities, and explained rate variations as a function of value conflicts between youth and adults — and between lower class and dominant middle class cultures. The year following completion of my degree, Howie Becker taught us to call my approach "labeling theory." Wisconsin provided intellectually stimulating exposures to practicing Marxists as well as theoretical Marxism. I was challenged but not convinced, and found ingredients for a more realistic and viable perspective in the works of Max Weber, Georg Simmel, Wright Mills, Anatol Rapoport, Ralf Dahrendorf, Thorsten Sellin, and George Vold.

In the 1960s I spent much time in South Africa, experiencing and studying first-hand the contradictory and ultimately futile struggle by white supremacists to establish a grossly discriminatory yet legitimate order. Along with the American civil rights and Vietnam struggles, South Africa provided abundant evidence that political-legal conflicts involve civil as well as criminal law, administrative bureaucracies as well as police and courts, and informal as well as formal control efforts.

## International Course In Criminology to be Held in Montréal

The International Centre for Comparative Criminology will hold a one-week seminar on "New Technologies in Criminal Justice," August 17-21. The seminar is sponsored by the International Society of Criminology (Paris), and will consist of both formal lectures and workshops. The course will be directed by Alfred Blumstein and Marc LeBlanc, and will focus on three kinds of technological developments: **identification** (lie detecting, blood and urine screening, fingerprinting and voice identification); **control** (electronic surveillance and monitoring of people and places); and **support** (use of computers, videos, and other devices for collection and processing of data).

For more information contact either Marc LeBlanc or Pierre Tremblay, International Centre for Comparative Criminology, Lionel-Groulx Building, University of Montréal, P.O. Box 6128, Station A, Montréal, Québec H3C 3J7, or phone (514 343-7065/343-6619).

## Fourth Annual Correctional Symposium Announced

A national symposium for correctional caseworkers, administrators, and other interested practitioners and researchers will be held in Lexington, Kentucky, November 10-12, 1987. The symposium will focus on effective and innovative programs in the areas of correctional casework and classification. Topics will include special need offenders, co-correctional operations dealing with high security female offenders, self help and personal development group programs.

Persons interested in presenting papers or participating in a workshop should submit a brief abstract of the paper/presentation (with at least one learning objective), indicate the length of the presentation and whether audio-visual equipment is needed, and include a brief biographical sketch and a resume. All materials should be submitted by April 30, 1987, to Bruce Wolford or Charles Reedy, Eastern Kentucky University, 202 Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475-0951. For information, call (606) 622-1497.



## UNFOLDING MISCONCEPTIONS: A Study of the Arkansas Prison System

A graphic expose of prison conditions in Arkansas and what basic human rights are afforded to the men and women who live, work and die incarcerated in the Arkansas penitentiary.

From early prison philosophy to prison reform movements, former inmate Clyde Crosley paints a fiery portrait of the hell that waits for those convicted of crime in the United States in general and Arkansas in particular. Does the commission of a crime against society justify taking away from a man or woman basic human rights? This question and others are answered in this hard hitting work.

ISBN 0-935175-05-4 (pbk.)

155 pgs. \$12.95

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4800 Kelly-Elliott Road — No. 46  
Arlington, TX 76017

CREESEY, [continued from page 1]

Actually, a variant of this goal had been in the back of my mind for a couple of years. While doing research on organized crime for President Johnson's Crime Commission I had asked myself, over and over again, "What is organized about organized crime?" To get an answer, I'd been reading sociological, anthropological, and business administration studies of what "being organized" means. That is akin to trying to develop an organized-crime literature.

While in Washington working for the Commission I stayed at the Cosmos Club, which isn't as classy as it sounds. There, I sometimes shared a dining-room table with an elderly resident who had retired from the State Department. He listened to my stories about what the Commission's Task Force on Organized Crime was doing, and not doing, then told me it was my duty to write a "pattern-setting document." He meant by that a paper that couldn't be ignored. He had once written a State Department paper of this kind, he said, and he told me about it. I don't remember its title or subject matter, but I was impressed by the characterization. Consequently, I tried to write a "pattern-setting document" for the Commission. I didn't succeed (Cressey, 1967). The "white-paper" I helped write wasn't fresh enough to become pattern-setting either (President's Commission, 1967).

I had been looking at the writing of *Theft of the Nation* as another chance to try for a pattern-setting document. My principal objective had been to teach lawyers, legislators, and law-enforcement personnel that organization, not people, is the important variable in organized-crime operations. I was finding that I could influence this broad audience by referring to organized crime personnel as "fungible," a legal term which means, simply enough, replaceable or interchangeable. I hoped that conceptualization in such terms would help change the cops-and-robbers character of thinking about organized crime, making my writing memorable.

The musician's comments about the lack of literature for the accordion convinced me that I must narrow my audience and focus on academicians. I could see, for example, that characterizing Vito Genovese and other organized-crime figures as cogs in machines wouldn't help establish the fundamentals of literature. To reach that goal I had to show academics that studying criminal organization is just like studying any other organization. I set out to do so.

Because I had been a university dean of arts, literature and science (1962-1967), I was familiar with the ongoing controversy about what is and what isn't an academic subject. In the United States, the Morrill Act (1862) had radically altered the academic curriculum of the time. It did so by establishing colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts. Because agriculture was a problem rather than an academic discipline, the new land-grant institutions were staffed by smart farmers and tradesmen rather than by classicists, lawyers, and scientists. Now I could see that these professors of "farm crops," "poultry husbandry," and "soils" gradually established literatures, making their new subject-matters respectable components of academic life.

When I gave more thought to the matter of making the study of organized crime an acceptable subject, it dawned on me that the intellectual histories of anthropology, psychology, and sociology were similar to those of agronomy and animal husbandry. So, for that matter, was the history of criminology and, more recently, of criminal justice studies. More important to me at the time, however, was my realization that I had already helped initiate the development of a literature pertaining to prisons. I decided to use this work as a model.

I had spent the 1955-56 academic year studying the organization of the Wisconsin State Reformatory and the Wisconsin State Prison. I'd been encouraged to do so by my old friend Lloyd Ohlin who, along with research assistants Donnell M. Pappenforth and Herman Piven, was studying Wisconsin's probation and parole system under a grant from the Russell Sage Foundation. Lloyd convinced the Foundation moguls to increase the amount of the grant so that it would support me for a sabbatical year.

I set out to initiate a literature on prison organization, though I did not conceptualize my task in those terms. At the time, much of the writing on prisons was done by old accordion players such as Harry Elmer Barnes, Blake McKelway, and Austin McCormick. My objective was to get academic experts

## Conference on Terrorism and Drug Trafficking

The Office of International Criminal Justice at the University of Illinois at Chicago is holding a one week conference, August 23-28, 1987, to address major problems of policy and law in the areas of terrorism and drug trafficking. The conference will adopt an international perspective and is designed to bring together practitioners, academicians, and legal scholars with an interest in the topical areas.

Participants will receive the proceedings of the 1986 conference on International Terrorism: The Domestic Response, and will be invited to participate in an ongoing terrorism simulations project being developed by OICJ. For further information contact Harold Smith or Denise Koterman, at (312) 996-9267, or write Office of International Criminal Justice (m/c 777), University of Illinois at Chicago, Box 6998, Chicago, IL 60680.

## International Organization on Organized Crime Seeks Members

The International Association for the Study of Organized Crime (IASOC) is seeking new members. The purposes of IASOC are (1) to promote the communication and dissemination of information, (2) to encourage both limited and long-term research into organized crime, (3) to establish a vehicle capable of providing research and evaluative services to public and private agencies, and (4) to establish a center for the accumulation and dissemination of information for courses on organized crime and related subjects.

IASOC publishes a quarterly newsletter (UPDATE) and is preparing for the publication of a journal devoted to articles on organized crime. The association holds annual meetings throughout the United States and Canada. For more information write IASOC at Saint Xavier College, 3700 W. 103 St., Chicago, IL 60655.

## AHS Book Award

The Association for Humanist Sociology has established an annual award for the book that best exemplifies and promotes a humanist sociology. The award will be presented at the annual meetings of AHS (1987 meetings will be held November 6-8 at Lexington, Kentucky). The AHS Book Award Guidelines follow:

A. The AHS Book Award is to be given to the author(s) of the book published in the previous two years (1985-87 for the 1987 Award) that best exemplifies and promotes a humanist sociology. Specifically, the book should:

- (1) reflect the humanist tradition in sociology and particularly the tradition of commitment to emerging theory and praxis in studying problems of the human condition and attempts to solve such problems.
- (2) exemplify the ideals and purposes of the AHS, namely, serious scholarly commitment and willingness to address all facets of the human condition, to make sociology relevant to human needs, and to demonstrate forcefully in both theory and research that human beings are not merely products of social forces but also can act to shape and create social life.

BOOK AWARD, continued on page 7

## CALL FOR PAPERS

The Southern Criminal Justice Association will hold its Annual Meeting at the Holiday Inn, Birmingham, Alabama, October 7-9, 1987. The conference theme is "Criminal Justice: The Search for Excellence in Education and Practice."

Authors wishing to submit papers on this theme and on other criminal justice issues, or persons wishing to arrange a panel or workshop, should contact Mittie Southerland, 1987 Program Chair, Southern Criminal Justice Association, Eastern Kentucky University, College of Law Enforcement, Department of Police Administration, Stratton 410, Richmond, KY 40475. The submission deadline is August 1, 1987.

NORMANDEAU, (continued from page 1)

in a small Indian village called Hochelaga which stood on the island. Cartier had been sent by Francois 1st of France to discover a sea route to the Orient. Although Cartier didn't get to China, he did name the mountain near Hochelaga "Mont Real," or Mont Royal in modern French, after the king of France.

During the sixteenth century, attempts failed at reaching the Orient. But in the early seventeenth century, Samuel de Champlain founded two successful colonies, one at Port Royal in Nova Scotia in 1604 and another at Québec in 1608. Encouraged by these successes, and by the growing fur trade, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, arrived on Montréal island in 1642 and set up the tiny Ville Marie de Montréal.

In all, three nations have flown their standards over Montréal—first the French, from 1642 until 1761, then the English in 1761—and for a brief time, the Americans! The American patriots hoped to incite a revolt against British rule in Canada, and, in 1775, they marched on Montréal. The town was defenseless and surrendered to the American General Montgomery in November at that same year.

The Chateau de Ramezay, built in the early 1700s and still standing in Old Montréal, was the American headquarters. There stayed Benedict Arnold who was later wounded at the famous battle which took place at Québec in December of 1775 (Montgomery was killed) and Benjamin Franklin; the latter introduced the first printing press to Montréal which resulted in the founding of the first newspaper - in 1776.

The death of Montgomery during the December battle at Québec, the winter, and the attitude of the French-les Québécois - saved Québec from American takeover. The Americans had mocked the Roman Catholic faith and had tried to buy supplies from the "habitants" with worthless paper money. So, when British forces arrived in the spring of 1776, they had little to do to send the "liberators," as the Americans liked to call themselves, back home.

Since 1960 and the Québec "Quiet Revolution," Montréal has grown tremendously from the World's Fair "Expo '67", a new National League Baseball team in 1969, "Les Expos de Montréal," "The Olympic Games," "Les Jeux Olympiques de 1976" . . .

Montréal is a unique blend of Europe and North America. Come to the ASC Meeting in November '87 to see for yourself "La Différence." Just in case you come with your car, "Pas d'arrêt" means no stopping and "Défense de stationner" means no parking. Of course, "Je t'aime" means "I love you!"

### Le Grand Hôtel: the price is right!

The meeting place of ASC in November is a bright new hotel with a French flavor: *Le Grand Hôtel*. Situated in downtown Montréal, it is close to all the main "Boutiques" and "French Restaurants." And do not forget that the price is cheap by American standards because if the cost of living is similar to most metropolitan American cities, the value of the American dollar is a "plus" of 35 cents for each Canadian dollar.

### Criminology in Montréal

Criminological research and teaching in Montréal are linked to four universities and three colleges. The Université de Montréal (50,000 students) has a School of criminology (B.Sc., M.Sc. and Ph.D. and 500 students) as well as an International Centre for Comparative Criminology. In the other three universities (Québec, Concordia and McGill), research and teaching on crime and justice are linked to departments of sociology.

### French sessions and criminological visits in November

The Québec Société de Criminologie will co-sponsor five French panels on crime and deviance in a meeting room with simultaneous translation (French-American!). It is a chance to learn about French criminology not only in Canada but in Europe since many Europeans will participate this year to the ASC Meeting.

"La Société" will also co-ordinate two criminological on-site visits to a "Young Delinquent Center" as well as a "Federal Penitentiary."

On Thursday November 12, "La Société" will host the ASC members to a "French Coquetel." A real treat of friendship!

As we say in Québécois: "Santé" (to your health)! Let us meet in November in "Le Grand Salon du Grand Hôtel."

André Normandeau  
Directeur  
Centre international de  
criminologie comparée  
Université de Montréal

**BOOK AWARD,**

(continued from page 6)

B. Authors nominated should make copies available to each of the **AHS Book Award** Committee members. The 1987 **AHS Book Award** Committee members are as follows:

Glenn A. Goodwin, Chair  
Pitzer College  
1050 N. Mills Ave.  
Claremont, CA 91711

Marty Schwartz  
Department of Sociology  
Ohio University  
Athens, OH 45701

Jill Bystydzienski  
Sociology Department  
Franklin College  
Franklin, IN 46131

David O. Friedrichs  
Department of Sociology/  
Criminal Justice  
University of Scranton  
Scranton, PA 18510

C. Deadline for nominations is Aug. 15, 1987. For information on the award contact the committee chair. Information concerning **AHS annual meeting** should be requested from Beth Hess, President, **AHS**, 2 Hampshire Drive, Mendham, New Jersey 07945.

## Assessing the Effects of Prison Versus Probation Sentencing

Recently, Joan Petersilia and her colleagues at The RAND Corporation, under contract with the National Institute of Justice, released its latest report *Prison versus Probation: Implications for Crime and Offender Recidivism*.

The report presents the findings and recommendations of the second phase of a study which resulted earlier in a report on *Granting Felons Probation: Public Risks and Alternatives*, issued in 1985. This latest follow-up study examined a similar group of offenders, those placed on probation and those placed in prison, and then compared their relative rates for recidivism and ultimate costs of each system to the taxpayer.

The conclusions and implications reported by Petersilia include:

- Prison neither deterred nor rehabilitated, and may have increased recidivism.
- Prison costs a great deal and, given current resources, only a fraction of felons can be imprisoned.
- Public safety would benefit from somehow controlling a larger portion of the felons represented in the study.
- Building more prisons can only go so far toward accomplishing that goal.
- Need to reorient our thinking on sanctions by considering the costs and benefits of intermediate-level sanctions (e.g., intensive probation, house arrest, electronic monitoring).
- These programs may extend incapacitation to some presently on probation, and may cost less than the present system for probation, since the system may recapture costs associated with recidivism.

For those wishing to obtain a copy of this most recent report, refer to: *Prison versus Probation in California: Implications for Crime and Offender Recidivism* (R-3323-NIJ). Direct your request to The RAND Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, California 90406, or phone (213) 393-0411.

**TURK**, (continued from page 3)

The direction in which more and more of us have been moving may perhaps be less aptly described as "conflict criminology" than as the political sociology of law, which encompasses the full range of lawmaking and legal sanctioning as well as legally consequential deviance and conformity. Explaining individuals' crimes has become, from this perspective, something which can only be sensibly attempted contextually — within a more general explanation of the linkages in specified cases among social divisions and conflicts, legal institutions and processes, and patterns of exploitative and predatory conduct.

Happily for me, there is considerable interest among Canadian criminologists in such a blend of the conflict and labeling perspectives and concerns. Although much criminological research in this country pursues issues addressed in traditional American studies of past and present, my impression is that proportionately more of it attends to questions arising from the political sociology of law and crime. Within this general framework, there is considerable diversity. In comparison with their American colleagues, both English and French Canadian criminologists tend to draw more heavily upon European and other international studies — though the communication gap between the language communities persists to a regrettable degree. In both camps there is rather more use of (and possibly regard for) historical and qualitative materials than seems to be the case in current American criminology. Moreover, Marxist and other socialist or radical traditions tend to be given more attention (and biopsychological approaches less) in Canadian criminological work than has generally been true in the US — especially in the last several years. In my view, American criminologists would benefit from becoming more familiar with the works of their Canadian colleagues — and from sharing their active interest in developing not merely a national but an international criminology.

In such times and places, the working assumptions of most criminological research (to the effect that isolated individual criminal acts are to proximately explained) struck me as quite untenable, even quaint. More generally, the concept of crime was seen ever more clearly to be meaningless outside the historical and political circumstances in which the power is created and used to define and punish criminality. Accounting for variations in that power and its exercise became the more pressing task for me (and others), as the significant criminogenic as well as definitional role of such power was empirically established — against continuing resistance from defenders of traditional criminological assumptions.

**Editor's Note:** The autobiographical essays by Donald Cressey and Austin Turk are the first in a series that will appear in *The Criminologist* during the next year or so. I am grateful to the authors for sharing personal moments with us. Readers who wish to comment on any of the essays are encouraged to do so through the *Letters* column.

## NEW CRIMINOLOGY/CRIMINAL JUSTICE TITLES

- Ron Adams, Lt. Thomas McTernan, and Charles Remsberg** — *Street Survival*, 1980 (Calibre Press)
- Bud Allen and Diana Bosta** — *Games Criminals Play and How You Can Profit by Knowing Them*, 1981 (American Correctional Association)
- American Correctional Association** — *Issues in Juvenile Delinquency*, 1985
- American Correctional Association** — *Jails in America: An Overview of Issues*, 1985
- American Correctional Association** — *Legal Responsibility and Authority of Correctional Officers*, 1986
- Debra J. Anderson** — *Curbing the Abuses of Inmate Litigation*, 1986 (American Correctional Association)
- Marc Ancel** — *Social Defense: The Future of Penal Reform* (foreward by Norval Morris, translated from *La Defense Sociale Nouvelle*, 3rd ed 1981 by Thorsten Sellin; edited and revised by Edward M. Wise), 1987 (Fred B. Rothman & Co.)
- Dane Archer and Rosemary Gartner** — *Violence and Crime in Cross-National Perspective*, 1984, 1987 paperback (Yale University Press)
- Allan R. Barnes and Richard McCleary** — *Alaska Correctional Requirements: A Forecast of Prison Population Through the Year 2000*, 1986 (University of Alaska/Anchorage)
- John Broderick** — *Police in a Time of Change*, Second Edition, 1987 (Waveland Press, Inc.)
- Dennis A. Challeen** — *Making It Right: A Common Sense Approach to Criminal Justice*, 1987 (Melius & Peterson Publishing, Inc.)
- William C. Collins** — *Collins: Correctional Law*, 1986 (American Correctional Association)
- Stephen Conn and Antonia Moras** — *No Need of Gold - Alcohol Control Laws and the Alaska Native Population - Alaska Historical Commission Studies in History #226*, 1986 (University of Alaska/Anchorage)
- Bryan K. Cryderman and Chris O'Toole** — *Police, Race and Ethnicity: A Guide for Law Enforcement Officers*, 1986 (Butterworths)
- Lynn A. Curtis**, editor — *American Violence and Public Policy*, 1985; 1986 paperback (Yale University Press)
- John W. Ekstedt and Curt Taylor Griffiths** — *Corrections in Canada: Policy and Practice*, 1984 (Butterworths)
- Richard V. Ericson, Patricia M. Baranek and Janet B.L. Chan** — *Visualizing Deviance*, July 1987 (University of Toronto Press)
- John P. Farrell** — *Voices Behind the Wall: Ninety Prison Stories*, 1986 (Henry Holt and Company, Inc.)
- Brent Fisse and Peter French** — *Corrigible Corporations and Unruly Law*, 1986 (Trinity University Press)
- James Alan Fox**, editor — *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, Vol. 3, 1987 (Plenum Publishing Corporation)
- Martin L. Friedland** — *The Case of Valentine Shortis: A True Story of Crime and Politics in Canada*, 1986 (University of Toronto Press)
- Thomas Gabor** — *The Prediction of Criminal Behavior*, 1986 (University of Toronto Press)
- Gary D. Gottfredson and Denise C. Gottfredson** — *Victimization in Schools*, 1985 (Plenum Publishing Corporation)
- Michael R. Gottfredson and Don M. Gottfredson** — *Decision Making in Criminal Justice*, Second Edition, 1987 (Plenum Publishing Corporation)
- Gion Green**, revised by **Robert J. Fischer** — *Introduction to Security*, 4th Edition, 1987 (Butterworth Publishers)
- Curt T. Griffiths, John F. Klein and Simon N. Verdun-Jones** — *Criminal Justice in Canada*, 1980 (Butterworths)
- Kenneth Haas and Geoffrey P. Alpert** — *The Dilemmas of Punishment: Readings in Contemporary Corrections*, 1986 (Waveland Press, Inc.)
- Valerie P. Hans and Neil Vidman** — *Judging the Jury*, 1986 (Plenum Publishing Corporation)



## NEW CRIMINOLOGY/CRIMINAL JUSTICE TITLES

- George A. Harris and David Watkins** — *Counseling the Involuntary and Resistant Client*, 1987 (American Correctional Association)
- James A. Inciardi** — *Criminal Justice*, Second Edition, 1987 (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich)
- Richard L. Jenkins, Preben H. Heidemann, and James A. Caputo** — *No Single Cause: Juvenile Delinquency and the Search for Effective Treatment*, 1985 (American Correctional Association)
- Matti Joutsen**, translator, introduction by **Inkeri Anttila** — *The Penal Code of Finland and Related Laws*, 1987 (Fred B. Rothman & Co.)
- Jack Levin and James Alan Fox** — *Mass Murder: America's Growing Menace*, 1985 (Plenum Publishing Corporation)
- Kee MacFarlane, Jill Waterman, et al.** — *Sexual Abuse of Young Children*, 1986 (Guilford Publications, Inc.)
- Gary B. Melton, John Petrila, et al.** — *Psychological Evaluations for the Courts: A Handbook for Mental Health Professionals and Lawyers*, 1987 (Guilford Publications, Inc.)
- National Crime Prevention Institute** — *Understanding Crime Prevention*, 1986 (Butterworth Publishers)
- National Research Council** — *Criminal Careers and "Career Criminals"*, Volumes I & II, 1986 (National Academy Press)
- Robert O'Block** — *Security and Crime Prevention*, 1981 (Butterworth Publishers)
- Apirat Petchsiri** — *Eastern Importation of Western Criminal Law: Thailand as a Case Study*, 1987 (Fred B. Rothman & Co.)
- Charles Remsberg** — *The Tactical Edge*, 1986 (Calibre Press)
- Benjamin Schlesinger** — *Sexual Abuse of Children in the 1980s: Issues and Annotated Bibliography, 1980-1984*, (University of Toronto Press), 1986
- Frank Schmalleger** — *A History of Corrections*, 1986 (Wyndham Hall Press)
- Frank Schmalleger**, Editor — *The Justice Professional* (journal published twice yearly) (Wyndham Hall Press)
- Susan P. Shapiro** — *Wayward Capitalists: Target of the Securities and Exchange Commission*, 1984; paperback 1987 (Yale University Press)
- R. A. Silverman and J. J. Teevan** — *Crime in Canadian Society*, 3rd Edition, 1986 (Butterworths)
- Charles R. Swanson and Susette M. Talarico**, Editors — *Court Administration: Issues and Responses*, 1987 (Carl Vinson Institute of Government, University of Georgia)
- Gresham M. Sykes** — *Criminology*, 1978 (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich)
- Ian Taylor** — *Crime, Capitalism and Community: Three Essays in Socialist Criminology*, 1983 (Butterworths)
- William E. Thornton and Lydia Voigt** — *Delinquency and Justice*, 1987 (Random House)
- Judy Torrance** — *Public Violence in Canada, 1867-1982* (University of Toronto Press, 1986)
- Diana N. Travisono**, Editor — *1987 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies, and Paroling Authorities*, 1987 (American Correctional Association)
- Vincent B. Van Hasselt and Michael Hersen**, Co-Editors — *Journal of Family Violence*, Vol. 2, 1987 (Plenum Publishing Corporation)
- W. Gordon West** — *Young Offenders and the State: A Canadian Perspective on Delinquency*, 1984 (Butterworths)
- Bruce I. Wolford**, Editor — *Issues in Correctional Training and Casework*, 1986 (Eastern Kentucky University and American Correctional Association)
- James D. Wright and Peter H. Rossi** — *Armed and Considered Dangerous: A Survey of Felons and Their Firearms*, 1986 (Aldine de Gruyter)
- James D. Wright, Peter H. Rossi, and Kathleen Daly** — *Under the Gun: Weapons, Crime, and Violence in America*, 1983 (Aldine de Gruyter)

## Update: Fall Meetings in Montréal

Preparations are underway for what we hope will be an exciting fall meeting in Montréal. The space available at Le Grand Hôtel looks adequate and the accommodations quite comfortable. It is well known that autumn in Montréal is a beautiful time of year.

Our first news is perhaps predictable. The response to the call for papers has been heartening. More importantly, the work of the program committee associates has been extraordinary, above and beyond the call without a doubt; a great debt of thanks is owed to each of them. These selfless workers include Anne Campbell, Jacqueline Cohen, Timothy Flanagan, Edith Flynn, James Fyfe, Stephen Gottfredson, Jack Greene, Michael Hough, John Laub, Candace McCoy, Ronald Roesch, Ralph Taylor, Clayton Hartjen, Peter Jones, and Kathleen Daly.

Although it is early to describe the final shape of the program, we can report a number of themes that will be guiding us. One, deriving from the overall focus on comparative and interdisciplinary research and practice, will be our highlighting of international perspectives and participation. This we hope to achieve through emphasizing shared American-Canadian (North American) concerns and soliciting increased participation among non-English speaking countries. In addition to his many other hostly duties, André Normandeau has been very helpful in this area. We are seeing some excellent panels with participation by European colleagues being presented and a continuing goal will be to encourage greater participation from non-English speaking countries.

Given the location of the meetings, of course, we will have a special focus on criminology in French speaking countries. We are planning a day of panels which will make use of simultaneous translation facilities provided through the good offices of the Québec Société de Criminologie. (We understand that Don Gottfredson will be spending the next several months in Paris writing his opening speech—in French. This event, in itself, is one many will be looking forward to.)

## CRESSEY, (continued from page 5)

on formal organizations to study prisons with the same theoretical framework they used for studying factories, corporations, and military bureaucracies.

I knew, for example, that Max Weber had written that "the choice is only between bureaucracy and dilettantism in the field of administration." One of my goals was to get organized experts to see that old Max was dead wrong because he knew nothing of prisons, where the roles of supervisors and workers have characteristics such that the behavior of the persons occupying them cannot be ordered, disciplined, or directed toward administrative goals. In short, I wanted to squeeze discussion of prisons into university curricula. As a move in this direction, I published in the *Pacific Sociological Review*, *Administrative Science Quarterly* and *Handbook of Organizations* rather than in criminological journals (Cressey, 1958, 1959, 1965). Still, I don't think my writings established a literature on prisons. That was done by a group of folks rather than by a single person.

Shortly after I moved to Wisconsin, Ohlin and I learned of other social scientists who also were studying (or thinking about studying) prisons. They were Richard Cloward, George Grosser, Frank Hartung, Richard McCleery, and Gresham Sykes. We convinced executives of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) to set aside funds for assisting the seven of us to get together for six or eight discussions and debates in 1956-1957. These seminars included the most intellectual and the most productive exchanges in which I have participated.

Clearly, the volume published by the "SSRC Group," as it came to be called, was the start of a literature on the social organization of prisons (Cloward et al., 1960). This literature now contains reports of hundreds of studies made throughout the Western world. Several of the studies were built on studies that were built on earlier studies, in a chain going back to the originals.

A subsidiary literature also came out of the SSRC seminars. Sykes used sociology's functionalist theory to make sense of the argot roles of prison inmates (1956). Sheldon Messinger, who did not participate in the SSRC seminars, joined Sykes in preparing an elaboration of this article for the 1960 SSRC volume. Although Donald Clemmer, Hans Riemer, Clarence Schrag, and other sociologists had published studies of inmates, the Sykes and Messinger piece was, in my view, the beginning of a literature on organization of prison inmates.

John Irwin and I soon enriched this literature by suggesting that the theoretical position taken in it was quite wrong (Irwin and Cressey, 1961). Our observation was that inmate roles do not merely develop within prison walls, as Sykes and Messinger argued. We concluded, alternatively, that inmates carry most of their behavior into the prison from the outside. Sociological discussions of this challenge boomed in the 1960s. Our conclusion held up in several empirical tests. Two or three studies favoring our "importation hypothesis" over the "indigenous origin hypothesis" have even shown up in the 1980s.

CRESSEY, continued on page 11

With regard to travel, we can also report that we have made an excellent arrangement with Eastern Airlines to serve as the conference carrier. Despite the fact that no one airline benefits all members equally—given the geography of air routes—Eastern seemed to offer the best advantages to our membership overall. Members are encouraged to book their flights through the toll free number, 1-800-468-7022 (in Florida, 1-800-432-1217) quoting the Society's EZ number, 11AP13. Those who book their flight this way will be entered into a raffle competition with a price of two complimentary Eastern tickets for travel anywhere within the continental United States.

## Vehicular Homicide/ DWI Conference in Chicago

The Traffic Institute of Northwestern University presents the tenth annual national conference devoted to vehicular homicide and DWI at the Hyatt Regency Chicago, June 28-July 2, 1987. Enrollment is limited, and certificates of attendance will be given those who attend the entire conference. For further information, contact Robert H. Reeder, (312) 491-5280, or George J. Burnett, (312) 491-7245.

## ISA Research Committee 29 to meet in Montréal

The Committee on Crime and Delinquency (Research Committee 29) of the international Sociological Association will meet immediately prior to the ASC Annual Meeting in Montréal. There is much overlap in membership between the International Division of ASC and the ISA committee, and all are invited to attend. André Normandeau has arranged for meeting rooms for the afternoon of November 10th and the

morning of November 11th. The Research Committee will have a dinner in Old Montréal on Tuesday, November 10th. Convention-rate rooms can be reserved with the ASC conference registration materials for the night of November 10th.

Panels are planned on international historical research on crime and criminal justice, on cultural conflict and crime — theoretical and practical implications, and on the privatization of police. For more information contact Louise Shelley, 1st Vice-President of ISA Research Committee 29, School of Justice, American University, Washington, DC 20016.

CRESSEY, (continued from page 10)

Sociology and criminology now have a literature on organized crime as well as one on prison administrative organization and a related one on inmate organization. I think *Theft of the Nation* was important in the development of the organized-crime literature. The book met a surprising degree of resistance, however. Some scholars wrote that there isn't any organized-crime at all, some insisted that organized crime isn't organized enough to be called La Cosa Nostra, and still others claimed that the principle of organization is patriarchal rather than sociological. This criticism helped establish a literature. Several academicians thought that I said that La Cosa Nostra was organized like Sears Roebuck or Shell Oil. I denied this, but they nevertheless wrote articles and books rightfully claiming that anyone taking this position is dumb. To make my position clearer, I wrote another book (Cressey, 1972).

More recently, literatures have been created for other subjects relevant to crime and criminal justice. For example, Michael Banton, Egon Bittner, Donald J. Black, John A. Gardiner, Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Jerome Skolnick, and James Q. Wilson established a literature which made police organization and policing OK subjects for academicians to study. However, some technical and vocational subjects in the administration of justice remain literatureless. Intellectually, for example, the materials covered in the fictitious but symbolic course called "Handcuffs 1-A" are not in the academy. "Criminal justice scientists" are busily trying to create literatures which will squeeze them in.

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## CALL FOR PAPERS The American Journal of Criminal Justice

The American Journal of Criminal Justice is seeking papers for review for publication. The Journal is dedicated to the exploration of policy issues in the criminal justice system as well as theoretical perspectives in criminology and juvenile delinquency.

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## 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: Hugh Barlow, Editor, **THE CRIMINOLOGIST**, Dept. of Sociology/Social Work, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, IL 62026.

**SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY-CARBONDALE, The Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections.** Criminal Justice visiting assistant professor/visiting instructor to teach law enforcement and security courses. Doctorate or ABD preferred; Master's degree required; previous teaching and/or field experience desirable. Starting date is the beginning of the Fall 1987 semester. Closing date is April 10, 1987 or until a suitable candidate is found. Salary and fringes based on qualifications. Send letter of application, vita and three recent letters of reference to: *Dr. James L. LeBeau*, Chair, Search Committee, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, Carbondale, IL 62901.

**ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY** announces an opening for a Crime Analyst/Police Liaison Specialist. Responsibilities include aiding selected police agencies in the implementation of computerized crime analysis package using geographic and time data. Minimum qualifications include knowledge of police practices in a municipal police force and understanding of practical crime analysis techniques, and excellent verbal and written skills. Experience in law enforcement is preferred. Salary range is \$22,000-\$25,000 (1 year contract). Send resume to *Samuel Bates* at Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606.

**INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA Criminology Department** invites applicants for a one year, full-time, temporary (non-tenure track) position in the Department of Criminology, for the 1987-88 academic year. The position will be filled at the Instructor or the Assistant Professor level. Faculty on sabbatical leave can be considered for one or both semesters. The position requires teaching a variety of undergraduate courses in criminology and the administration of justice. A Ph.D. in Criminology, Criminal Justice or related area is preferred, but ABD applicants with teaching experience in one of these areas will be considered. This position carries appropriate University fringe benefits, and the salary is competitive. The 12 full-time faculty in the Department of Criminology service a large undergraduate program and support an active graduate program. IUP is a state university located approximately 50 miles northeast of Pittsburgh in the foothills of the Allegheny Mountains. Applicants should forward a letter of interest and a current vita to: Chair, Faculty Search Committee, Department of Criminology, 210 Walsh Hall, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15705.

*POSITIONS, continued on page 13*

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## Series on Research Centers

### The International Center for Comparative Criminology in Montréal, Québec

*André Normandeau, Director*

Montréal will be the 1987 host city of the 39th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology. Greater Montréal is a French-speaking Metropolitan area of 3 million inhabitants (80% French, 20% English).

In the field of criminology, the School of Criminology at the Université de Montréal is known as the "oldest" department of criminology in North America. The School of Criminology at the University of California, Berkeley, had this honor before it disappeared, as we all know, around 1975.

The School in Montréal was founded by a Hungarian-born Canadian, Dr. Denis Szabo, in 1960. It grants degrees in criminology at the undergraduate (B.Sc.) and graduate levels (M.Sc.; Ph.D). The language of teaching is French, but an American student is allowed to write his exams, papers and dissertations in English. The School has 20 full-time professors and 500 students (400 undergraduates and 100 graduates). The content of the teaching is rather different than in America because Montréal is historically at the crossroad of European and North American criminological traditions in theory, research and practice.

The International Center for Comparative Criminology (I.C.C.C) at the Université de Montréal was founded in 1970. It is independent of the School but works closely with many of the professors of the School. The Center has 10 full-time researchers and 20 part-time research assistants (graduate students). In addition, 12 professors of the School are associated with the Center as part-time researchers.

The Center is a research center specializing in the comparative study of juvenile delinquency and justice, victimology and sentencing. The Center also investigates patterns of different crimes (homicide, rape, robbery, breaking and entering, prostitution and drugs, as well as crime in public transportation).

The Center welcomes every year about five foreign professors and/or researchers who, as part of a sabbatical or leave of absence, collaborate with local researchers. With the recent fiscal crisis, the Center has no fellow-ships for these visitors, but it helps them to find proper lodging and it puts at their disposal an office in the University.

Since 1960, professors and researchers of the School and Center have published about 100 books and hundreds of articles in local, national as well as 10 foreign countries. Recent books are about the history of social sciences in Canada (D. Szabo, 1984), criminological research in Québec since 1960 (D. Szabo and M. LeBlanc, 1985), theft and robbery (A. Normandeau, 1986), juvenile delinquent careers (M. Frechette and M. LeBlanc, 1986), punishment (M. Cusson, 1987) as well as victimization and fear of crime among the elderly (Y. Brillion, 1987).

The documentation service of the Center has European as well as North-American criminological material. It is linked to many of the inter-library exchanges in the United States and Canada.

(See you in Montréal at the ASC Annual Meeting in 1987!)

### CALL FOR PAPERS

All criminal justice and criminology articles for the next issue of *Journal of Justice Issues* published by the Florida Criminal Justice Educators and Trainers Association.

Send articles to: W. Clinton Terry, editor, Department of Criminal Justice, Florida International University, Secretariat, Florida Criminal Justice Education and Trainers Association, North Miami, Florida 33181.

### CALL FOR PAPERS

The VI International Symposium on Victimology will be held in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, Israel, during August, 1988. ASC members interested in participating should contact Sarah Ben David, Secretariat, P.O. Box 50006, Tel Aviv, Israel.

### POSITIONS,

(continued from page 12)

**NORTH TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY, Criminal Justice Institute** seeks director/tenure track/assistant professor, beginning Fall, 1987. Specialization must include sociological practice/clinical sociology. Experience must include developing/directing intern program, Ph.D. level teaching/program involvement in criminal justice and sociology, and administration of criminal justice program. The successful candidate will also demonstrate evidence of publication, grant funding, and work with law enforcement and/or correction programs. North Texas State University is one of five major state research universities in Texas. It is located 30 minutes from Dallas and Fort Worth. Enrollment is approximately 22,000 students (1/3 graduate students). The Institute offers graduate and undergraduate degrees. It maintains a close research and teaching relationship with the Department of Sociology. Applications must be received by June 3, 1987. Salary and benefits are competitive. Send vita and three letters of reference to Chair, CJUS Search Committee, School of Community Service, P.O. Box 5428, North Texas State University, Denton, Texas 76203.

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES, Brandeis University, Heller Graduate School, Deputy Director.** NISA, a criminal justice public policy center, is seeking a senior level administrator who demonstrates project management skills; is experienced in corrections and criminal justice policy issues; has a working knowledge of research issues; and is effective in grants and contract development. The Institute conducts educational programs, provides planning services for policy development and engages in research relating to sentencing reform, prison and jail crowding, corrections resources management, residential community corrections, and probation and parole. Projects involve activity with senior criminal justice officials and policymakers in more than twenty states. Communication and political skills are essential. The Deputy Director represents the Institute in the initiation and implementation of projects with elected officials and senior level government managers; serves as a liaison with foundations, government funding agencies and contracting organizations; and represents the Institute and the University at meetings and conferences. The appointee will be responsible for management of several educational, technical assistance, research and policy development projects. Candidates must possess a minimum of five years experience in a senior level position within an organization which addresses corrections or criminal justice issues. Knowledge of sentencing policy trends, corrections problems and the public policy process is essential. An understanding of research, including awareness of current initiatives as well as design and methodological issues is essential. A graduate degree in social welfare, criminal justice, management or a related area is required. A Ph.D. or equivalent degree is desirable. Salary is negotiable. A comprehensive benefits package is available. Applicants should submit resume and letter of interest no later than May 30, 1987 to: Mark D. Corrigan, Director, NISA, Brandeis University, Sydeham Hall, Room 4-D, Waltham, MA 02254

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**POSITIONS,**

(continued from page 13)

**THE ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY**, a state agency working to reduce crime and improve criminal justice management through information technology, policy development, research and technical assistance, has an opening for a Research Analyst in its Statistical Analysis Center. The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is responsible for the development of statistical and research methods that are applicable to practical policy and administrative decision-making in criminal justice. A SAC analyst determines and reports on the quality of information available and on the applicability of available research methods for answering practical policy questions. SAC analysts discover, and if necessary develop, such practical research methods, document them and write manuals for users, test them in research situations, and develop computer packages supporting them. SAC analysts also respond to requests for information and advice on how to use criminal justice information to make decisions. Specifically, we are searching for a SAC analyst to co-direct a law enforcement computer mapping project, which involves a field test of a crime analysis module for time and spatial analysis. Qualifications: Competence in research design and statistical applications, and excellent communication skills are required. Familiarity with police practices and crime analysis techniques, and the ability to direct revision and documentation of a set of complex computer programs are preferred. Salary Range: \$22,000 to \$26,000. To apply send sample of work (report or publication analyzing some criminal justice problem preferred), resume, and three references to *Carolyn Rebecca Block* at Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606.

**NEW YORK CITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY, RESEARCH DEPARTMENT**

Non-profit corporation is seeking Senior Research Analyst to direct applied policy research projects in criminal justice. CJA conducts numerous studies for policymakers at the Office of the Mayor, other City Agencies, and under other State, Federal, and Foundation funding. It maintains its own computerized database containing defendant and case outcome data for over 1 million New York City arrests. Areas of research interest at the Agency have included court delay, pretrial behavior, drug-crime relationships, program evaluation, alternatives to incarceration, juvenile justice, sentencing policy, and impact of special enforcement efforts. Candidates should be interested in applied criminal justice policy research and have practical experience with police and/or court data. Qualifications include Ph.D. in criminology or related field, strong research and statistical skills, PC and mainframe computer experience including SPSS or SAS, project management/supervisory experience. Salary, low \$30's, full benefit package. Send vitae and list of references to *Steven Belenko*, Associate Director, NYC Criminal Justice Agency, 305 Broadway, New York, New York 10007.

**TEMPLE UNIVERSITY'S Department of Criminal Justice** expects to fill two tenure track faculty positions for September 1987, one at the Full Professor level (advanced Associates will be considered) and one at the Assistant Professor level. The Department also expects to fill a one-year non-tenure track appointment at the Assistant Professor level. All candidates should have a doctorate or terminal degree in a relevant discipline. Preference will be given to candidates with generalist criminal justice backgrounds, with emphasis on research and publication in the areas of legal process, courts, criminal justice theory & policy, or other relevant areas of specialization. Applications by women and minority candidates strongly are encouraged. Nominations and applications, including a vita and at least three letters of recommendation should be sent to: *Stephen D. Gottfredson*, Ph.D., Chair, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Gladfelter Hall, Fifth Floor, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA at Spartanburg**

is seeking a tenure track faculty member for Fall 1987 to teach Comparative Criminal Justice Systems, Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Criminal Justice Organization Theory, Criminal Justice Planning and Criminal Law. Strong commitment to undergraduate teaching (4 courses each semester) required. Occasional evening teaching. Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or a related field desired; M.A. required. Salary competitive. Send letter of application, resume, three letters of reference and official graduate and undergraduate transcripts to Criminal Justice Search Committee, Dean's Office, School of Humanities and Sciences, University of South Carolina at Spartanburg, Spartanburg, SC 29303. Deadline is April 15, 1987 or until filled.

**EAST TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY, Department of Criminal Justice**

has a tenure track, Assistant Professor position beginning Fall, 1987. The successful candidate must be qualified to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in research methods and statistics, juvenile justice, criminology, and general criminal justice. Position requires strong commitment to research and publication, as well as excellent teaching/advisement skills, and service. Qualifications: Ph.D. in criminal justice or criminology strongly preferred, Ph.D. in social science with specialization in criminal justice/criminology considered; exceptionally qualified ABD considered if completion is imminent. Salary is competitive and negotiable. The position is available August, 1987. Send letter of application, vita, transcripts, and three letters of recommendation to: *Stephen Brown*, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, Box 19150A East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614.

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA, The Department of Sociology and Anthropology** announces a temporary, academic-year appointment in sociology beginning fall semester, 1987, to replace faculty on leave. Teaching load is three courses per semester. Must teach social statistics and one or more of the following: deviance, family, or introductory sociology. Rank at Assistant Professor. Ph.D. preferred. Graduate preparation in sociology or criminology required. Applicants must have record of, or show promise for, excellence in teaching. Salary is competitive. Send letter of application; vita; graduate transcript; and names, addresses, and telephone number of three persons who may be contacted as references to: *Dr. Thomas Hill, Head*, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA 50614. Review of applications will begin April 15, 1987, and will continue until position is filled.

**THE CLAREMONT GRADUATE SCHOOL,**

**Criminal Justice Department** has a position in criminal justice with an emphasis on criminology/corrections. Candidates must have a strong methodology background. A Ph.D. is required, with teaching, research, and publication experience. The Claremont Graduate School's criminal justice department offers masters and doctoral degrees only, with 95 percent of criminal justice students working toward a Ph.D. Application deadline will remain open until the position is filled. Send materials to *Dan Mazmanian*, Claremont Graduate School, 160 E. 10th St., Harper East Room 209, Claremont, CA 91711-6165.

**SOUTHEASTERN LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY,**

Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice (Tenure Track), Fall 1987. Qualifications include doctorate in Criminal Justice and duties involve teaching (Introduction to Criminal Justice, Police Operations, Criminal Investigation, Juvenile Delinquency), research, publication, advising, and service. Salary: \$23,000 for 9 months. Send letter of interest and vita to *Dr. Louis Levy*, Head, Department of Sociology, Social Work, and Criminal Justice, P. O. Box 686, University Station, Hammond, LA 70402. Deadline: until filled.

**ACJS to Meet in San Francisco**

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences will hold its 1988 annual meeting April 4-8 at the San Francisco Hilton & Tower. The theme is "Criminal Justice: Values in Transition." To obtain the call for papers, contact *Deborah G. Wilson*, 1988 ACJS Program Chair, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292; telephone: (502) 588-6567. Abstract deadline is October 1, 1987.

## Degrees of Success in Criminal Justice

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## LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY



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