

The Criminologist

Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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Aleatory Elements in a Criminologist's Career

by James F. Short

Twenty years ago I discussed in print some of the childhood and later influences on my vision of sociology and style of work (see "A natural history of one sociological career," Short, 1969). Writing more specifically about my involvement in criminology is an opportunity to round out the earlier picture from the perspective of what Ernest Burgess used to call "later maturity." I started with the title, "On the passage from upstart to elder statesman," but realized that that sounded pretentious at both ends of what is now called the life course.

We often do things—achieve them, if you will—to which we have not aspired. Unplanned encounters or events often set us on some track, offer special challenges, or open up unanticipated opportunities. That is a major theme of this article; that and an account of my involvement in "applied criminology" before I became a criminologist.¹

I do not know precisely why I became a criminologist. Certainly it was not out of any deep sense of injustice for the downtrodden of the world, or because I wanted to "work with" delinquents. My Christian upbringing taught me sympathy for the downtrodden and other "unfortunates," but justice was not a major theme of that vocabulary. When I graduated from high school I had no idea what a criminologist was or did. But I am getting ahead of my story.

My early job history taught me a lot about what I did *not* want to "do for a living," and a high school course called "sociology" that my father taught intrigued me. Service in the military first directed me toward criminology, however. I was a freshman in college when recruiters for the U.S. Marine Corps appeared on campus. The Marines sent me to Denison University, and later to several other less pleasant places. I was in training for the war in the Pacific, as a "shave-tail" (2nd Lt.), when "the bomb" was dropped on Hiroshima. I was sent to Japan shortly thereafter and spent approximately nine months in the military occupation of that country.

Not long after I was assigned to unit in Japan, a seventeen year old P.F.C. in my Company was arrested for armed robbery. The boy had confessed. His victim had not been hurt and the amount taken was trivial, but the matter was regarded as extremely serious because of the delicate relationships existing

¹ Aleatory elements contributing to illegitimate paternity, violent episodes, and delinquent behavior in general are discussed in Short and Strodbeck, 1965, 1974.

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Getting Ready for Chicago! Nov. 9-12, 1988

The local arrangements committee is planning to provide a variety of opportunities for the membership to get out and experience Chicago. Our hope is to furnish an array of options to better integrate our conventioning with this city, and to preclude all of us becoming 3-4 day captives of the Marriott Hotel. We are networking with local community groups and organizations to bring their perspectives into our program, and working with the program committee to bring in speakers and possibly films to feature the 20th Anniversary of the police riots in Chicago (let any of us know if you have film suggestions).

We are also planning several tours. Please start to think about the choices, as pre-registration for these activities will be necessary soon. The following describes what we envision for those interested in touring.

Architectural Tour

Interested in social history? Culture clash? Time warps? An architectural tour of Chicago has all this and more. A journey through Chicago's architectural diversity provides a unique perspective into urban growth, social transition, and cultural stratification.

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AROUND THE ASC

CLAYTON HARTJEN, of Rutgers University at Newark, has received a fellowship from the American Institute of Indian Studies to replicate and extend aspects of the delinquency in India research he conducted in 1978. He anticipates being in India from September through December, 1988—Indian Standard Time.

JOHN GALLIHER and **RICHARD QUINNEY** again invite ASC members to join them in *Criminologists for the Abolition of the Death Penalty*. Interested colleagues should write them for information, and suggestions are welcome. Contact Quinney at Department of Sociology, Northern Illinois University, Dekalb, IL 60115, or Galliher at Department of Sociology, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211.

FRANK OSANKA is collaborating with attorney Sara Lee Johann on a book dealing with the defense of battered women who kill their spouses. ASC members are requested to send legible copies (or bibliographical information) of papers written by themselves or others on battered women who kill. Send materials to Johann at W63 N728 Sheboygan Road, Cedarburg, Wisconsin 53012.

TONY JEFFERSON, Senior lecturer in Criminology at the University of Sheffield, England, is looking for a US base and some teaching for Fall, 1989 (possibly also Spring, 1990). His teaching and research interests include: criminology, sociology of deviance, cultural studies, policing, youth, race, and gender. Eastern or western seaboard preferred. Contact him at Center for Criminological and Socio-Legal Studies, University of Sheffield, 432 Crookesmoor Rd., Sheffield S10 1BL, England.

NOTICE

The deadline for submission of materials to *The Criminologist* is the 15th of the month preceding the months of publication.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The ASC Nominations Committee announces a call for nominations from the membership for the election slate of officers for 1988. Positions for the ballot include President-Elect, Vice President-Elect, and two Executive Counselors.

Use the nominations form below or place names in nomination by writing a letter. All such nominations should be received by October 1, 1988, and should be sent to the address below.

1988 ASC NOMINATIONS

For President-Elect: _____

For Vice-President Elect _____

For Executive Counselor: _____
(you may nominate two)

Please forward your nominations by October 1, 1988 to:

Drew Humphries
Department of Sociology
Rutgers University
Camden, New Jersey 08102

LETTERS

To the Editor:

I would like to encourage the members of ASC and their families and friends to attend the next annual meeting in Chicago, a world-class city by any standard. However, I would also like to pass on some cautions that involve the use of motor vehicles:

1. Illinois does not require liability insurance. Therefore, if you are involved in a motor vehicle accident the driver may be (legally) uninsured.

2. Illinois does not require any safety checks on motor automobiles. There is probably a high correlation between unsafe vehicles and vehicles being uninsured.

3. Many vehicles in the Chicago area do not have license plates. Some owners of new vehicles have sent for the proper registration and, therefore, can drive without plates for a short period of time; other drivers simply do not purchase license plates. As you might imagine, there is probably a high correlation between those without insurance, those without safe vehicles, and those (driving illegally) without license plates.

Enjoy our restaurants, our museums, our zoos, and the Chicago lake-front—but be careful out there.

Sincerely,
Howard Abadinsky

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ASC President: William J. Chambliss, Department of Sociology, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20052

Membership: For information concerning ASC membership, contact J. Robert Lilly, ASC, Treasurer, 1314 Kinnear Rd., Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212.

Second class postage paid at Columbus, Ohio.

Request for Assistance

The Criminal Justice Program at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee is beginning a research project funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention focusing on "Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System." Part of this project involves compiling and evaluating the existing research literature which focuses upon the processing of minority youth (Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians and Asian Pacific Islanders) through the juvenile justice system including police arrest, court intake and correctional treatment. A second phase of the project is to identify policy and/or program initiatives that have focused on the issue of fairness in juvenile processing. Such initiatives can either be direct (eg. dealing with Blacks, Hispanics, etc.) or indirect (employment or educational programs aimed at the disadvantaged). We are asking the assistance of our colleagues in identifying recent or ongoing research in this area and jurisdictions which have developed programs/policy dealing with this issue. If you have any information in these areas or desire more information regarding the research project please write or call: Carl E. Pope or William Feyerherm, Principle Investigators, Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System Grant, Criminal Justice Program, P.O. Box 786, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53201 (414) 229-6030/4851.

Under the Ax, Again

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is once again on the Reagan administration's hit list, if budget proposals for FY 1989 are to be believed. COSSA* reports that "For the sixth straight year the administration is attempting to terminate the agency. The administration uses the argument of redundancy to zero fund OJJDP, but Congress has continually dismissed the notion that OJJDP programs cannot further our understanding of juvenile justice and delinquency." The OJJDP develops, implements, and coordinates a comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency program that includes research and evaluation.

*COSSA is the Consortium of Social Science Associations, of which ASC is an Affiliate.

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between an occupying force and the host country. The senior officer of the Board of Court Martial directed that the boy should be sentenced to prison and dishonorably discharged. While this seemed unduly harsh, my protests to that effect fell on deaf ears. Shortly thereafter I had to write a letter to the parents of a young man who was killed when he fell, in an inebriated state, from the Jeep that was taking him back to camp for return to the States and discharge from the service. About this time I also came perilously close to accidentally shooting a Sergeant seated across from me on a train that we were escorting to Nagasaki.

A few weeks after these incidents, two other men (also hardly more than boys) who had been charged with black market activity requested that I represent them at their court martial. They denied the black market charge, and evidence for their complicity was flimsy. I was not entirely convinced of their innocence and uneasy with the assignment, especially because my Company Commander—a not very likable character—was the prosecuting officer. At the trial the men were acquitted, a rare occurrence in military trials in those days. The word soon got around that I must be a good defense attorney. That reputation collapsed quickly when I lost my next two cases and the defendants were given long prison sentences.

Neither the success of the first case nor failure in the others moved me to consider the law as a possible career, but elements in all three cases puzzled me greatly. Two events during the winter of 1946 puzzled me even more. Both occurred while I was on "arms disposition" assignment, with a small platoon of men, in a location several miles from Battalion Headquarters. We were billeted in a small hotel on the edge of a small city. The building next to the hotel housed a brothel where about a dozen prostitutes plied their trade. Venereal disease was rampant among U.S. troops in Japan at this time, but to the best of my knowledge none of the men in my platoon was infected. What to do?

I first did what regulations called for. A large sign reading "Out of bounds to all allied personnel" was placed at the entrance of the building. I then did some things not covered by the regulations, and a few that were contrary to them. Accompanied by an interpreter, I called on the Mayor of the city and the Chief of Police. At my request, the women in the brothel were inspected and those who were infected were removed for treatment. The brothel was then closed to all "non-allied personnel" as well. My platoon was informed of these actions, and told that anyone who contracted a venereal disease would be court martialled. The strategy worked. We returned to headquarters after two months in the field without a single case of venereal disease.

The second incident occurred during this same period. Early one evening I received a report that two Marines had assaulted and robbed a local citizen. I reported the incident to headquarters and secured the loan of a paramedic. Without warning, my Sergeant and I "shook down" the entire platoon and found the stolen goods. Two of my young Marines readily confessed. Their victim was brought to our quarters and treated with medicines not generally available to the civilian population. Ironically, the two offenders asked that I represent them at their court martial. My "defense" consisted of a plea for leniency, based on the mitigating circumstances of their full cooperation and their genuine sense of regret over the incident.

The Japanese experience was a period of intense learning for me. We found armaments in school yards and other places, and entertained school children with American-English lessons. We played baseball with a local team, and celebrated with our hosts a most improbable victory. We made personal friendships with former enemies. In an isolated seacoast village we found an elderly English woman who was virtually indistinguishable from her Japanese neighbors. When a fire broke out in a field in which we had destroyed a damaged fighter plane we witnessed a dramatic demonstration of the effectiveness of village mobilization. As a mobile poll watcher for Japan's first general elections, I observed a new type of democracy in a country that lacked democratic traditions. I saw the power of social stratification and culture, and challenges to both, demonstrated every day, without knowing what either was really about.

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Criminology in the United Kingdom: I The Institute of Criminology at Cambridge

by Anthony Bottoms

The Institute of Criminology at Cambridge University, founded in 1960, was the first university department of criminology to be established in the United Kingdom. Its first Director was Sir Leon Radzinowicz (1960-73), and subsequent Directors have been Nigel Walker (1973-80), Donald West (1980-84) and the present writer (since 1984). A full account of the origins and early history of the Institute has recently been published by Leon Radzinowicz (1988).

The Institute remains the largest university department of criminology in Britain, but its research staff is now substantially smaller than that of the Home Office Research and Planning Unit. Indeed, visitors to the Institute are often astonished to discover that its tenured faculty members number only six, though these six are supported by (at the present time) ten researchers working on short-term contracts, and by loyal administrative and library staff. The disciplinary backgrounds of the academic staff are very mixed, and include law, sociology, psychology, psychiatry and history.

The activities of the Institute are best considered under four headings: research, university teaching, work with criminal justice practitioners, and the library.

Research

The Institute of Criminology was created as a research centre, and research has always remained very high on its list of priorities.

Two of the current research projects in the Institute are of very long standing. The first of these is David Thomas's work on the sentencing decisions of the Court of Appeal, first published in his pathbreaking work *Principles of Sentencing* (Thomas 1970, 1979), and now synthesized in the continuously-updated practitioners' volume *Current Sentencing Practice* (Thomas 1987). The second project, which has now been in progress in a series of stages for a quarter of a century, is the longitudinal study known as the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development. This project was begun by Donald West, and has aimed to trace the development of delinquency and crime (using both recorded and self-report data) in a cohort of some 400 males first seen at age 8-9. The findings of the study up to 1980 were summarized in West (1982). More recently, responsibility for the database has been passed to David Farrington (who has worked with the project since 1969), and he has recently completed a further stage of the project, involving an eighth interview with the men at age 31-32, with a remarkable re-contact rate of 94%. The main aims of this latest follow-up have been to extend knowledge about the course of adult criminal careers; to investigate the prediction of serious adult offenders, latecomers to crime and the ending of criminal careers; and to determine how the men and their partners are bringing up their children.

Other recent or current research projects in the Institute include:

- (i) An evaluation project on intermediate treatment for juveniles ('intermediate treatment' is a form of social-work-based intervention for juvenile offenders, sometimes also offered on a preventive basis to non-offenders). This project includes two stages: first, a national survey of intermediate treatment; and secondly, an outcome evaluation of offenders receiving intermediate treatment, testing reoffending and social development against relevant control groups. The project is directed by Anthony Bottoms.
- (ii) An evaluation of neighborhood watch schemes in London, carried out by Trevor Bennett, which produced rather negative results (Bennett 1987).
- (iii) An evaluation of juvenile justice in New Zealand, carried out by Allison Morris in collaboration with the Institute of Criminology in Wellington. This project suggested that the New Zealand juvenile justice system in general failed to live up to its objectives (Morris and Young 1987).
- (iv) A historical study of the formation and implementation of criminal policy in England and Wales from 1945 to 1975, conducted by Simon Stevenson, a historian.

Conference Announced

"The Role of Measurement in Public Development" is the theme of a two and one-half day conference sponsored by the Criminal Justice Statistics Association (CJSA), in cooperation with the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The conference will draw on the research and experience of state Statistical Analysis Centers and key government decisionmakers to examine issues concerning measurement: What is the incidence of bias crime, domestic violence, and white collar crime? How is the impact of these crimes measured? What information is critical for developing effective policy in these areas? What is the current state of prison and jail overcrowding? the impact of intermediate sanctions? international perspectives on sanctioning policy? the differences in consensus forecasting processes in the states? How do we model the impact of AFIS on the criminal justice system? What is the role of public attitude surveys in policy development?

The impact of state drug control strategies and the status of the CJSA-sponsored Consortium for State Drug Strategy Evaluations will be discussed by leading practitioners in criminal justice. Other sessions will address the UCR redesign, Offender-Based Transaction Statistical Systems, and juvenile justice information.

Invited speakers include Georgette Bennett, sociologist and author of *Crime Wars: The Future of Crime in America*; Dr. Charles M. Friel, Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University; Don Gottfredson, Dean, Temple University; Judy Greene, Director of Court Programs, Vera Institute of Justice; and Sam Saxton, President, American Jail Association. The conference will be held August 23-26, 1988 at the Washington Hilton and Towers in Washington, DC. For further information, contact Adele Ellis at CJSA, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 606, Washington, DC 20001 (202) 624-8560.

SSSP to Hold Annual Meeting in Atlanta, Aug. 21-23

The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) will hold its Annual Meeting in Atlanta, August 21-23. The theme of the meeting will be "Contradictions and Conflicts: Building a Healthy Society." The theme fits well with Atlanta, center of major social changes. ASC members should find much of interest at the meeting, as crime, juvenile delinquency, and deviance are a major focus of the conference and the interest of SSSP's largest section.

Special events include a Black Heritage Tour of Atlanta the night before the American Sociological Association meeting opens, capped by a reception at the Trevor Arnett Gallery at Atlanta University featuring an exhibition on W.E.B. Dubois and a jazz combo.

For more information about the Society or the Annual Meeting, write Elinore Lurie, Executive Officer, SSSP, N-631, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143-0612, or call (415) 476-8022.

CALL FOR PAPERS An International Conference on Crime, Drugs and Social Control December 14-16, 1988 Department of Sociology University of Hong Kong

Suggested Topical Areas: criminal behaviour and drug use, sociological and psychological factors in drug abuse, policing and drugs, prevention and treatment strategies, history and trends, trafficking, the role of organized crime, drugs and the law, social policy approaches, government/political responses, the social organization of drug use, methodological issues.

Submit Abstracts by July 31, 1988. In association with Research Committee for the Sociology of Deviance and Social Control (International Sociological Association) and the Hong Kong Society of Criminology. Contact: Harold Traver or Eugene McLaughlin, Department of Sociology, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong 5-8592299.

Reply to Krisberg

Joseph E. Jacoby
Bowling Green State University

The critique offered by NCCD President Barry Krisberg (1988) of our 1987 National Punishment Survey seems excessively harsh, given: (1) the preliminary status of the publicized (but unpublished) results, (2) the consistency of our findings with other similar studies, (3) the weakness of existing contrary evidence, (4) the lack of empirical support for Krisberg's generalization about the universe of criminal offenses resulting in conviction, (5) the intended purpose of the study, (6) Krisberg's inaccurate characterization of our conclusions, and (7) the apparent policy relevance of the study.

(1) The findings Krisberg criticized were reported in a brief "Executive Summary" of the study findings (Jacoby and Dunn, 1987), prepared only two weeks after the interviewing had been completed, barely in time for the previously scheduled National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses. This preliminary report is much less detailed than the analyses of the survey findings we are currently preparing.

(2) Our results are consistent with those of previous similar studies. As acknowledged by Krisberg, the Blumstein and Cohen (1980) study, using a mailed questionnaire similar in some respects to our interview schedule, produced quite similar results: a high degree of consensus over the relative severity of sentences and much less agreement over the magnitude of sentences. Blumstein and Cohen also found that "the sentences desired by the public are . . . consistently more severe than sentences actually imposed . . ." (p. 223).

Samuel and Moulds (1986) came to the same conclusion after surveying a large sample of Californians regarding six offense types, and comparing the preferred sentences to sentences prescribed by the California Penal Code. They did not, however, compare sentence preferences with time actually served.

(3) We agree with Krisberg that "other surveys of public attitudes about criminal sanctions offer contrary data;" but the contrary evidence from the previous studies he cites is weak. The Ragona and Ryan (1983) research, involving comparison of actual misdemeanor court sentences and public opinion poll results in four communities, produced mixed results. For drunk driving offenses, for example, respondents preferred the use of license suspensions, mandated treatment and jail sentences at much higher rates than the courts actually sentence offenders. For shoplifting offenses, the opposite was true—the courts most often used fines and jail terms while respondents tended to prefer restitution, counseling and community service work.

The strongest contrary evidence presented by Krisberg is the Thomson and Ragona study involving a telephone survey of 816 adult Illinois residents. In this study respondents were each given two vignettes involving hypothetical residential burglaries where a first offender, who was unarmed, took \$400. In the first vignette the money was recovered. In the second vignette the money was not recovered and the victim spend \$300 on home security equipment. The researchers observed 72 and 92 percent increases (for the two vignettes) in the choice of straight probation after sanction costs were provided, and about 50 and 39 percent decreases in the choice of the two imprisonment options.

The Thompson and Ragona study suggests that, at least for residential burglaries involving average property loss, no weapons, no personal injuries and no prior convictions, the public would support lower levels of imprisonment than the current law and practice in Illinois. That generalization cannot be extended logically to other types of offenses involving other levels of property loss, personal injury or prior convictions. This, the strongest single piece of evidence, is far from definitive regarding the general impact on public opinion of just one additional piece of information—the financial cost of applying different sanctions.

Krisberg is correct in stating that we did not give respondents information about the conditions of each potential sentence or the costs of the various available sanctions, as did Thompson and Ragona. However, the entire range of information which the public might consider relevant to the punishment decision is not exhausted by providing only the financial costs of the alternative punish-

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Experiences such as these aroused my interest in criminal behavior, and in human behavior generally—including my own. Consumed by curiosity and uncertainty, I returned to Denison in the fall of 1946. I took courses in sociology, including one in criminology, and was introduced to the "old green Bible," Park and Burgess' *Introduction to the Science of Sociology*.

I did not enter graduate school at the University of Chicago with the intention of becoming a criminologist. It was there that I met Clifford Shaw, however, and through him others who influenced me in that direction. Even so, my greatest influences while in graduate school were William F. Ogburn and Andrew F. Henry. Andy's theoretical interests led to our collaboration on *Suicide and Homicide* (1954). The initial focus of our dissertations was on the impact of the business cycle on suicide and crime. Our primary interest in the book, however, was to place our empirical research in the service of theory concerning the psychological and sociological bases of aggression.

Going to Washington State University (then the State College of Washington) was somewhat aleatory, and staying there even more so. I accepted a one-year temporary appointment, turning down an opportunity at a more prestigious midwestern university. Before the year ended I accepted a tenure-track position at an even more prestigious university, only to beg off when WSU offered to put my position on a tenure track. It was during my second year in Pullman that I remembered a remark by Clifford Shaw—made almost in passing, as I recall—that "Kinsey type" research on delinquent behavior was badly needed. The Social Science Research Council was persuaded to take a chance on that idea and on me. A three-year Faculty Research Fellowship got me started and set the course of my work for the next several years.

Study of delinquent and criminal behavior by means of self reports is now highly developed and widely accepted. I am happy to have been among the "pioneers" in developing the method, and happier still to acknowledge that others have carried it to a state of technical excellence and acceptance that I never envisioned. That research took me back to Chicago, among other places, and helped to put me in touch with Albert Cohen and others. The opportunity to study delinquent gangs in Chicago was the result of circumstances that can only be described as aleatory. The YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago took the most unusual step of asking sociologists at the University of Chicago to advise them concerning a recently launched program aimed at delinquent gangs. The Department and the YMCA convened a two-day conference at which the state of knowledge concerning delinquent gangs was reviewed and the opportunity to add to that knowledge by working with the Y's new program were explored.

The Chicago study challenged all that we thought we knew about gangs and much that we thought we knew about the collective nature of delinquency. Though I wish we had done some things differently, I feel more comfortable with that work than with any research with which I have been associated. I think we came close to understanding why the gangs we studied behaved as they did. Our data both confirmed and modified ideas about the nature of delinquent subcultures. The group process perspective developed from that research remains theoretically and empirically undeveloped. I still regard our research as an exemplar of the type of work that must be done if ever the individual and macro-levels of explanation of juvenile delinquency are to be successfully integrated (see Short, forthcoming).

With few exceptions, field research on juvenile delinquency has languished since the 1960s. The police have become more sophisticated in gang intelligence, and scholars increasingly rely on their data. While official data can inform many important issues, however, fundamental etiological concerns seem certain to remain uninformed and neglected so long as researchers do not conduct field studies and collect their own data. Ironically, social and medical concerns with AIDS may lead to additional field work with gangs, whereas concerns with drugs, violence, and other criminal behavior by gangs since the 1960s has not. The need for such study is undeniable, as evidenced by the paucity of systematic and reliable information on recent gang developments.

The gang studies dominate my research interests for several years. Four of those years were given over largely to university administration—long enough

Fulbright Professional Program 1988/89

Two Fulbright Professional awards for practitioners or scholars in *criminal justice statistics and administration of courts* will be offered in late 1988 or early 1989. A specialist in criminal justice statistics will work with the Ministry of Justice in Portugal in the development of criminal statistics for a period of three months. The person should also be familiar with sociological studies based on criminal statistics analysis. No foreign language knowledge is required, though some ability in Portuguese would be helpful. A specialist in court management with practical and academic experience will go to Costa Rica to offer technical assistance to Costa Rican courts. The person will also help design a court administration program at the University of Costa Rica. Fluent Spanish is required for this three-month award. Awards will provide international travel and a maintenance stipend \$2,000-2,500/month. There is no deadline for receipt of applications, which will be accepted until the awards are filled. Prospective candidates should telephone 202/939-5467 to request application materials. The Fulbright Program is funded by U.S. Information Agency and administered by the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 11 Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Society of Police and Criminal Psychology announces a call for papers for its Fall, 1988 meeting. Please submit a 100 word abstract for presentations in one of three categories:

- a) paper presentation (approximately 20 minutes)
- b) seminar (approximately 90 minutes)
- c) workshop (approximately 4 hours)

The meeting will be held in San Antonio, TX at the La Mansion Hotel on October 19-21, 1988. A final program will be available in August. The deadline for abstracts is JUNE 30, 1988.

Abstracts should be addressed to: Peter V. DiVasto, Ph.D, Institute for Criminal Justice Studies, Room 140, Onate Hall, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

Aftermath of the Speedy Trial Act

The federal Speedy Trial Act and associated legislative and administrative measures have had a dramatic impact on the handling of criminal cases, according to a recent report by Joel H. Garner, of the National Institute of Justice.

The NIJ study found that federal district courts processed criminal cases twice as fast in 1982 as they did in 1970 because of the rigorous standards set during that period by Congress and the federal courts themselves.

The average federal criminal case filed during 1970 took more than 7 months to reach a disposition. By 1982 it took about 3 months, the study said.

Even more dramatic reductions occurred in the time needed to dispose of the most lengthy cases. During 1970 it took 16 months to settle 90 percent of the cases. By 1982 this had fallen to only eight months.

"What is important to note is that reducing case processing time does not require substantial new resources," said James K. Stewart, the director of NIJ. "It just takes improved administrative procedures."

The study attributed the shortened federal disposition times to research and planning efforts by the federal district courts and to the establishment of time standards for case processing.

The improvements in the federal court system occurred independently of changes in the number or types of federal criminal cases, how the cases were settled or the number of available judges.

In October 1972 Rule 50 (b) of the Federal Rules of Procedure took effect. It required the judges of each U.S. district court to prepare delay reduction plans to include time limits for pretrial procedures, for the trial itself and for sentencing. Special attention was to be given to defendants in jail awaiting trial.

The Speedy Trial Act of 1974 established the priority of federal criminal cases over civil cases and set strict time limits. Beginning in July 1976 it required a schedule of progressively more restrictive time-to-trial standards. By July 1, 1979, all federal

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for me to discover some other things I did not want to do for the rest of my life. Shortly after resigning my administrative position other events contravened my planned return to full-time teaching and research. The assassination of Robert Kennedy on June 4, 1968, following that of Martin Luther King, led to President Lyndon Johnson's appointment of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. Marvin Wolfgang was asked to direct the research efforts of the Commission, but because he was to be out of the country for several months, I was asked to be Co-Director of Research. Working with the Commission was the most intense period of research activity in my life. It also contributed a great deal to my political education.

I am often asked whether I believe the Violence Commission, and my role in it, were worthwhile, the implication being that such efforts are largely ignored politically and therefore not worthwhile. My answer is resoundingly affirmative, for personal, political, and sociological reasons. The more than a dozen volumes of research, and the Commission Report, encouraged new areas of research on a large number of topics. The work of the Commission led to the establishment of the Milton S. Eisenhower Foundation, which continues to explore and evaluate means of addressing the causes and prevention of violence (see Curtis, 1985 and 1987).

Other criminological interests have led me to forays into white-collar crime, comparative/historical inquiry, and to consideration of crime as risk and the sociology of risk. Far from a retreat from criminology, my interest in risk is an attempt to place my own work, and the study of crime generally, in a broader context. I have argued for many years that "sociologies of" (e.g., crime and risk) ought to be brought into the mainstream of sociological theory and research. The inherently interdisciplinary character of sciences of human behavior requires that even that goal be broadened, to encompass relevant knowledge in all disciplines.

Given the vagaries of professional association, university, and other bureaucratic procedures, I have been the recipient of much good fortune in being appointed, awarded, and elected to a variety of offices, honors, committees, and consultantships. Most of these have been in recognition of work I have done, but some also have detracted from work I might have done. Each has enriched my life, however, and I am profoundly grateful to all, and there are a great many, who have helped along the way. I still puzzle over the questions that first arose during my post-adolescent sojourn in Japan. I continue to pursue questions with colleagues in a variety of disciplines. And I am still on the lookout for the next aleatory encounter that may lead to the next discovery, perhaps even to some answers.

References

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- Short, James F., Jr., "A natural history of one sociological career," pp. 117-132 in Irving Louis Horowitz (ed.), *Sociological Self-Images: A Collective Portrait*. Beverly Hill, CA: Sage, 1969.
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New Funding Opportunities

The Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution, an independent research fund affiliated with the National Institute for Dispute Resolution, has announced a request for proposals for studies in dispute resolution. The Fund will make awards, in two separate funding cycles, totaling approximately \$750,000-\$800,000 each year. The next deadline for submission of concept papers is October 1, 1988.

The Fund will support a broad range of research that connects the study of disputing and dispute handling to social, psychological, economic, political or legal theory, and which seeks to promote understanding of the conditions under which individuals, groups and organizations do or do not express grievances and become involved in disputes. The Fund hopes to support research that examines how different patterns of disputing and dispute handling affect the rights of disputants and others, how they enhance or diminish opportunities for democratic participation and how they speak to the needs of powerless or "at-risk" groups. The Fund seeks to begin exploration of these questions and to move beyond program driven evaluation. It encourages researchers to engage in critical examination of disputing and dispute handling and will support studies that are both theoretically grounded and socially useful.

Request for Proposals

DEADLINE: Complete concept papers must be postmarked on or before October 1, 1988. Overnight mail must be received by close of business, October 1, 1988.

COPIES: 15 copies of both the concept paper and curriculum vitae and 1 cover letter.

BUDGET: Budget summary should include the total amount requested, the total project budget and a budget breakdown including basis for estimates of salaries, wages and fringe benefits. Other direct cost estimates should be indicated. **NOTE:** The fund does not provide funding for any *in-direct costs*.

PROJECT LENGTH: Application should clearly indicate the length of the proposed project.

For a copy of the program announcement write to The Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution, 1901

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.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA Anchorage is seeking applications for three tenure-track positions in Justice at the assistant professor level. Teaching areas include law enforcement, law, administration, research methods, and general justice courses. Research and service activities in an organized research unit are expected of Justice faculty. Ph.D. in appropriate discipline (ABD considered). Salary \$1,433.60 bi-weekly minimum. Send vita to University of Alaska Anchorage, Personnel Services, 3890 University Lake Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508-4638.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, is extending its search for a tenure-track, Assistant Professor who is a research-oriented teacher/scholar with primary interests in crime and delinquency. The position could be filled as early as January 1, 1989. Scholars who responded to the earlier position announcement can have their application file reactivated upon request. Ph.D. in sociology required. Growing department, attractive salaries, administrative commitment to facilitate research productivity, and excellent area amenities. To assure consideration, applications must be postmarked by September 15. Send letter of application outlining professional interests, a research plan for the next two to three years, and a vita together with names, addresses and phone numbers of three references to: *Luther B. Otto*, Professor and Head, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, North Carolina State University, Box 8107, Raleigh, NC 27695-8107.

Child Abuse Intervention and Prevention

APPA announces that its 20-hour course Child Abuse Intervention and Prevention for Probation and Parole Officers will be presented in seven additional locations during 1988.

Approximately 2,500 officers have attended this course since September, 1985. The evaluations have shown it to be consistently excellent. While the course is well received by officers with juvenile caseloads, it is especially recommended for those working with adult offenders.

APPA will be presenting this course at the following locations:

- June 19-22 New Orleans, LA
- July 24-26 Grand Rapids, MI
- Sept 11-14 Anaheim, CA
- Oct 12-14 Spokane, WA
- Oct 23-26 Atlanta, GA
- Nov 13-16 Indianapolis, IN
- Dec 4-7 South Padre Island, TX

For more information, a brochure and application, contact Norman Helber, Box 638, Woodbury, NJ 08096 or call (609) 853-3616.

RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE. The Department of Sociology invites applications for a full-time temporary position as Instructor or Assistant Professor, contingent upon available funding, for the Spring Semester, 1989. Teaching schedule will include some of the following undergraduate courses: Crime and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement: Theory and Application, Corrections: Process and Theory, Underworld and Upperworld Crime and Criminals. Candidates should have or be working toward Ph.D. in sociology or criminology/criminal justice, have strong teaching skills, substantive interest in and the ability to teach the courses listed above. Salary and fringe benefits competitive. The Department sponsors a multidisciplinary minor in Criminal Justice and has developed the curriculum for an undergraduate major in Justice Studies. Send letter of application, vita, transcripts, samples of written work, and three letters of recommendation to: Office of Personnel Services, Rhode Island College, Providence, Rhode Island, 02908. Attn: Chair, Sociology Department. Applications must be received by 4:00 p.m. on September 16, 1988. Rhode Island College is committed to Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity and welcomes applications from women and minority group candidates.

NEW CRIMINOLOGY/CRIMINAL JUSTICE TITLES

- Geoffrey P. Alpert and Roger G. Dunham** — *Policing Urban America*, 1988 (Waveland Press, Inc.)
- Richard A. Ball, C. Ronald Huff, and J. Robert Lilly** — *House Arrest and Correctional Policy*, 1988 (Sage Publications, Inc.)
- Ian Berg, Imogen Brown, and Roy Hullin** — *Off School, In Court: An Experimental Investigation of Severe School Attendance Problems*, 1988 (Springer-Verlag)
- John Broderick** — *Police in a Time of Change, Second Edition*, 1987 (Waveland Press, Inc.)
- William J. Chambliss** — *On the Take: From Petty Crooks to Presidents*, Second Edition, 1988 (Indiana University Press)
- Brown and Curtis** — *Fundamentals of Criminal Justice Research*, 1987 (Anderson Publishing Co.)
- George F. Cole, Stanislaw J. Frankowski, and Marc G. Gertz** — *Major Criminal Justice Systems: A Comparative Survey*, Second Edition, 1987 (Sage Publications, Inc.)
- Laura L. Crites and Winifred L. Hepperle** — *Women, the Courts, and Equality*, 1987 (Sage Publications, Inc.)
- Robert G. Culbertson and Ralph Weisheit** — *Order Under Law: Readings in Criminal Justice*, Third Edition, 1988 (Waveland Press, Inc.)
- Cullen, Maakestad and Cavender** — *Corporate Crime Under Attack: The Ford Pinto Case and Beyond*, 1987 (Anderson Publishing Co.)
- David Finkelhor with Gerald T. Hotaling and Kersti Yllo** — *Stopping Family Violence*, 1988 (Sage Publications, Inc.)
- Frank and Lombness** — *Controlling Corporate Illegality: The Regulatory Justice System*, 1988 (Anderson Publishing Co.)
- Anthony Gale** — *The Polygraph Test*, 1988 (Sage Publications, Inc.)
- Michael Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi** — *Positive Criminology*, 1987 (Sage Publications, Inc.)
- Jeanne Gregory** — *Sex, Race, and The Law*, 1988 (Sage Publications, Inc.)
- Kenneth C. Haas and James A. Inciardi** — *Challenging Capital Punishment*, 1988 (Sage Publications, Inc.)
- Ronald M. Holmes and James DeBurger** — *Serial Murder*, 1988 (Sage Publications, Inc.)
- Ross Homel** — *Policing and Punishing the Drinking Driver*, 1988 (Springer-Verlag)
- Herbert Johnson** — *History of Criminal Justice*, 1988 (Anderson Publishing Co.)
- Gerald L. Kock and Richard S. Frase** (translators) — *The French Code of Criminal Procedure, Rev. ed. (American Series of Foreign Penal Codes v. 29)*, 1988 (Fred B. Rothman & Co.)
- Austin Lovegrove** — *Judicial Decision Making, Sentencing Policy, and Numerical Guidance*, 1988 (Springer-Verlag)
- Larry S. Miller and Michael Braswell** — *Human Relations and Police Work*, Second Edition, 1988 (Waveland Press, Inc.)
- John Pitts** — *The Politics of Juvenile Crime*, 1988 (Sage Publications, Inc.)
- Peter Schmidt and Ann Dryden Witte** — *Predicting Recidivism Using Survival Models*, 1988 (Springer-Verlag)
- Joseph E. Scott and Travis Hirschi** — *Controversial Issues in Criminology and Justice*, 1988 (Sage Publications, Inc.)
- Clifford D. Shearing and Philip C. Stenning** — *Private Policing*, 1988 (Sage Publications, Inc.)
- Weisheit and Mahan** — *Women, Crime, and Criminal Justice*, 1988 (Anderson Publishing Co.)
- Lawrence S. Wrightsman, Saul Kassin, and Cynthia Willis** — *In the Jury Box: Controversies in the Courtroom*, 1988 (Sage Publications, Inc.)
- Lawrence S. Wrightsman, Cynthia Willis, and Saul Kassin** — *On the Witness Stand: Controversies in the Courtroom*, 1988 (Sage Publications, Inc.)
- Edward Zamble and Frank J. Porporino** — *Coping, Behavior, and Adaptation in Prison Inmates*, 1988 (Springer-Verlag)

JACOBY, continued from page 5

ments. For example, while respondents might be more willing to choose alternatives to imprisonment when they are presented with its high cost, they still might be willing to commit those resources if they are simultaneously presented with the costs of failing to imprison. Zedlewski (1987), for example, calculated that an average prison inmate, before being imprisoned, commits 187 crimes per year, resulting in \$430,000 in crime costs (not counting intangible pain and suffering by the victims). Imprisoning such a person for one year would cost \$25,000—a figure which now looks quite reasonable in light of the cost of the potential crime thereby averted.

Respondents might be given similar information about the probability of benefitting from treatment programs, the likelihood of recidivism, the impact on family and community of having the offender imprisoned or living at home, and the potential general deterrent effect of imprisoning particular classes of offenders. The types of information that could or should be considered by a properly informed decision maker are extremely diverse. Our study, limited by the time constraints of a telephone survey, included only legally-relevant variables; but such a design does not deny the desirability of including other types of variables in a study of this type.

(4) We presented 1,920 respondents eight computer-generated crime scenarios containing legally relevant information about the crime, victim and offender. Regarding the accusation that the offense scenarios we posed for our respondents were more aggravated than typical criminal cases, we acknowledge that possibility; however, we are not aware of any authoritative set of "typical" offense characteristics of offenses resulting in conviction in U.S. courts against which we could compare our offense descriptions. Moreover, one critic at the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses commented that the forcible rape offenses, in particular, were *less* aggravated than he (a working prosecutor) sees in his practice.

After each scenario was read, we presented each respondent with all the commonly available punishment types, in order of restrictiveness: restitution, fine, probation, imprisonment. After presenting each punishment type, we asked if the respondent thought it appropriate for that particular offense.

We dispute the implication (that we wanted respondents to choose imprisonment) in Krisberg's assertion that the interview schedule "virtually assured that incarceration would be selected by many respondents." Respondents could choose among all commonly available punishment forms. Intensive probation supervision, which Krisberg advocates, was not offered because it is not a commonly available sentencing alternative. The wording of the questions did not guide them to imprisonment.

(5) The purpose of the study was to determine the relative impact on sentencing preferences of different kinds of "legally relevant" information—the kinds of information courts are permitted to consider under recently established federal sentencing guidelines. For analytical purposes we were concerned only that the offense and offender characteristics appeared in random combinations across all the offense scenarios posed to all respondents. We did not try to make the distribution of characteristics in the scenarios identical to the actual distribution of characteristics of offenses for which offenders are sentenced in U.S. courts.

In the study most like ours, Rossi, Simpson, and Miller (1985) included a broad range of non-legally relevant variables in their scenarios (e.g. demographic characteristics of victim and offender, victim-offender relationship, mitigating circumstances, characteristics of corporate offenders). Their findings were similar to ours, insofar as the legally-relevant variables are modified by many other characteristics of the crime, offender, victim and respondent.

(6) In our Executive Summary we did not conclude, as claimed by Krisberg, "... that the public wants longer prison sentences." We did conclude that "... sentences tend[ed] to be much longer than sentences actually served currently" (Jacoby and Dunn, 1987, p. 2). Our conclusion compared means of responses to specific offense scenarios with available aggregate time-served data for comparable offenses. Furthermore—and this is the more important finding regarding preferred sentence lengths—we concluded "... there was much dispersion

FUNDING, continued from page 8

L Street, N.W., Suite 600, Washington, DC 20036. For more information regarding the program and application process contact Robert Jones, Program Coordinator, Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution at the same address (tel. 202-785-4637).

NEW TITLES, continued from page 9

August Bequai — *Technocrimes: The Computerization of Crime and Terrorism*, 1986 (Lexington Books)

Robert L. Hampton — *Violence in the Black Family*, 1987 (Lexington Books)

Mark David Janus, Arlene McCormack, Ann Wolbert Burgess, Carol Hartman — *Adolescent Runaways: Causes and Consequences*, 1987 (Lexington Books)

Robert K. Ressler, Ann W. Burgess, John E. Douglas — *Sexual Homicide: Patterns and Motives*, 1988 (Lexington Books)

POSITIONS, continued from page 8

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY is seeking qualified applicants for the position of Senior Research Associate for its San Francisco office. Applicants must have a demonstrated track record of securing government and foundation applied research grants in the areas of juvenile and adult criminal justice. Responsibilities also include management of NCCD's research and technical support staff. Knowledge of applied research methods and statistics, as well as excellent writing skills are essential. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Salary: \$45-55K, depending on qualifications. Please submit letter of interest, resume, and three references by July 31, 1988 to: James Austin, N.C.C.D., 77 Maiden Lane, 4th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108.

PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, Fayette Campus, seeks applicants for an assistant professor, tenure-track position, in Administration of Justice, effective fall 1988. Doctoral degree required at time of appointment. Applicants who will complete all requirements for the doctorate before the effective date of appointment will be eligible for consideration. Our faculty is broadly interdisciplinary; the emphases area is in private sector security. Preference will be given to candidates with background in legal, behavioral and/or technological aspects of private security. Deadline for applications is June 1, 1988, or until a suitable candidate is identified. Send letter of application, vitae, and names of at least three references to: Dr. Theodore E. Kiffer, Associate Dean, Penn State University, 112 Sparks Building, Box D, University Park, PA 16802. Women and minorities encouraged to apply.

ACJS to Meet in Washington, DC

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences will hold its 1989 annual meeting March 28-April 1 at the Hyatt Regency Washington on Capitol Hill in Washington, DC. The theme is "Criminal Justice: Policy and Politics." To obtain the call for papers, contact Finn-Aage Esbensen, 1989 ACJS Program Chair, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Sciences, Campus Box 483, Boulder, CO 80309; telephone (303) 492-3241. Abstract deadline is **October 1, 1988.**

New Monograph Series: Research in Corrections

The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) is pleased to join with the Robert J. Kutak Foundation in announcing a new series, *Research in Corrections*, which will provide high-quality summaries of research for corrections administrators and practitioners. Each monograph conveys research findings on a selected topic in a clear and policy-relevant fashion and includes the reactions of correctional practitioners regarding the issues which arise in applying the findings in real-life agency operations.

The first monograph is entitled "Statistical Prediction in Corrections," and is written by Dr. Todd Clear, who presents a critical assessment of the uses of statistical prediction in corrections. Billy Wasson, Director of the Marion County, Oregon, Department of Corrections, and James Rowland, Director of the California Department of Corrections, highlight the significance of those findings to agency operations. Persons wishing to receive a complimentary copy of this publication should contact the NIC Information Center, 1790 30th Street, Boulder, Colorado.

Research in Corrections is edited by Joan Petersilia at RAND, and will be published three to four times a year. The remaining issues planned for 1988 will address the relationship between diet and criminal behaviors (Drs. Diana Fishbein and Susan Pease), pretrial release (Stevens Clarke), and correctional costs (Dr. Doug McDonald).

Articles are now being commissioned for 1989, and anyone wishing to contribute research papers or serve as practitioner respondents should contact Joan Petersilia, RAND, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Behavioral Sciences and the Law announces a special issue devoted to Sentencing, (excluding the Death Penalty). Manuscripts are now being solicited for this special issue with a deadline of July 1, 1988. Manuscripts should be twenty to thirty double-spaced pages adhering to the style of

the Publications Manual of the American Psychological Association or the Harvard Law Review. They should contain a 150 word abstract and be submitted in triplicate to Robert M. Wettstein, M.D., Co-Editor, Behavioral Sciences and the Law, Law and Psychiatry Program, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, 3811 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

JACOBY, continued from page 10

among the responses in the distribution of sentences for each offense. *People agree on which offenses should be mildly or severely punished, but not on the most appropriate length of the prison sentence for any specific offense*" (p.2) (Emphasis added). In Table 6, included with the Executive Summary, we reported the very high standard deviations of sentence lengths on which our conclusion of low consensus was based.

(7) Although we have not suggested that the raw results can be translated directly into public policy, we do believe that they do have practical policy relevance. Our findings strongly suggest that the factor that most influences the choice of type and amount of punishment is the seriousness of the instant offense. Other legally-relevant variables are much less important. The relative weight assigned to these different variables is potentially useful information for legislators, sentencing commissions and judges. These weights could sensitize policy makers about the broad range of factors which ought to be given consideration in establishing sentencing laws and guidelines and through judicial discretion.

We agree with Krisberg that the answers given by our respondents were probably unenlightened by accurate cost/benefit information; however, policy makers who want to remain in office had better take public opinion into account, even if it is largely uninformed on certain issues. The task of policy makers is not simply to legislate the results of polls, but to infer what the public really wants (e.g. not more bombs, but greater national security; not more people in prison, but less crime) and to inform the public about the alternatives, costs, and implications of the policy choices.

We interpret the results of our work, in combination with the other research cited, to mean that the public is likely to choose forms and amounts of punishment that, in their belief, ensure safety and economy. Mixed in with this crime prevention logic is a strong component of proportionality between offense seriousness and punishment severity. For some types of offenses, under certain conditions, many members of the public may be willing to pay a very high price to imprison those offenders for very long periods. For other offenses, given other types of information about costs and probable outcomes, many people would choose alternatives to imprisonment.

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Series on Research Centers

Institute of Criminology University of Cape Town

Doing criminology in as diverse and conflict-ridden a society as South Africa presents unique problems and challenges. The Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town is fortunate to be in a strong position to meet them.

The Institute was established within the University of Cape Town in 1977. Initially it was to be a research unit headed by a professor with an endowed chair. Its brief was to focus primarily on the crime problems of the Western Cape.

From this modest base the Institute expanded quickly. In 1979 it was recognized as a teaching department. This meant that specialized degree courses in criminology could be offered. The focus in this regard has been almost exclusively on graduate teaching. Course work programmes are designed to train both law and social science graduates in criminology. Honours, masters and doctoral degrees are offered.

The prominence given to research on local issues in the early years of the Institute's evolution led to considerable emphasis being placed on ethnographic studies of crime. However, it was apparent almost immediately that the causes of crime were inextricably linked with the policies of apartheid. Thus, for example, the policy of relocating families and even whole neighbourhoods in order to ensure the racial purity of residential areas contributed significantly to social disorganization and the rise of street gangs.¹ Criminology here, it was soon realized, could not be separated from a critique of the exercise of power by the state itself. From this key insight flowed a collection of studies of diverse areas such as liquor distribution, the migrant labour system and inter-familial violence.² In each instance peculiarly South African factors were noted.

Studies of the criminal justice system have paralleled those of crime, with much attention being paid to those aspects which are 'different' in the sense that they reflect the characteristics of South African society. Thus attention has been paid to imprisonment in general³ and in particular to the detention of

children⁴ and to the psychological effects of solitary confinement.⁵ This last study, which was funded by a large grant from the Ford Foundation, proved to be particularly controversial as it uncovered allegations that political detainees were tortured - allegations which were vehemently denied by the South African government. Of practical significance was also the doubt that the study cast on the testimony of witnesses who had been subjected to long period of solitary confinement.

The conflicts in 1986 at the squatter camp Crossroads near Cape Town and the subsequent declaration of a national state of emergency provided, somewhat paradoxically, new opportunities for criminological research. The initial involvement of the Institute was to assist individuals who wished to bring actions against the police as a result of the conflict in which some 70,000 people were rendered homeless. In the course of helping potential claimants it became clear that their statements could be a unique source of information on police practices. The key to research lay in active involvement with the problems of the communities concerned. Out of this involvement grew the Legal Education Action Project (LEAP). The LEAP group now receives substantial outside financial support and forms a sub-unit within the Institute of Criminology. It comprises six people who work towards making the legal system accessible to indigent communities threatened by police or other state action. The group advises people about their legal rights and, where necessary, assists them in their dealings with lawyers. At the same time they collect systematic information about police practices both for legal and research purposes.

The state of South African society has also influenced directly other areas of the Institute's work. Current research includes a study on "peoples courts" which have been set up as an alternative to government structures, an analysis of firearm deaths, and active involvement in a project to provide alternative, democratically accountable social services in a crime ridden ghetto area.

The Institute of Criminology has been fortunate to have the full support of the University of Cape Town for all its activities. The University has a strong commitment to academic freedom and non-racism. It en-

courages not only teaching and research but also direct participation in community work. Through its fund for visiting scholars the University makes it possible for institutes and departments to invite distinguished foreign scholars to visit them. The Institute of Criminology welcomes such visitors.

DIRK VAN ZYL SMIT
Professor & Director

1. Don Pinnock *The Brotherhoods: Street gangs and state control in Cape Town* David Philip, Cape Town, 1984.
2. Dennis Davis & Mana Slabbert (eds) *Crime & Power in South Africa* David Philip, Cape Town, 1985.
3. D van Zyl Smit "Public Policy and the Punishment of Crime in a Divided Society: A historical perspective on the South African penal system" *Crime and Social Justice* 21-22 (1984) 146-162. D van Zyl Smit "'Normal' Prisons in an 'Abnormal' Society?: A Comparative Perspective on South African Prison Law and Practice" *Criminal Justice Ethics* 10 2 (Summer/Fall 1987) 37-57.
4. Fiona McLachlan *Children in Prison* Institute of Criminology, University of Cape Town, 1984 and *Children: Their Courts and Institutions in South Africa* Institute of Criminology, University of Cape Town, 1986.
5. Don Foster with Dennis Davis & Diane Sandler *Detention and Torture in South Africa* David Philip, Cape Town, 1987.

TRIAL ACT, continued from page 7

criminal cases had to be disposed of in no more than 100 days from the date the case was filed or an arrest was made. Beginning in July 1980 federal judges were authorized to dismiss cases not disposed of within the 100-day period.

The report, "Delay Reduction in the Federal Courts: Rule 50 (b) and the Federal Speedy Trial Act of 1974," is published in the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, Volume 3, No. 3. Single copies of the report as well as other information about National Institute of Justice research programs may be obtained from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. The telephone number is (301) 251-5500. The toll-free number from places other than Alaska, Maryland and metropolitan Washington, DC, is 1-800-851-3420.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

The 40th Annual Meeting of The American Society of Criminology will be held Wednesday, November 9, through Saturday, November 12, 1988, at the Downtown Chicago Marriott Hotel in Chicago, Illinois. We expect to draw more than 1000 persons to our Annual Meeting.

The Society is making every effort to attract exhibitors. If you have written a book that you would like to have displayed at our Annual Meeting, please send your publisher the attached form and urge them to complete the form and send it to us by September 30, 1988.

We appreciate your help and assistance in this matter. We look forward to seeing you in Chicago.

DUE SEPTEMBER 30, 1988

To: Sarah Hall
The American Society of Criminology
1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212
Columbus, Ohio 43212

From: _____

Please reserve space for _____ books to be displayed in the Joint Book Exhibit at \$30 per book, or at \$25 per book if ten or more books are to be displayed. The fee for a full booth is \$300. Please complete the following form for all books to be displayed in the Joint Book exhibit.

Item #1 Title: _____
Author: _____
Year Published: _____ Price: _____

Item #2 Title: _____
Author: _____
Year Published: _____ Price: _____

Item #3 Title: _____
Author: _____
Year Published: _____ Price: _____

CAMBRIDGE, continued from page 4

(v) A retrospective survey of sexual contacts between male children and adults, directed by Donald West (who, although technically in retirement, continues to be actively associated with the Institute).

(vi) A sociological study of the nature and emergence of control problems in long-term prisons, and of correctional officials' response to these problems. This study is being carried out by J. Richard Sparks and Will Hay under the direction of Anthony Bottoms.

The projects mentioned above, with the exception of that on sentencing, are or were all funded by outside bodies - especially the Home Office, the Department of Health and Social Security and the Economic and Social Research Council. Much other research and writing in the Institute is however conducted on a non-funded basis. Two prominent current examples of this are Colin Sumner's continued exploration into social theory and crime (he now provocatively tells his classes that 'the sociology of deviance is dead!'); and Allison Morris's recent textbook on women, crime and criminal justice (Morris 1987).

University Teaching

The Institute's staff conduct some undergraduate classes in the Faculties of Law, Social and Political Sciences, and Medicine. However, the Institute's main university teaching activities are at a postgraduate level.

We are fortunate in having the largest and most flourishing postgraduate masters' course in criminology in Britain. Every year about thirty students take the M.Phil. course, varying greatly in disciplinary background (from sociology to mathematics), in age, and in country of origin (usually at least a third of the students are from outside the U.K.) The structure of the course is such that, except for research methodology (which is compulsory), students are able to shape their studies very largely around their own particular interests and needs.

The Institute also has a flourishing doctoral school. One product of this is an unusual forthcoming book edited by Colin Sumner, which contains chapters written by several of his doctoral students, with a substantial introduction by him linking their various topics together (Sumner 1988).

Work with Criminal Justice Practitioners

The Institute seeks not to be an 'ivory tower', remote from the world of criminal justice practice. Once every two years, we run a highly successful two-week 'Senior Course' for senior criminal justice professionals, funded by the Home Office. Thanks to the generosity of one of the Cadbury Trusts, the Institute has also for twenty years run a two-pronged 'Cropwood Programme'. One aspect of this programme is to bring criminal justice practitioners to Cambridge for short periods to conduct small research projects under the supervision of Institute staff. The other part of the programme is the holding of small conferences with a mixed audience of academics and practitioners, on a topic of current importance. In 1986, for example, the topic was 'Problems of Long-Term Imprisonment' (see Bottoms and Light 1987), and in 1988 'Women and the Penal System' (see Morris and Wilkinson 1988).

A further development of this kind of work is at present under discussion: it is hoped that it will be possible to expand the M.Phil. programme to contain several special options on imprisonment, in order that the M.Phil. may provide an advanced academic and professional training for prison governors in England.

The Library

No account of the Institute would be complete without at least a brief mention of its Library (known as the Radzinowicz Library), which is certainly the most important criminological library in the United Kingdom, and is probably one of the best in the world. It contains some 32,000 volumes, 15,000 pamphlets and offprints, and 300 current serials, and its catalogue was published in full in 1979 by an American publishing company (G.K. Hall of Boston). The Radzinowicz Library has been a particular attraction for the many overseas Visiting Fellows and Visiting Scholars we have been glad to welcome to Cambridge over the

**"Victim Assistance:
Exploring New
Frontiers"**

The National Organization for Victim Assistance invites you to attend the fourteenth annual North American Victim Assistance Conference at the Westin La Paloma in Tucson, Arizona. Early Bird Workshops and NOVA Committees will meet on Tuesday, September 13, 1988 with the official Opening Ceremonies beginning that evening. A variety of topics will be covered in the seventeen all-day workshops on Wednesday. Additional topical workshops will be presented on Thursday and Friday. Special activities include a Victim Speak Out, Victim Support Groups, NOVA Talent Show, Memorial Service, Information Exchange, Book Fair, NOVA Membership Meeting and Annual Banquet.

Special Hotel Rates and Air Rates are available. For additional information concerning the Conference or a conference brochure, contact Diane Alexander, Assistant Director for Field Service by writing The National Organization for Victim Assistance, 2nd Floor, 717 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004 or calling (202) 393-6682.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Greenwood Press invites authors to contribute to the new RESEARCH AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL GUIDES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE. These guides will serve students, teachers, researchers, and professionals in criminal justice, and varied inter-disciplinary audiences. They will deal with contemporary issues of real importance in the field of criminal justice, present historical studies, or provide comparative guides to the theory and practice of criminal justice in different countries. Coverage will be international in scope. Each guide will feature annotated lists of important studies, provide information about the collection of online and inprint data and suggest tools and techniques available to researchers.

To offer suggestions for the Series and for further information, contact: Mildred Vasan, Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, P.O. Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881 or Marilyn Lutzker, Series Adviser, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 445 West 59 St., New York, NY 10019.

CHICAGO, continued from page 1
Neo-modernism, 19th century Victorian, high tech total environments, and contemporary kitsch are examples of the diversity that can be found scattered throughout Chicago. Keep an eye out for information in the preliminary and final programs.

"Criminological Tour of Chicago"

Since much of the early research in criminology originated from the Chicago School, we are proposing a tour that would take us Back of the Yards into the old Chicago Area Project neighborhoods, the Polish Peasant's domain, and Bursik's Bohemia. Watch for registration materials in the preliminary program mailing.

Prisons

One of the best known prisons in the U.S., Stateville, is about 60 miles west of Chicago. It typifies both the best and the worst of today's prison systems, and was popularized by former warden Joe Ragen (*Inside the World's Toughest Prison*) and analyzed in Jim Jacob's classic *Stateville: The Penitentiary in Modern Society*. We will try to arrange a tour if there is sufficient interest, so check the preliminary program for details.

Other possible prison tours could include one or two of the following, if there is sufficient interest:

- Dwight, Illinois' only women's prison
- Cook County Jail
- Chicago MCC (Federal prison)

Additionally, we are attempting to make Chicago as accessible as possible to the membership. We will have a brochure describing restaurants, nightlife, museums, theatres, transportation, etc., distributed in the final registration package. Some caveats about transportation can be useful even at this early point in time. These are:

- If you plan on driving to Chicago, beware that the Dan Ryan will be under construction. Alternative routes, maps and descriptions will be distributed in the preliminary program mailing.
- Also, if you are planning to drive, note that Marriott parking is expensive. We will get together a list of overnight parking alternatives for the next mailing.

Look for more detailed information in the preliminary program/pre-

registration package. See you in The Windy City.

Susan Caringella-MacDonald (Chair)
Carolyn Rebecca Block
Richard DelloBuono
Eleanor M. Miller
Dragan Milovanovic
Roger K. Przybylski
Joe Peterson
Wesley Skogan
James Thomas

Discussion Papers Available Centre for Criminological Research, University of Alberta

Interagency Co-operation and Communication Between Police and Parole Agencies
Philip Cunningham, February 1983.

Are Crime Rates Increasing? A Study of the Impact of Demographic Shifts on Crime Rates in Canada

G. Won Lee, October 1983.

Public Opinion and the Legalization of Abortion

Timothy F. Hartnagel, James J. Creechan and Robert A. Silverman, May 1984.

Producing Personal Safety: Parallel Production, Police, Fear, and Crime

Harvey Krahn and Leslie W. Kennedy, March 1985.

Closed Custody for Juveniles: Comparisons between Canada and France

Jim Hackler, Antoine Garapon, Chuck Frigon and Kenneth Knight, April 1986.

Stealing Conflicts in Juvenile Justice: Contrasting France and Canada

Jim Hackler and Antoine Garapon, May 1986.

Crime Stoppers: Reflections on the Public Portrait.

Kevin D. Carriere

and

Response to Carriere.

Detective Gary Jones, June 1987.

Le placement d'adolescents en milieu fermé, comparaison entre le Canada et la France.

Jim Hackler, Antoine Garapon, Chuck Frigon, and Kenneth Knight, November 1987.

The Female Perpetrator of Homicide in Canada

Robert A. Silverman, Leslie W. Kennedy, December 1987.

Estimating System Biases: Crime Indices that Permit Comparison Across Provinces

Jim Hackler and Kim Don, December 1987.

The Consequences of Various Strategies Regarding Adolescent Abortion

Jim Hackler, February 1988.

Urban Crime in Canada

Timothy F. Hartnagel and G. Won Lee, March 1988.

For copies, write to: Centre for Criminological Research, Department of Sociology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6E 2H4. Single copies are free.

Data Management Symposium to be held by IACP

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) will hold a 3-day symposium on Law Enforcement Data and Information Systems. The Twelfth Annual Symposium is for law enforcement managers, government officials, professionals, and academic researchers with interest in law enforcement data management.

The symposium will be held August 24-26 in Rockville, Maryland. Further information may be obtained from Thomas Thorogood, Symposium Coordinator, Thirteen Firstfield Road, P.O. Box 6010, Gaithersburg, Maryland, 20878. Or call toll free 1-800-638-4085.

Symposium to be held on Terrorism and Transnational Crime

The University of Illinois at Chicago will sponsor a two-part symposium this summer. Part One will be held August 21-24 and will cover "International Terrorism in the Decade Ahead;" Part Two will be held August 24-26, and is titled "Transnational Crime and Investigative Issues."

Speakers scheduled to appear include experts from Scotland Yard, Interpol, The US Department of State, the FBI, the National Institute of Justice, and universities in Germany, Israel, and the United States. For more information, contact Harold Smith at (312) 996-0159, or write him at Office of International Criminal Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60680.

Advertising Rates The Criminologist

Full page (7-1/2" x 10") \$125.00
Half Page (7-1/2" x 5") 75.00
Two full columns (4-3/4" x 10") 100.00
Two half columns (4-3/4" x 5") . 65.00
One column (2-3/8" x 10") 50.00
Half column (2-3/8" x 5") 25.00

Mechanicals must be camera ready.
Submissions requested six weeks in advance of publishing date.

POSITIONS, continued from page 10

MIDTOWN MENTAL HEALTH CENTER. Forensic Psychologist/Coordinator position available immediately. The Forensic Team at Midtown Mental Health Center evaluates defendants who are facing charges in Criminal Courts in Shelby County. Evaluations include competency to stand trial and mental conditions at the time of the offense. The person in this position will coordinate the efforts of the forensic team which consists of a psychologist, a psychiatrist, a pharmacologist and a number of social workers. The position includes administration, supervision and evaluations. There is also the possibility of a joint appointment with the University of Tennessee-Memphis Medical School. Applicant must be licensed or license-eligible in Tennessee. Salary negotiable. For more information please contact: *Dr. Lynne Zager*, Clinical Director, Midtown Mental Health Center, 427 Linden, Memphis, TN 38126. (901) 577-0200.

OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY. The Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice is seeking applications for a one year temporary position in criminal justice at the assistant professor level beginning August 1, 1988. Preference will be given to candidates with specialties in or ability to teach one or more of the following: criminology, juvenile delinquency, victimology, violence. Ph.D. or ABD required. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. A letter of application, curriculum vitae and three letters of reference should be sent by June 30, 1988 to: *Dr. Leslie Carr*, Chair, Criminal Justice Recruitment Committee, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA 23529. Old Dominion University is an affirmative action, equal opportunity institution and requires compliance with the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

CAMBRIDGE, continued from page 14

years. Unfortunately, its financial resources do not allow us to purchase all the important North American research material that a major library such as this should possess, and we are currently seeking additional funding to remedy this deficiency.

Conclusion

I hope that this brief account has suggested that the Institute is a lively and exciting place to work, for that is certainly true. Since its foundation it has achieved much with a surprisingly small tenured faculty. In the years to come, ideally it needs to expand its academic staff substantially in order to keep pace with the rapidly expanding subject matter of late twentieth-century criminology, though it must be said that the present financial situation in British universities makes such an expansion difficult to achieve. That is a challenge for the years ahead.

NOTE: Readers interested in coming to Cambridge as Visiting Fellows, Visiting Scholars, or postgraduate students, are invited to write to The Director, Institute of Criminology, 7 West Road, Cambridge CB3 9DT, England.

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