

# The Criminologist

Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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## A Premature Encapsulation

Robert J. Bursik, Jr.

When Hugh Barlow first approached me about writing this piece, I thought he was kidding. After all, the people who had already agreed to write a column had made enormous contributions to the discipline over the course of several decades; most readers have found it genuinely interesting to see how such productive careers have developed. On the other hand, I am at an early stage of my professional life and am not nearly as recognizable—in fact, much of the correspondence that I receive still misspells my name. Nevertheless, Hugh insisted that readers might be interested in the short-term historical contexts that have shaped the work of some of the younger members of the discipline. We'll see.

It might be helpful to provide a little bit of my personal background that, in retrospect, has played an important role in the determination of my research interests. Although there was nothing especially noteworthy about the middle class Omaha household in which I was raised, I was lucky enough to have parents who maintained very solid extended family ties. Since both sides of the family had strong ethnic traditions (my grandparents had immigrated from Bohemia and Germany), I was exposed at an early age to a great diversity of cultural lifestyles that fascinated me as I grew older.

Given its strong tradition of local neighborhoods, Omaha was an ideal place in which to foster this interest. I attended high school in an institution that drew students from all over the city. Like many teenagers, we spent a great deal of our time aimlessly driving around town. Since my friends were geographically dispersed, almost the entire city was open for exploration and we took advantage of it as well as we could. This interest was further developed by my folks, who took great pride in introducing me to areas in which *they* had spent a lot of time as youths. The variation to be found within large cities continues to intrigue me and it is no accident that neighborhood organization and dynamics have been central themes in much of my work.

Although my folks strongly encouraged me to attend college, it was understood that the costs would have to be primarily covered by loans, possible scholarships, and part-time jobs. I was extremely lucky when my parents moved to New Jersey just before my senior year of high school since that made me eligi-

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## Series on Research Centers: The Research Triangle Institute

by James J. Collins

The Research Triangle Institute is one of the nation's largest not-for-profit contract research organizations. It was established in 1958 as the cornerstone of North Carolina's Research Triangle Park, which is now the home of more than 45 industrial and governmental research centers. RTI often participates in collaborative research with its founding universities—Duke University, North Carolina State University, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Among its staff of more than 1,400 individuals, RTI has hundreds of social, statistical and natural science professionals; about two-thirds of the staff have advanced degrees.

Currently ongoing research by RTI's **Crime, Delinquency, and Justice System Studies Program** focuses on interpersonal violence, police policies and practices, and various aspects of the drugs and crime problems. Other recent work has included a benefit-cost assessment of drug abuse treatment, estimation of the risk of personal victimization, a survey of foren-

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## IN MEMORIAM

Walter C. Reckless

Jan. 19, 1899–Sept. 20, 1988

President, A.S.C.  
1964-1966

## AROUND THE ASC

**M. CASH MATHEWS** has moved from Pullman to Seattle, Washington, where he heads International Consulting and Executive Development. Mathews latest book, *Strategic Intervention in Organizations: Resolving Ethical Dilemmas*, has just been released by Sage Publications.

**JOAN PETERSILIA**, Rand Corporation, has been selected to receive the annual University of Cincinnati Award of the American Probation and Parole Association. The award is presented to an individual who has made significant contributions to the field of probation and parole, but does not provide direct services. Petersilia is being recognized for her work in developing community-based options to help ease prison overcrowding.

**EDWARD K. MORRIS** and **CURTIS J. BRAUKMANN** of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, have written a handbook of application, research, and concepts, titled *Behavioral Approaches to Crime and Delinquency*. The book is published by Plenum Press.

### Myers and Talarico Receive SSSP Award

The Crime and Delinquency Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems presented its 1988 Award of Outstanding Scholarship to Martha A. Myers and Susette M. Talarico for their work *The Social Contexts of Criminal Sentencing* (New York: Springer-Verlag, 1987).

The Awards Committee wrote: *The Social Contexts of Criminal Sentencing* represents a milestone in our attempts to understand differential criminal sentencing. Myers and Talarico conduct one of the few studies that examines the influence of race, class, organizational characteristics of the court, and the state of the economy on sentencing practices. Their careful analysis illustrates the complexity of sentencing. Particularly impressive was their ability to handle a large number of complex interactions with a prose style that is comfortable to read. While they are careful to qualify their findings, they also consider the utility of those findings for current policy decisions. It is original research which builds on previous work in this area and also provides directions for future studies and policy.

**CHARLES R. FENWICK**, Trenton State College, is once again traveling abroad. He will be a Visiting Scholar and Senior Associate Member at St. Anthony's College, Oxford, for the Trinity Term, 1989. He will carry out research on economic development, social system change, and delinquency in postwar England.

**JIM THOMAS**, Northern Illinois University, wants to notify members of an error in a recent article of his published in *Corrections Today* (July, 1988, pp. 124-127), and titled "Inmate litigation: Using the courts or abusing them?" In Table 2, the correct heading of the last column should be "Pct. Non-habeas corpus of all filings." A corrected and complete table for 1962-1987 is available from Thomas.

## LETTERS

To the Editor:

I am looking forward to attending the ASC convention in Chicago despite Howard Abadinsky's warning to "be careful out there," due to Illinois' failure to require motor vehicle insurance, inspection, or—for some—tags. I gather he thinks that lack of law causes all sorts of accidents, and he would like more law.

He may be correct, but the National Safety Council's Accident Facts—1987 Edition fails to support the notion that Illinois law makes the streets unsafe. For motor vehicle death rates, Illinois is below average whether looking at mileage death rate, registration death rate, or population death rate. And, among larger cities, Chicago appears a bit safer than the norm based on either population death rate or registration death rate—and if his theory about the accidents involving all those unregistered (uninsured, uninspected) vehicles were correct, one would at least suspect the registration rate would be unduly high.

I await some evidence—based on non-fatal accidents and taking other factors (such as reliance on public transportation) into account—to support Abadinsky's dismal theory on safety in Chicago. I look forward to seeing you in the hotels and on the streets of Chicago in November.

Sincerely  
Paul H. Blackman

## Nominations Sought For Harry Kalven Prize

The Harry Kalven Prize is awarded by the Law & Society Association biennially for "distinguished research on law and society." It is not a book prize, but is given in recognition of a body of scholarly work. Neither is it a "career achievement" award, however, and at least some portion of the work for which the award is given should therefore have been completed within the past few years.

A committee has been appointed to select the 1989 recipient of the award. The members of the committee are: Phoebe Ellsworth, *University of Michigan*; Malcolm Feeley, *University of California, Berkeley*; Carol Greenhouse, *Cornell University*; John Heinz, chair, *American Bar Foundation/Northwestern University*; James Short, *Washington State University*. Nominations of candidates or suggestions for the committee's consideration should be forwarded to the chair of the committee: John P. Heinz, American Bar Foundation, 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611.

Documentation concerning the significance and contributions of the research, including citations to publications, will assist the committee in the consideration of candidates. Nominations should be sent to the committee by **December 1, 1988**. The award will be presented at the 1989 annual meeting of the Association in Madison, Wisconsin.

## Call For Awards Nominations

The ASPA Section on Criminal Justice Administration announces its annual call for nominations of persons who have made outstanding national contributions are eligible: Development of a New Theory, New Syntheses of Existing Theories, Leadership in Implementation of a Major Improvement, or Lifetime Continuing Professional Contribution. The 1989 award will be based on nominations received by November 15, 1988.

Forms and instructions for submitting nominations can be obtained from: Susette M. Talarico, ASPA/SCJA Awards Committee Chairman, Criminal Justice Studies Program, Office of the Director, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602.

Deadline for receipt of completed nomination forms is November 15, 1988.



## ASC STUDENTS

### CALL FOR ENTRIES

#### 1989 ASC GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

We invite participation in The American Society of Criminology Gene Carte Student Paper Competition. These awards are given to recognize outstanding scholarly work of students. Following are the procedures for the 1989 competition.

#### WHOSE IS ELIGIBLE

Any student currently enrolled on a full-time basis in an academic program at either the undergraduate or graduate level.

#### SPECIFICATIONS FOR PAPERS

Papers may be conceptual and/or empirical. They must be directly related to criminology. Papers must be 7,500 words or less, typewritten, double-spaced on 8-1/2 x 11 white paper using standard format for the organization of text, citations and references. Submissions must be accompanied by a letter, indicating the author(s) enrollment status and co-signed by the dean, department chair or program director. Author(s) names(s), department(s), and (optional) advisors(s) MUST appear only on the title page, inasmuch as papers will be evaluated anonymously.

#### DEADLINE

Papers must be submitted with a postmark on or before January 31, 1989 to:

ORA SIMCHA-FAGAN  
Center for the Social Sciences  
Columbia University  
420 West 118 Street  
New York, New York 10027

Entries will be judged by a panel of scholars in the field and, therefore, it will be necessary that TEN copies of papers be provided.

#### PROCEDURES FOR JUDGING ENTRIES

Judges will rate entries according to substantive criteria such as quality of conceptual approach, significance of the topic, methodological clarity, literature quality, and command of relevant work in the field. The judges' selection of entries for awards will be final.

#### AWARDS

The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place papers will be awarded monetary prizes of \$300, \$150, and \$100, respectively, and will be eligible for presentation at the 1989 meeting of The American Society of Criminology in Reno, Nevada, November 8-12. The 1st prize winner also will be granted a travel award to the meeting. The Committee may decide that no entry is of sufficient quality to declare a winner. Less than three awards may be given. Prize-winning students will be acknowledged at the Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony.

#### NOTIFICATION OF AWARDS

The author of entries selected by the judges for awards will be notified in writing by June 1, 1989.

## IN MEMORIAM RICHARD F. SPARKS

Richard F. Sparks, perhaps the most talented criminologist of his generation, died this summer at 54. He had developed his reputation as a researcher in England, at Cambridge University's Institute of Criminology. In 1974 — and for over a decade thereafter — he was a senior faculty member at the School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University. He directed much of the empirical research done at Rutgers during this period — on an astonishingly wide variety of topics, ranging from victimology, to sentencing reform and professional theft. Here, as well as at Cambridge, he left an enormous imprint on the thinking of colleagues and students.

Virtually every criminologist has read his and Roger Hood's *Key Issues in Criminology*. Nearly 20 years after its publication, that text retains its acuity and freshness — as I am reminded in rereading its chapters on the correctional effects of punishments. Other works are of the same high standard — for example, his *Surveying Criminals*. (See, for instance, that book's fine treatment of research on crime seriousness). Several of Sparks' shorter essays are also classics — one of my favorites being his 1980 critique of Marxist criminology.

Having a background in law and philosophy, I came to Rutgers largely innocent of empirical research methods — and it was Dick who taught me what I know. He saw research as a process in which normative choices constantly had to be made. Having written his Cambridge dissertation on criminal responsibility, he was as comfortable discussing ethics and jurisprudence as he was in dealing with multivariate statistics. For a time, our research interests overlapped — as both of us were looking at the impact of changes in sentencing law. But I soon came into the habit of talking to him about whatever perplexed me. Those talks were some of the most stimulating I have ever enjoyed. Dick's flamboyant personal style concealed, interestingly enough, a remarkable soundness of judgement of issues. When Dick said an idea was sound or silly, it usually was.

Dick was a controversial figure. He could disregard conventional canons of decorum when he saw fit; and could tell those whom he considered fools precisely wherein their foolishness lay. His career would have run more smoothly had he been more orthodox in utterance and manner. But then, he would have been less like himself, more like the rest of us: less brilliant, less funny, and less inventive.

It will be long before someone of his gifts emerges in our field.

Andrew von Hirsch, Rutgers University

## National Conference On Youthful Sex Offenders

California's Department of the Youth Authority will sponsor a national conference on youthful sex offender intervention entitled, "Implementing an Intervention Continuum for the Youthful Sex Offender". The conference will be held on November 3-4, 1988 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Long Beach.

The conference will feature training workshops by nationally recognized presenters from the National Task Force of the National Adolescent Perpetrator Network. This group, which is sponsored by the University of Colorado's C. Henry Kempe Center, includes Fay Honey Knopp, Jonathan Ross, Dr. Steven Bengis, Dr. Judith Becker, Michael O'Brian, and many others. In addition, several local speakers will present model programs found here in California. Research presentations and keynote addresses will be made on a wide range of issues involving early offender intervention.

Conference registration information will be available in July. The Hyatt Regency Hotel is offering special conference rates of \$70 single and \$75 double per day. For further information, contact the Conference Coordinator, Bill Greer, at (213) 620-2450.

## New Center Established: Need Materials

Bainbridge College has established a Center for the Study of the Constitution. The purposes of this Center include the collection of materials relating to the Constitution and its bicentennial observances, the provision of scholarly research opportunities, and the delivery of study opportunities to faculty, students, and community groups. Current emphasis is on materials collection. The Center accepts audio and video tapes, original art, scholarly articles, reprints, speeches, books, and other items. Of particular interest is materials relating to the Bill of Rights. Anyone wishing to donate materials should contact, **before sending**: Dr. Raymond L. Chambers, Chairman, Division of Social Science, Bainbridge College, Bainbridge, Georgia 31717.

## CALL FOR PAPERS

Behavioral Sciences and the Law announces a special issue devoted to *Military Mental Health Law and Practice*. Manuscripts are now being solicited for this special issue with a deadline of January 1, 1989. 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.

## Solicitation of Book Reviews

The *American Journal of Police* is soliciting book reviews for publication in future issues. Reviews of any recently published police-related books will be considered. Reviews of single books and review essays are eligible. Completed book reviews, proposals to review books, and requests to be sent books to review should be forwarded to the journal's book review editor as follows: Dr. Donna Hale, Book Review Editor, *American Journal of Police*, Department of Criminal Justice, Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, PA 17257.

## New Tactics to Protect Corporate Criminals?

The following was part of an unsolicited press release that came across my desk.

Editor

### Defense Fraud

#### SWIFT RESPONSE NEEDED TO FEND OFF FEDERAL INVESTIGATION

When a defense contractor learns he is under investigation for fraud, he must act quickly and vigorously if he hopes to have a chance to forestall a full-scale investigation and indictment, according to George T. Manning, of the Corporate Criminal Investigations Section of the international law firm of Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue.

"It is essential that the contractor recognize the serious consequences of an inadequate response, namely, negative publicity, subpoena of his records, and suspension of Government contracts," warns Manning.

The first step in mounting an effective response, explains Manning, is to assemble a team of in-house and outside counsel to identify the facts in question and assess the Government's direction. After an initial evaluation, counsel should approach the investigating agency, if possible, and present facts that argue against further investigation. If this is not possible, the second step, according to Manning, must be to track the investigation closely and develop a case that persuades the Government that prosecution will be unsuccessful and unnecessary.

#### DEFENSE DEPARTMENT CONSIDERS 8 FACTORS IN DEBARRING CONVICTED CONTRACTOR

In deciding whether to debar a contractor found guilty of fraud, Defense Department officials consider several factors. As outlined in guidelines adopted in October 1987, mitigating factors may be:

- Whether or not the contractor had effective standards of conduct and internal control systems in place at the time of the activity on which the felony conviction was based; or had subsequently adopted such procedures prior to the current Government investigation.

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## Criminology in the United Kingdom, II: The University of Oxford Centre For Criminological Research

by Roger Hood

### The Beginnings

When Dr. Max Grunhüt was dismissed in 1933 by the Nazis from his Chair in Criminal Law at the University of Bonn he fled to Oxford, bringing with him a concern to study how the criminal law actually affected the lives of those subject to its sanctions: an approach entirely foreign to English legal studies. From 1939 he was supported by a grant from All Souls College and in 1947 became the University Reader in Criminology *ad hominem*. He set about examining the English penal system, using a combination of historical and empirical methods. As one of the first recipients of a grant from the Home Office (a modest £250), he launched a series of small but perceptive inquiries to evaluate some of the new measures introduced in the Criminal Justice Act of 1948 — detention centres, probation with mental treatment, and the sentencing of juveniles.

On his retirement in 1959 the Readership was established as a permanent University post. Dr. Nigel Walker, who held the post from 1960 to 1973 along with a Fellowship of Nuffield College, established in 1966, with the generous support of the Nuffield Foundation, a Penal Research Unit to stimulate and assist research and teaching in criminology, the administration of criminal justice, and penology. Mrs. Sarah McCabe was the Senior Research Officer. In 1971 it became a Department of the University with a Committee of Management representing both the Law and Social Studies Faculties and the Home Office. When Dr. Walker succeeded Sir Leon Radzinowicz as the Wolfson Professor and Director of the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge, Dr. Roger Hood moved from Cambridge to the Oxford Readership and a Fellowship of All Souls. By 1977 the Penal Research Unit had left its rooms in the Bodleian Law Library for more spacious accommodation at 12 Bevington Road. At the same time, it changed its name to the Center for Criminological Research to signify the broadening scope of its concerns.

### Criminological Research at Oxford

The Readership remains the only established University post in Criminology at Oxford. While several lecturers in law and social studies have an interest in the subject and contribute as Associates to the life of the Centre, the full-time staff of Research Fellows (there are eight at present) have, of necessity, to be employed on short-term contracts of two or three years' duration, with funds made available, for specific projects of research, by the Home Office, the Economic and Social Research Council, the Department of Health and Social Security and charitable foundations. This inevitably causes concern and constant efforts are being made to attract funds which would assure the continuity of the work of the Centre and free it from some of the constraints which are imposed by grants which are tied to research commissioned by government on a 'customer-contractor' basis.<sup>1</sup>

Nevertheless, despite these problems, under the Direction of the Reader in Criminology the Centre has expanded the scope of its activities and produced a substantial body of publications, some of which are referred to below. In recent years the Centre has surveyed the impact of burglary on households (M. Maguire with T. Bennett, *Burglary in a Dwelling: the Offence, the Offender and the Victim*, 1982); has explored the experiences of victims of crime once they have become involved with the system of criminal justice (J. Shapland, J. Willmore and P. Duff, *Victims in the Criminal Justice System* (1985); has investigated the procedures for releasing prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment (M. Maguire, F. Pinter and C. Collis, 'Dangerousness and the Tariff', *British Journal of Criminology*, 1984, 24, 250-268); has conducted a pilot study of sentencing in the Crown Court — unfortunately then stopped by the Lord Chief Justice (A. Ashworth *et al*, *Sentencing in the Crown Court: Report of an Exploratory Study*, 1984); has evaluated the work of victim support schemes (M. Maguire and C.

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ble to attend Rutgers University as an in-state student. Like many people from outside New Jersey, I had not even known that it was a state university and had always equated it with the old Ivy League images of Mr. Magoo and his raccoon coat. The tuition was quite reasonable (embarrassingly so given today's costs), and I enrolled in the Fall of 1969.

I can still think of few places in which I would have preferred pursuing my B.A. degree. The campus was alive with the issues that occupied the late 60s and the very heterogenous student body made one's social life quite interesting. In addition, an excellent faculty offered a range of courses that was overwhelming to a kid just out of high school. I tried to take a little of everything; those who know me pretty well might be surprised to find out I had 6 hours of coursework in Far Eastern religions.

I had been caught up in the dynamics of the 1960s, and when it came time to declare a major, I wanted to concentrate in an area that had special social relevance. Initially, I narrowed it down to two possibilities: psychology and sociology. My first psychology course settled the issue—according to student grapevine, the Harvard-trained professor had written his dissertation under B.F. Skinner and had worked as an R.A. for Timothy Leary. I had no way of knowing whether or not this was true. Still, it was hard to find coherence in a class in which Tuesday's lecture concerned schedules of reinforcement and on Thursday a handout was distributed concerning the chemical basis of major hallucinogens (one of the more popular handouts I have ever seen). So on to sociology.

This was an extremely fortuitous decision, for I quickly fell under the spell of two people who had an enormous effect on the future direction of my career: Matilda White Riley and Ann Foner. At that time, they were deeply involved in their mutual research on aging. Although this was an area that was only somewhat interesting to me, their enthusiasm for research in general infected me with excitement. Whatever good research I have done has been solidly based on the initial foundations they provided; the not-so-good work I would just as soon they never hear about.

It is easy to pinpoint when my substantive interests turned to deviance. Just before the end of my sophomore year, I was looking for Summer employment when I saw a circus poster. Like many others my age, running away with the circus had always been one of my childhood fantasies, so I wrote to the man who ran the show, and was hired. My job was to travel two weeks ahead of the show (we played a different town every day) and put up the posters, take out the newspaper ads, and make all other local arrangements (which sometimes involved some very interesting arrangements with agents of social control). Every two weeks I would return to the show for the weekend and work on the sideshow crew, learning such invaluable skills as pounding icepicks in my head, swallowing swords and eating fire.

Since the show performed in tents, it's season was limited to an extended Summer, and I was able to work the full season and still maintain my status as a college student. I stayed with the show for three seasons and received an education almost as valuable as that I was obtaining at Rutgers. At that age, I was sure that I had answers to most of the problems of the world. This illusion was quickly shattered through beers shared with many people from around the country (a great number of whom would traditionally fit the category of "deviant") who were trying hard just to make sense of the world. It was a sometimes painful lesson in the complexity of the phenomena we study. Since then, I have had a great appreciation for those criminologists who have "hit the streets" (either formally or informally) in search of clues to the interpretation of the more traditional forms of data they have gathered, and have been suspicious of those whose closest contact to the law violator has been the pages of the Uniform Crime Reports.

Toward the end of my college career, Matilda and Ann convinced me that I should continue my studies in sociology. At that time, I had just finished a small participant observation study of the Bowery, and was very interested in Skid Row alcoholism. Therefore, I applied to several graduate programs in which I could pursue this area. I was very excited to be accepted at the University of Chicago, for it has a long tradition of such work and one of its faculty members,

**FRAUD**, continued from page 5

- Whether the contractor made timely disclosure to the appropriate Government agency.
- Whether the contractor cooperated fully with Government agencies during the investigation.
- Whether the contractor has paid or has agreed to pay all criminal, civil, and administrative liability for the improper activity.
- Whether the contractor has made or has agreed to make full restitution, including any investigative or administrative costs incurred by the Government.
- Whether the contractor has taken appropriate disciplinary action against the individual or individuals responsible for the activity upon which the conviction was based, including dismissal when warranted.
- Whether the contractor has implemented or agreed to implement remedial measures.
- Whether the contractor has agreed to institute new or revised review and control procedures and ethics training programs.

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**KAREN FEINBERG**

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Cincinnati, Ohio 45224

## CALL FOR PRESENTATIONS AND PAPERS

### The Second American Conference on Family and Corrections

Holiday Inn-Turf on Wolf Road  
Albany, New York  
April 9-12, 1989

A variety of perspectives is wanted. We are seeking proposals from service providers, family-of-offender members, ex-offenders, corrections staff and other interested people. Proposals should address problems, policies, programs, services, and/or research relevant to families and corrections. Appropriate topics include, but are not limited to, parent education in prisons, family support groups, prison visiting policies and practices, pre and post-release services, family advocacy, family role in recidivism prevention and prison ministry, and community services to families of offenders. **Presenters are expected to pay their own travel, room, board, and conference registration fees.** Family-of-offender members and ex-offenders may apply to the conference scholarship for financial assistance. Scholarship application forms will be included in the conference brochure. For further information contact: Creasie Finney Hairston, Ph.D., Family and Corrections Conference Program Chair, Indiana University School of Social Work, 902 West New York Street, P.O. Box 647, Indianapolis, IN 46223. (317) 274-6792.

## CALL FOR PAPERS

1989 Annual Meeting

Academy of

Criminal Justice Sciences

March 28-April 1, 1989

Hyatt Regency Washington  
on Capitol Hill  
Washington, DC

Persons interested in participating should contact: Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Sciences, Campus Box 483, Boulder, CO 80309, (303) 492-3241. Theme: *Criminal Justice: Policy and Politics.*

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Donald Bogue, had written a recent major monograph in the field. I packed my duffel bag, hopped on a train and made my way to Chicago.

I fell in love with the city almost immediately (and still consider it to be my adopted home), for not only did it have possibly the greatest sense of neighborhood tradition found in the U.S., but it was also the stomping grounds of the White Sox (who had been my heroes for a long time) and the local music was exceptional. This idyllic atmosphere was shattered as soon as graduate school started. All graduate students have some degree of self-doubt concerning their academic abilities when beginning a program, but how should one feel when during one of the first class sessions, a member of your cohort asks if, in lieu of a paper, he can turn in an article that he had just published in *Social Forces*? To make matters worse, the professors were tossing around names that I had never heard as if I should be able to trace their entire intellectual lineage. Like many, I was very close to packing it up and returning to the circus.

Luckily, two things prevented this. First, there were several other people in my cohort who felt exactly the way I did, and we relied extensively on each other for mutual support. We laughed at the ludicrous parts of the graduate school process (unfortunately offending a couple of fellow students along the way who went so far as to call us anti-intellectual Neanderthals), and sweated our way through the rest. I am very proud of how things have turned out; I don't want to embarrass any of my fellow Neanderthals, but without exception they have produced excellent publication records and are on the faculties of some of the finest schools in the country. So there.

The second factor was the faculty at Chicago. Jim Coleman, Morris Janowitz, Ed Laumann, Barry Schwartz, and Gerry Suttles played extremely important roles in shaping the theoretical and empirical orientation of my future work. However, Don Bogue, to whom I was assigned as an R.A. for my entire period at Chicago, had by far the most important influence on my development. Shortly after my arrival, he sat down and patiently explained to me that although the study of Skid Row alcoholics was admirable, it was a very limited field and I should try to expand my horizons in the area of deviance. When an excellent opportunity to do research at the Cook County Juvenile Court arose, I turned my attention to delinquency and have focused my research in this area ever since.

Bogue is primarily a demographer who had done a great deal of groundbreaking work in the area of human ecology. This had three important effects on me. First, this orientation provided me with an opportunity to theoretically integrate my long-term interest in neighborhoods with my evolving interest in delinquency. Second, as a demographer, his work was extremely quantitative and those of us who worked for him were required to take a rigorous series of mathematics and statistics courses. Therefore, in contrast to my undergraduate training, my work developed a strongly statistical flavor. Finally, Bogue had a skill at obtaining grants that I have rarely seen. Unfortunately, this is an important part of academic life that most people have to learn by the seat of their pants after leaving graduate school. By being involved in every aspect of the funding process, we received a first class education in the mysteries of external support.

Bogue and I eventually came to be very close, and through our friendship he taught me many important lessons concerning the less obvious aspects of academics. For example, I remember feeling very proud when I had drafted the first paper that I intended to submit for possible publication. Of course, I asked Don to read it so that I could benefit from his comments. In the only time that I can remember him nearly losing his temper with me, he showed me that I had caught a severe case of grad student-itis, in which the soon-to-be sociologist assumes that on the whole, all past work is fatally flawed through poor logic and poor methodology. I went back and reread the paper in that light and he was absolutely right—it was condescending in tone and pompous in its intentions. I never tried to salvage the paper, and still keep it in my desk drawer for occasional refresher courses.

Perhaps the most important thing I learned from Bogue was to keep a sense of balance about one's work. At the time that I worked with Don, his work was coming under fairly severe criticism, some of which was directed *ad hominem*. I was amazed that through all of that, he usually managed to maintain his senses

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**BURSIK**, continued from page 7

of honor and humor. Despite the extreme pressures he was under, he was always quick with a smile and would sit in my office telling some typically outrageous story about his latest trip overseas. That was a lesson I hope to never forget—there is a radical difference between taking one's work seriously and taking one's self seriously.

In 1977, I became aware of a position that was opening up at the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago (IJR), which was affiliated with the Illinois Department of Mental Health. Although I was still two years away from the completion of my dissertation, I jumped at the opportunity, for this was where Shaw and McKay had done their pioneering work, and many prominent criminologists had been associated with the Institute over the years. I sent in my application, was hired for the job, and in the beginning of 1978 took a position as a research scientist.

This was the best move I could have made. Two of my new colleagues—Gary Schwartz and Don Merten—were urban anthropologists who had conducted a great deal of high quality research in various communities around Illinois. Although we hit it off quite well, they were initially a bit hesitant concerning my statistical training. Remember, at that time there was a silly rancorous schism in the discipline concerning the relative merits of quantitative and qualitative research. Don and Gary were especially sensitive about this issue since the other departments of IJR were somewhat suspicious and skeptical of their ethnographic work. We spent many hours discussing the strengths and weaknesses of the two approaches, and an extremely productive, intellectually stimulating working relationship developed. This culminated in a large-scale, three year cohort study of junior high students that integrated ethnographic and survey data.

Arriving at IJR at the same time was a fellow named Jim Webb. Jim had a central role in one of the luckiest days of my professional life. We were in one of the old dusty storerooms of IJR when we literally tripped over a battered file cabinet. After uttering our traditional strings of invectives, we opened it up and found the original Shaw and McKay ecological data. We spent the next few frantic months reconstructing this in our spare time, integrating the data with some more recent material that we had collected, creating a record of neighborhood delinquency rates that spanned 50 years. Our first paper on this material appeared in 1982. All researchers should have a chance sometime in their careers to analyze material such as this, for it gives one a great appreciation for the hard work and extraordinarily creative insight that characterized the early years of our discipline, and a deep humility for how far we have come since. Several decades later, with computer and analytic resources undreamed of by Shaw and McKay, Jim and I reached several conclusions very similar to those they obtained by much cruder means. State of the art techniques are simply no substitute for good theory.

It is hard to overstate the collegiality that existed at the Institute; Don, Gary, and Jim are easily the best friends that I have today and we often wonder what kind of collective work we would be doing if we were still at IJR. Unfortunately, since it was a state agency, IJR was subject to all of the foibles entailed by the allocation of public monies. Beginning in 1981, the future of our research program was in serious doubt; although most of our state funds were cut off, we managed to temporarily keep all of us on the payroll through some very timely grant money. Two of the other members of our program who had been with IJR since the peak of the Shaw and McKay days, Joe Puntill and Emil Peluso, worked diligently with various state representatives to try and salvage the program. All the while, we were under the impression that the director of the agency was doing all he could to lobby the legislature for continued support. However, this was not the case, for he had a hidden agenda which had not been revealed to us. The entire issue leaves a bad taste in my mouth, for promises were made and broken without any word of apology. Although Joe eventually died of cancer, I can't help feeling that his physical disability was accentuated by his feelings of being sold out by the people for whom he had worked for so many years. As an organization the Institute for Juvenile Research still exists; however, the program which had generated so much groundbreaking work in criminology was dead by the Spring of 1983.

*BURSIK, continued on page 10*

**TRIANGLE**, continued from page 1

sic crime laboratory operations, an experimental study of probation supervision levels, and a study of the mental health of prison inmates. Support is currently received from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Three new Ph.D. staff members with crime research experience have been appointed during fiscal year 1988. These resources significantly strengthen the crime program in several areas including criminal justice system performance, deterrence, policing, corrections, and the design and conduct of randomized field experiments. The interdisciplinary program is directed by sociologist, Dr. James J. Collins. Key staff members are sociologists Drs. Mary Ellen McCalla, Amy Craddock, and Mary Ellen Marsden; political scientist, Dr. Charles Phillips; research psychologist, Dr. Michael Dennis; policy analyst, Ms. Linda Powers; and editor, Ms. Elizabeth Cavanaugh.

The crime program often assists in other RTI studies. Expertise developed about the criminal justice system and the characteristics of intravenous drug users has benefited Institute research on food stamp fraud and AIDS. Similarly, the crime program often draws on expertise available elsewhere at RTI. Sampling statisticians helped the crime program design a plan for selecting a nationally representative sample of law enforcement agencies. RTI chemists conducted urine analyses for a study of drug use among arrestees.

One current study is examining police policies and practices for responding to reported cases of runaway and abducted children and youth. The initial study phases have focused on understanding police investigative practices, the organizational determinants of these practices, and the relationship of the practices to case outcomes. At this writing in the summer of 1988, preparations are being made to interview parents who have had a missing child as well as children and youth who have returned home after running away or being abducted. One eventual goal of the study is the development of model

*TRIANGLE, continued on page 17*



## Cross-Cultural Experience for Undergraduates

The value of site visits as part of a criminal justice system course is generally obvious to the professor. Further, most all who teach in the field would probably appreciate the opportunity to introduce their undergraduate students to another country's criminal justice system by visiting that country. In regard to the English criminal justice system, I have found that taking a group of students there to study has been invaluable educationally, and surprisingly easy to initiate and carry through.

Through the help of a contact in London, Peter Hodgkinson, a probation officer and lecturer in penology, I have twice been able to take a small class of my students to England for a four week course. The course includes lectures about the elements of the system and visits to many sites. Students learn firsthand about the English tradition of policing without weapons; the scope of probation work; a court system that depends heavily on lay magistrates, and much more. Most importantly, students have the opportunity to visit several prisons, high courts, magistrates courts, juvenile facilities, police stations, the Howard League, and probation offices. It has been possible to arrange to visit some of these in parts of the country other than London, such as Durham.

There is, of course, the added benefit to professor and students of being able to spend several weeks in London. Students thus learn about another country every day in numerous ways while having the chance to attend plays, concerts, museums, etc.

In the past two years the cost of the course for students has been less than \$1,900.00. This included air fare, hotel with breakfast, cost of lectures, tube passes, some in-country travel, and tickets to three plays. If any member would like more information please write me, Professor David M. Cary, at Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, VA 24401.

## —New Journal Announced—

### Community Alternatives: International Journal of Family Care

**Purpose.** The Journal provides human service practitioners, administrators, policy developers, researchers, and teachers with current information on the use of family care as an alternative to inappropriate institutional care for dependent, neglected, emotionally disturbed youth and adults, developmentally disabled persons, juvenile and adult offenders, and aged persons. The language of publication is English although the Journal reports on international developments including recent research, public policy changes, innovative program descriptions, and assessments of program implementation. The Journal publishes articles, brief notes on recent research, policy, and program developments, interviews with significant persons in the field, and book reviews. All manuscripts will be reviewed independently and anonymously by members of the editorial board. Guidelines for manuscript preparation and/or subscription information may be requested from Human Service Associates, National Office, Suite 111, 333 Sibley Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

#### Editors.

Patricia Harmon, M.S.W., Executive Director, Human Service Associates.

Joe Hudson, Ph.D., Faculty of Social Welfare, University of Calgary, Edmonton, Canada

Burt Galaway, Ph.D., School of Social Work, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA

#### OXFORD, continued from page 5

Corbett, *The Effects of Crime and the Work of Victim Support Schemes*, 1987); has analyzed prosecution policies and decisions (G. Mansfield and J. Peay, *The Director of Public Prosecutions: Principles and Practices for the Crown Prosecutor*, 1987); has examined the responses of citizens and police to crime in rural areas (J. Shapland and J. Vagg, *Policing by the Public*, forthcoming 1988); and has looked at various important aspects of the prison system - the role of Boards of Visitors as public 'watchdogs' (see M. Maguire *et al*, *Accountability and Prisons*, 1985); women in prison (E. Genders and E. Player, 'Women's Imprisonment', *British Journal of Criminology*, 1986, 26, 357-371); and the problems being faced by a service which now has to deal with an ethnically mixed population (E. Genders and E. Player, *Race Relations in Prison*, forthcoming 1988). Roger Hood collaborated with Sir Leon Radzinowicz of Cambridge on the fifth volume of *A History of English Criminal Law: the Emergence of Penal Policy*, 1986.

The current research of the Centre, the budget for which is in the region of £200,000 per annum, comprises: a study of police work, including the control of public disorder; an inquiry into complaints against the police, their investigation and resolution; the work of Mental Health Review Tribunals in assessing the suitability for release of dangerous mentally unstable offenders; and inquiry into the effects of crime on children and the effectiveness of the services available to help them; and an international survey of the use of the death penalty.

Recently, the Centre has been fortunate to receive from the Football Trust a grant of £250,000 to help ensure continuity of its work and to establish the Football Trust Research Fellowship for a study of crime among young people and the means which might be employed to help prevent it, including participation in recreational and sporting activities.

**BURSIK**, continued from page 8

As the inevitable approached, I began to explore the job market and noticed that the University of Oklahoma was interested in hiring a quantitative criminologist. I applied for the job and was invited for an interview. I was very apprehensive upon arriving in Norman, for I wasn't sure if I would ever find a work situation that was as personally comfortable and stimulating as that at IJR. In addition, I was aware that the Department of Sociology had a somewhat stormy history at Oklahoma; in fact, at one time in the late 1970s there had actually been two sociology departments on campus!

All my fears disappeared after I met Harold Grasmick, the chair of the department then and now. Not only did he go out of his way to make me feel like a true guest of the department, but the dynamic energy he brought to his job really impressed me. He was very honest about the past history, and discussed the continuing efforts of the department to overcome that stigma and develop a positive national reputation. These efforts were also reflected in my conversations with the faculty during that interview. All of them were academically "hungry" to prove themselves and mutually supportive of the efforts of the others to turn the department into the home of some first rate research. This had resulted in a cohesiveness among the faculty members that I found very attractive. When the position was offered to me, I did not hesitate at all about accepting. Although the department has gone through some changes during my five years here, Grasmick's support and encouragement has remained something that I could count on. When I look back on my career ten years from now, I am sure that getting to know Harold personally and professionally will emerge as one of the high points.

Given this history, Hugh asked if I would make some observations concerning future trends in the discipline. Again, this is pretty presumptuous on my part, having been actively involved for such a short period of time, but I'll give it a shot. I think perhaps the most important development will be the collection of new types of data for the analysis of etiological issues. All criminologists are painfully aware of the severe data limitations that characterize our research in this area. The analysis of official, survey and ethnographic data have been greatly refined over the years, yet even at their best, only a rudimentary understanding of just what is going on is possible. One intriguing possibility may be the increased use of daily diaries such as have been analyzed in other areas of sociology. Another is the factorial survey approach that has been developed by Peter Rossi. Given its unique ability to empirically examine the decision-making assumptions that characterize most of the primary approaches to the explanation of individual-level variation in crime and delinquency, I believe that such a model has possibilities and strengths that have largely been untapped.

*BURSIK, continued on page 17*

About 62 percent of the death row prisoners were held in states in the South, 18 percent in the West, 15 percent in the Midwest and 5 percent in the Northeast.

About two-thirds of the people on death row last year for whom the information was available had been convicted of a felony before committing the offense for which they were sentenced to death. About one in nine had a prior homicide conviction. Forty percent had been on parole, were in prison or had escaped from prison, were on probation or had criminal charges pending against them when they committed the offense for which they were sentenced to death.

Among the death row inmates 57.4 percent were white, 41.4 percent were black, 0.8 percent were American Indian and 0.5 percent were Asian. About one-half were 33 years old or older. Women represented 1.1 percent of the offenders with death sentences.

All of the prisoners under a death sentence had been convicted of murder except for a man who had been found guilty of the capital rape of a child.

From 1977 through 1987 the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported 224,400 murders and non-negligent manslaughters and an estimated 217,120 arrests for these crimes. During the same years 2,743 people entered prison under a death sentence, and 93 people were executed.

As of December 31, 1987, 37 states had capital punishment statutes and 13 states and the District of Columbia did not.

As of the same date, 18 states authorized execution by lethal injection, 14 by electrocution, seven by lethal gas, two by hanging and two by a firing squad. Some states authorized more than one method.

The data are contained in a Bureau bulletin, which also lists capital offenses by state.

Single copies of the bulletin, "Capital Punishment 1987" (NCJ-111939), may be obtained from the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse at 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, D.C., is 1-800-732-3277.

## Update on Capital Punishment

Eight states executed 25 people last year, which was the most since the U.S. Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976, the Bureau of Justice Statistics announced today.

The 34 states with death row prisoners held a record 1,984 men and women sentenced to capital punishment as of December 31, 1987. During the previous 12 months state courts sentenced 299 offenders to death and 79 people were relieved of death sentences.

"Twelve states have executed 92 men and 1 woman from 1976 through 1987," said Steven R. Schlesinger, Director of the Bureau, which is a

U.S. Department of Justice agency within the Office of Justice Programs. "That is 2.9 percent of the people who were under death sentences during that period."

"During the same years 1,086 people, or 34.3 percent of those at risk, were removed from death row," Schlesinger noted.

The prisoners executed last year had spent an average of 7 years and 2 months waiting for the sentences to be carried out, which was approximately the same amount of time as those executed during 1986.

Half of the inmates awaiting execution at the end of last year had been on death row for more than 3.5 years, 11 percent had been sentenced prior to 1980 and 16 prisoners had been on death row since 1974.

# EXCELLENCE FELLOWSHIPS

**FOR**

**DOCTORAL STUDIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

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**Rutgers Excellence Fellowships are available to outstanding entering criminal justice doctoral students on the basis of merit, as evidenced by scholarly promise. Each excellence fellowship provides an academic year stipend of \$12,000 plus tuition remission and is renewable for three (3) additional years. The excellence fellowship has an annual value exceeding \$16,000 and total duration value of \$65,000.**

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**For further information concerning the Rutgers Excellence Fellowships, the Criminal Justice Ph.D. Program and other fellowships and assistantships contact the Office of the Dean, School of Criminal Justice, 15 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102, 201/648-5870.**

## Department of Justice Announces Research Papers on Policing

The National Institute of Justice today announced a new series of research papers designed to help state and local law enforcement agencies deal with crime in the 1990s by playing a greater role in community life.

The product of Harvard University seminars attended by police chiefs, mayors, scholars and other policymakers during the last three years, the studies address the fundamental questions of how law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve can increase their cooperation.

"Perspectives on Policing," as the papers are called, show how law enforcement agencies, city leaders and community organizations can work together to better control serious crime, drug trafficking, public disorder and neighborhood disintegration.

The Executive Session on Policing at the University's John F. Kennedy School of Government was funded by the National Institute of Justice and private sources that included the Charles Stewart Mott and the Guggenheim Foundations.

"We are publishing these papers so that police leaders and other local policymakers can share in the information and perspectives that were developed during the deliberations at Harvard," noted James K. Stewart, Director of the Institute, which is the principal research arm of the U.S. Department of Justice within the Office of Justice Programs.

"A quiet revolution is reshaping American policing," the papers asserted. "Police in dozens of communities are returning to foot patrol. In many communities, police are surveying citizens to learn what they believe to be their most serious neighborhood problems. Many police departments are finding alternatives to rapidly responding to the majority of calls for service. Many departments are targeting resources on citizen fear of crime by concentrating on disorder. Organizing citizens' groups has become a priority in many departments. Increasingly, police departments are looking for means to evaluate themselves on their contribution to the quality of neighborhood life, not just crime statistics. Are such activities the business of policing? In a crescendo, police are answering yes."

The first three papers in the series are currently available. They are:

"Police and Communities: The Quiet Revolution" (NCJ-109955), which describes the often unnoticed moves toward community policing and problem-solving policing that are changing many of the nation's local law enforcement agencies.

"Crime and Policing" (NCJ-111460), which discusses the various strategies that law enforcement officials use to combat serious crime.

"Policing and the Fear of Crime" (NCJ-111459), which describes the approaches police departments can use to reduce the fear of crime in their communities.

Single copies of the individual papers as well as other information about the Institute's criminal justice research programs are available 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 Maryland and metropolitan Washington, D.C., is 1-800-851-3420.

### OXFORD, continued from page 9

The Reader in Criminology and several members of the Centre's research staff play a full part in the lecture programme and tutorial teaching for the popular optional course in Criminal Justice and Penology in the Final Honour School of Law, and the graduate degree of Bachelor of Civil Law (BCL). Altogether about 95 students will take the examination in 1988. A short course of lectures is also given to graduate students taking the MSc in Applied Social Studies. A very popular feature of these courses is the University-Prison Discussion Group, which enables students to meet with prisoners and, separately, with prison staff for a series of seminars in Oxford Prison. At present, four doctoral candidates are attached to the Centre, and a series of seminars with invited speakers from outside Oxford is held regularly in term.

### Other Activities

Members of the Centre have been active, both nationally and internationally, as advisers and consultants to governments and to organizations concerned with criminal justice, and as speakers at conferences and universities. The Centre likes to welcome at least one academic visitor each year, and has hosted several conferences including a European Colloquium on Crime and Penal Policy in 1988. It has also attracted a number of short-term Fellows funded by the Council of Europe. A small working library is available in addition to the large criminological collection in the Bodleian Law Library.

<sup>1</sup>For a discussion of the issues raised for the setting of the research agenda by this mode of funding see Roger Hood (1987) 'Some Reflections on the Role of Criminology in Public Policy', *Criminal Law Review*, pp. 527-538.

## The Criminologist

Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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

**RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, School of Criminal Justice** seeks applications for an Assistant Professor position (Ph.D. required) to begin in the fall of 1989. This position is a tenure track line offering a competitive salary and possible research support. Applications are sought especially from scholars with strong backgrounds in research methods. Applicants with the ability to handle large data sets, an understanding of survey methodology, and an ability and willingness to compete for external research funds, will be preferred. A background in a Social Science (including economics, political science and social geography) with substantial statistical components is desired. Resumes should be submitted as soon as possible and before January 31 to *Professor Todd Clear*, Chair, Search Committee, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University, S.I. Newhouse Center for Law and Justice, 15 Washington Street, Room 1213, Newark, New Jersey 07102.

**FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY, Dept. of Criminal Justice**, Assistant Professor, Tenure track position beginning in August, 1989. Generalist preferred. Qualifications: Ph.D. in criminology or related field; a J.D. is inappropriate. Salary: Competitive. Inquiries: Send vita and three letters of recommendation to *Dr. David Griswold*, Department of Criminal Justice, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL 33431. Closing Date: March 31, 1989. Members of Protected Classes Encouraged to Apply.

**WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY—Department of Political Science**. Tenure track position, Assistant Professor rank, starting fall 1989. Will offer undergraduate and graduate courses, with roughly equal responsibility in public administration and criminal justice, in a department with numerous undergraduate majors, M.A. programs in political science and criminal justice, and Ph.D. field of concentration embracing public administration and criminal justice. Ph.D. required, strong quantitative and policy analysis or program evaluation skills preferred. Candidates should send a letter of application, curriculum vita, three letters of recommendation, and other materials to: *Taketsugu Tsurutani*, Chair, Department of Political Science, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4880. Closing date for receipt of completed applications is January 15, 1989.

**KENT STATE UNIVERSITY, Criminal Justice Studies**. A tenure-track assistant Professor position to begin Fall Semester, August, 1989, at the Kent State University's Kent Campus. Responsibilities include: undergraduate and graduate teaching, research and publication, student advising and University service. Qualifications include a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or a closely related field. Candidates must have a specialization in police studies. The successful applicant will be asked to teach such courses as Introduction to Criminal Justice, Police Role in Contemporary Society, Police & Community, Police Administration and Management, and Varieties of Police Work. Application deadline: November 15, 1988. Qualified persons should send a letter of application, curriculum vita, examples of scholarly writing, if available, and have letters from three professional references sent to: *Dr. Peter C. Kratcoski*, Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice Studies, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44242.

**UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO—Division of Social and Policy Sciences**. Applications and nominations are invited for the position of Director, Division of Social and Policy Sciences. The Director is the chief academic administrator of the Division and reports to the Dean of the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences. Degree programs offered in the Division include BA degrees in Criminal Justice, Geography, Political Science, and Sociology. The Division also offers a Master of Public Administration degree. The University of Texas at San Antonio is a developing institution with a 1987 Fall enrollment of 12,897 students.

Candidates for the position must possess an earned doctorate in one of the disciplines in the Division, successful university teaching experience, successful administrative experience, a record of scholarly achievement, and qualify for senior level academic appointment.

The position is available January 15, 1989, with the salary commensurate with background and experience. Formal review of candidates will begin October 15, 1988, and will continue until an appointment is made.

Applications, including vitae and references, as well as nominations, should be sent to: Chair, Director Search Committee, Division of Social and Policy Sciences, c/o Office of the Dean, College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, The University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas 78285.

**UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ST. LOUIS, Administration of Justice Department** invites applications for a tenure track position at the rank of Assistant Professor. The appointment will begin with the Fall, 1989 semester. The Ph.D. is required, though exceptional ABD candidates will be considered. Specialty area is open. Applicants must demonstrate a commitment to scholarly research. Duties will include research, teaching and services. Send resume and three letters of recommendation to: *Professor Scott H. Decker*, Chair, Administration of Justice, University of Missouri-St. Louis, 8001 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, MO 63121. Deadline for applications is January 31, 1989.

**SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Criminal Justice Center** announces the availability of a tenure track position to be filled at the Associate Professor rank. Applicants must have a Ph.D. or equivalent terminal degree in Criminal Justice or a related field (i.e., political science, sociology, criminology, psychology, social work, etc.) and be prepared to teach graduate level courses and must have an established record of scholarly and applied research, and publications. The Criminal Justice Center is a multifaceted program engaged in teaching, research, and other scholarly activities. A full academic program of study is offered including the B.A., M.A., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees in criminal justice. Applicants for both positions are expected to participate in all aspects of the Center's program, particularly in teaching and research. Salary is competitive and negotiable. Apply to: Faculty Search Committee, Associate Professor Position, c/o *Dr. Dennis R. Longmire*, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341. This position has been authorized to begin immediately and may be filled for either the Spring Semester, 1989 or at the latest the Fall Semester, 1989. The Search Committee will begin screening applications immediately and continue doing so until the position is filled but not later than March 15, 1989. Interested applicants should send a copy of your vita and the name, address, and telephone number of three references. Do not send letters of reference. The Search Committee will solicit these later.

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA, Department of Criminology**. Assistant Professor of Criminology position to begin August 1989. Ph.D. in Criminology, Criminal Justice or related field required. A J.D. will not suffice. Emphasis is on corrections, which should include juvenile and adult, alternatives to incarceration, community corrections and prison reform as well as familiarity with correctional theory. Experience as a corrections professional preferred as is teaching excellence and demonstrated research competency. Tenure earning position contingent upon funding. Nine month salary is competitive. Respond by January 15, 1989 to: *Dr. Mitchell Silverman*, Faculty Recruitment Committee, Department of Criminology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620, (813) 974-2815.

NOTE: As required by Florida law, all information submitted by candidates is a matter of public record and may be reviewed upon request from interested parties.

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## CALL FOR PAPERS Research In Corrections

**Research In Corrections** is a new monograph series designed to provide high quality summaries of research for correctional practitioners. Each monograph seeks to convey the key research findings along with the responses of one or more correctional practitioners to the operational issues which arise in applying those findings in real-life settings.

Articles are now being commissioned for 1989 on the following topics:

- 1) Treating the Drug-Involved Offender in the Community
- 2) The Effectiveness of the "New" Intensive Supervision Programs
- 3) The Causes and Correlates of Female Criminality: The Influence of Family Structure
- 4) The DUI Offender
- 5) The Impact of Correctional Education Programs
- 6) The Impact of Stress on Correctional Employees

Part of my purpose is to try and solicit your interest in proposing to write one of these monographs. The completed monographs are usually about 50 pages long, and go through a formal review and edit upon completion. The due dates for completed monographs are Dec. 1, 1988; March 31, 1989; June 30, 1989, and Sept. 20, 1989. NIC pays a consultant fee of up to 10 days to prepare the article, as well as time for revisions should they be necessary. It is expected that the person preparing the article has written extensively in the area, so that summarizing what is known is a relatively straightforward task. For more information, contact Joan Peterilia, Criminal Justice Program, Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, P.O. Box 2138, Santa Monica, CA 90406-2138.

## Literature Reviews Sought for CRIMINAL JUSTICE ABSTRACTS

*Criminal Justice Abstracts*, the quarterly journal, is now accepting literature review manuscripts or proposals for possible publication. The journal publishes a small number of high quality reviews each year in addition to some 2,000 abstracts of worldwide literature on crime, juvenile justice, police, courts, correc-

tions, crime prevention and related topics.

To be accepted for publication, a review should analyze a large number of sources on a topic of current interest to criminologists and/or criminal justice practitioners. Manuscripts should be approximately 15 to 25 typed, double-spaced pages (if longer, the editor will assist the author in condensing it), with references in any recognized style. Authors having access to computers are asked to submit manuscripts in paper and on IBM-readable diskettes.

Reviews published in the journal will become available to a worldwide readership in paper, microform and on-line editions. Prospective authors are advised to examine recent reviews published in the journal, which have included "Girls and Status Offenses: Is Juvenile Justice Still Sexist?" by Meda Chesney-Lind, "Bystander Response to Criminal Events: Rescue or Crime Control?" by Stan K. Shernock, and "Pornography and Aggression: A Response to the U.S. Attorney General's Commission," by Steven P. Lab.

For further information on submitting reviews, please contact: Richard Allinson, Editor, *Criminal Justice Abstracts*, P.O. Box 249, Monsey, NY 10952 (U.S.A.).

## FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES LAW AND SOCIAL SCIENCE PROGRAM National Science Foundation

A new fiscal year is beginning and the Law and Social Science Program at the National Science Foundation is once again looking for creative, exciting, imaginative research proposals to fund. The Law and Social Science Program supports social scientific studies of law and law-like systems of rules. These can include, but are not limited to, research designed to enhance the scientific understanding of the impact of law; the role of law and normative ordering in society; the dynamics of legal decisionmaking; and the nature, sources, and consequences of variations and changes in legal institutions. The primary consideration is that the research aims to advance a fundamental understanding of law and legal processes. Within this framework, the Program

has an "open window" for diverse theoretical perspectives, methods, and contexts for study, including non-U.S., cross-cultural and comparative research. Examples of recently supported research include the following: Examples of recently supported research are "Dangerousness as a Juvenile Court Judgment," "Police and Criminal Interaction," "Structural Covariates of Crime Rates: Studies of Invariance," and "The Influence of Ethnicity on Crime and Punishment." Research on dispute processing, modelling jury decision-making, legal and social change, social control, patterns of discretion in sentencing, procedural justice, the social and economic impacts of law, compliance and deterrence, regulatory enforcement, and legal socialization and the legal professional are among the many areas that have recently received program support.

The review process for the Law and Social Science Program takes six to nine months. It includes appraisal of proposals by *ad hoc* reviewers selected for their expertise from throughout the social scientific community and by an advisory panel that meets twice a year. The next target dates for the submission of proposals are January 15, for proposals to be funded on or after July 1989 and August 15, for proposals to be funded after January 1990. For further information on application procedures, write or call Felice J. Levine, Program Director, Law and Social Science Program, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550; (202) 357-9567.

There are a number of initiatives at the National Science Foundation which represent potential additional funding opportunities of interest to the law and social science community. Among these are several pertaining to women scientists and engineers: the Visiting Professorships for Women Program enables experienced women scientists and engineers to undertake advanced research and teaching at host institutions; Research Initiation Awards are for women who have not previously received Federal research support or who are returning to research activities after a career interruption; and Research Planning Grants are small grants for a limited duration to help women develop competitive research programs. For further information on application pro-

*NSF, continued on page 20*

## NOMINATIONS FOR 1989 ASC AWARDS

The ASC Awards Committee requests nominations for ASC's four major awards, to be presented at the 1989 annual meeting. The awards are: **EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD:** This award is given to recognize **outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by a North American criminologist.** Outstanding scholarly contributions may consist of a single outstanding book or work, a series of theoretical or research contributions, or the accumulated contributions of a senior scholar.

**SELLIN-GLUECK AWARD:** This award is given to recognize **outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by a foreign criminologist (other than American or Canadian).** The recipient need not speak English; however, his/her work must be available, in part at least, in the English language (either by original publication or through translation).

**AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD:** This award is given to recognize **outstanding contributions to applied criminology (criminological practice or policy).** The award may be given for a single major effort or work, a series of contributions, or accumulated contributions to practice of policy.

**HERBERT BLOCH AWARD:** This award is given to recognize **outstanding service contributions to the American Society of Criminology and to the professional interests of criminology.**

President-Elect Joan McCord has asked that the Awards Committee submit its nominations to the Executive Board at its winter meeting. Therefore, the Committee will appreciate receiving your nominations for these awards, along with supporting materials (curriculum vitae, if possible, and a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions and their relevance to the suggested award, **NO LATER THAN JANUARY 15, 1989.** Nominations and supporting materials should be sent to the committee chair: Neal Shover, Department of Sociology, University of Tennessee, 901 McClung Tower, Knoxville, TN 37996-0490.

Please be assured that all nominations submitted to the Committee will be given serious consideration.

## NOMINATIONS FOR ASC FELLOWS

The ASC Fellows Committee, chaired by Ann Witte, invites nominations. Nominees should be members in good standing who have achieved distinction in criminology.

Nominations should be accompanied by a description of the grounds for the nomination and, when possible, a resume. Please send your nominations to the ASC Executive Office, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, Ohio 43212, before January 15.

The following criminologists have become Fellows in prior years:

Ronald L. Akers  
Harry E. Allen  
William E. Amos

John Ball  
Alfred Blumstein  
Frank Boolsen  
David Bordua

Ruth Shonle Cavan  
Jacob Chwast  
Marshall Clinard  
Albert Cohen  
Bruno Cormier  
Donald Cressey

William Dienststein  
Simon Dinitz

Vladimir Elisberg  
LaMar T. Empey

Vernon Fox  
Marcel Frym

Gilbert Geis  
Don Gibbons  
Jack Gibbs  
Daniel Glaser  
Don M. Gottfredson

John Hagan  
Richard Hankey  
Frank Hartung  
Michael Hindelang  
Travis Hirschi

C. Ray Jeffery  
Douglas Kelley  
John Kenney  
Nicholas Kittrie  
Solomon Kobrin

Peter Lejins  
Alfred Lindesmith

Donal E. J. MacNamara  
Joan McCord  
Albert Morris  
June Morrison  
Gerhard O. W. Mueller

W. H. Nagel  
Charles Newman  
Gwynne Nettler  
Arthur Niederhoffer

Lloyd E. Ohlin

J. J. Panakal

Walter Reckless  
George Reed  
Sue Titus Reid  
Albert J. Reiss, Jr.

Edward Sagarin  
Frank Scarpitti  
Thorsten Sellin  
James F. Short, Jr.  
Richard Simon  
Rita Simon  
Denis Szabo

Austin T. Turk

August Vollmer

Orlando Wilson  
Ann Witte  
Marvin Wolfgang

Lists of the nominees and the supporting documents will be circulated among the members of the Fellows Committee. Each member of the Committee will then select up to five candidates from the list. Candidates who have received the broadest endorsement from the committee will be recommended to the Executive Board. The Executive Board elects Fellows.

## CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The Crime and Delinquency Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems is inviting nominations for the Division's 1989 Award for Outstanding Scholarship. The award is given to work that makes a significant contribution to the sociological understanding of crime and delinquency. Works published in

1987 and 1988 which have not been previously nominated are eligible for the 1989 award. The deadline for nominations is April 15, 1989. Assuming that the quality of the nominated work merits it, the Division will announce the winner of the 1989 award at the Division Business Meeting in San Francisco. Please send nominations to Michael Benson, Department of Sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996.

## POSITIONS, continued from page 13

**THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, Department of Sociology** expects two openings at the Assistant Professor level. We are soliciting applications from candidates with Ph.D.'s who have clear promise of outstanding scholarship and teaching. Areas of specialization are open. Appointment begins August 1989 and formal screening will begin October, 1988. Send vita, statement of research agenda, and three letters of reference to either: *Jae-On Kim* or *Robert Nash Parker*, Department of Sociology, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52252. Do not send other written materials until requested.

**UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, School of Justice Administration, College of Urban and Public Affairs.** Tenure track, Assistant Professor position (nine months). Salary Competitive and negotiable. Required: 1) Either L.L.B. or J.D. from an accredited law school, or doctoral degree in law-related academic discipline, and, 2) demonstrated performance or potential to establish performance record in university-level teaching (graduate and undergraduate) within the Degree Programs as well as the Southern Police Institute, research, and publication in: criminal law, constitutional issues in criminal justice, the legal aspects of criminal justice management, and criminal evidence and procedure. Preferred: 1) Prior teaching experience, in relevant courses, 2) prior active criminal justice experience, particularly as legal advisor, and 3) if L.L.B. or J.D., membership in state bar association. Complete application must include: current vita, graduate transcript, three letters of reference (sent separately) and copies of recent publications. Apply to *Dr. Gary Sykes*, Chair, Search Committee, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Closing date: November 15, 1988.

**RADFORD UNIVERSITY, Criminal Justice Program.** Tenure-track position in criminal justice beginning January 1989, or August 1989. A state-supported coeducational institution of 8500 students located in western Virginia, 40 miles west of Roanoke. The expanding criminal justice program serves over 320 undergraduate and graduate majors with concentrations in law enforcement, law and court services, and corrections. Qualifications: Successful candidate will teach four courses per semester with a generalist orientation. Ph.D. in criminal justice or related field preferred, although A.B.D.s with excellent potential will be considered. Demonstrated research and/or experience in law enforcement, criminal justice administration, or corrections required. Salary: Very competitive. Closing date: Review of applications will begin November 1, 1988, and will continue until position is filled. Inquiries: Submit letter of application, vitae, copies of graduate transcripts, and three letters of reference to: *Dr. Jack E. Call*, Director, Criminal Justice Program, Box 5763, Radford University, Radford, Virginia 24142. Applicants should indicate in their letter of application whether they could begin 1/89 or 8/89. Women and minority candidates are encouraged to apply.

**SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Criminal Justice Center** announces the availability of a tenure track position to be filled at the Assistant Professor level. Applicants must have a Ph.D. or equivalent terminal degree in Criminal Justice or a related field (i.e., political science, sociology, criminology, psychology, social work, etc.) and are expected to demonstrate a commitment to teaching and show strong potential in the areas of research and publication. The Criminal Justice Center is a multifaceted program engaged in teaching, research, and other scholarly activities. A full academic program of study is offered including the B.A., M.A., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees in criminal justice. Applicants are expected to participate in all aspects of the Center's program, particularly in teaching and research. Salary is competitive and negotiable. Apply to: Faculty Search Committee, Assistant Professor Position, c/o *Dr. Dennis R. Longmire*, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341.

This position has been authorized to begin immediately and may be filled for either the Spring Semester, 1989 or at the latest the Fall Semester, 1989. The Search Committee will begin screening applications immediately and continue doing so until the position is filled but not later than March 15, 1989. Interested applicants should send a copy of your vita and the name, address, and telephone number of three references. Do not send letters of reference. The Search Committee will solicit these later.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, Department of Political Science** invites applications and nominations for a tenure track position in criminal justice. Teaching responsibilities consist primarily of political science courses in an interdisciplinary criminal justice program. Qualifications include a doctorate in political science, public administration, or other pertinent area, and a commitment to high quality research and teaching. Rank is at the assistant level, and the salary is competitive. The position is available beginning September, 1989. Applications and nominations should be sent to *Professor Susette M. Talarico*, Chair, Department Recruitment Committee, University of Georgia, Department of Political Science, Athens, GA 30602. Applications should include a curriculum vitae, three letters of reference, graduate transcript, a sample of written work, and, if available, teaching evaluations. The deadline for receipt of applications is November 11, 1988.

**SAINT XAVIER COLLEGE, Graduate Program in Criminal Justice Counseling** is seeking a candidate for a part-time position coordinating field placements (internships). Coordinator will be responsible for developing and arranging graduate counseling placements, on-site visitation, and student evaluation. The Coordinator will also do some student recruitment and evaluation of applicants. MSW or doctoral degree in counseling discipline. Criminal justice and field placement experience are desirable but not required. This is a nine-month non-tenured staff position. Coordinator will work flexible hours averaging ten hours per week. Salary is \$8,000. Write or call *Howard Abadinsky*, Saint Xavier College, 3700 W 103rd Street, Chicago, IL 60655; (312) 779-3300.

**GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY, Department of Criminal Justice.** One position at the Assistant/Associate Professor level, Department of Criminal Justice, College of Public and Urban Affairs. Nine-month tenure track positions with annual review. Doctorate (ABD accepted in Criminal Justice or directly related field. University teaching experience preferred. Demonstrated record of research and publications preferred. Practical experience in the field preferred. Teach undergraduate and graduate courses in one or more of the following areas: Law enforcement, Courts and Law, Corrections, or Juvenile Justice. Advise students, direct masters' theses and projects, participate in departmental and college committees. Salary: Commensurate with qualifications and experience. Appointment Date: September 1, 1989. Application Deadline: January 1, 1989. Interested applicants should send letter of application, vita, and complete contact information on at least three references to: *Dr. James Maddex*, Chairman, Screening Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3091.

**PURDUE UNIVERSITY, Department of Sociology and Anthropology.** Assistant/Associate Professor of Sociology. Several permanent tenure-track positions; ten month [academic year]. Primary areas of specialization are open, but applicants for two of the positions should be able to teach in the area of law and society (criminology, criminal justice, deviance), or social psychology. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Evidence of strong potential or record of teaching excellence and research productivity. Starting date: August 14, 1989. Applications received prior to November 1, 1988, will receive fullest consideration, but applications will be accepted until the positions are filled. Applicants should send vita to: *Professor Robert L. Eichhorn*, Chair, Faculty Search Committee, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

**UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA** seeks full time tenure-track assistant professor [entry level position] to teach graduate and undergraduate courses in criminology, criminal justice, and corrections. Academic advising, intern supervision, research in areas of specialization, and consultation with state and local criminal justice agencies are also required. Applicants must have Ph.D. in Sociology (ABD's considered); provide expected completion date), with major specialization in criminology. Demonstrated excellence [for ABD's, prospect for excellence] in teaching and research. \$10,000-\$24,000, commensurate with qualifications. Send letter of application, vitae, official transcript for the terminal degree, summaries of teach evaluations, and three letters of recommendation (including one from a supervisor) to: *William H. McBroom*, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812-1047. The letters of recommendation should specifically evaluate the candidate with respect to the job description and minimum qualifications listed above. Applications must be postmarked no later than November 13, 1988. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.



**TRIANGLE**, continued from page 8  
programs for law enforcement response to such cases.

The relationship of substance abuse to crime has been a 20-year research theme at RTI. In the early 1970s, RTI conducted the first national study of drug use among arrestees using urine analyses. The study showed that 68 percent of 1,800 arrestees in six cities across the country fell into the drug user category. A modified replication of that study currently being conducted among arrestees in three cities by RTI's crime program again has documented a high percentage of drug users. The new study also shows clearly that the nature of the drug abuse problems has changed over time. For example, while cocaine metabolite was found in the urines of less than one percent of the arrestees in 1970-1971, it was found in 32 percent of the arrestees in the recent study.

In the future, the crime studies program will continue to investigate substance abuse issues—especially those related to violent behavior. In addition, plans are underway to design and attempt to get support for a study of crime using an integrated individual/community perspective; to expand the use of the randomized field experiments for the assessment of criminal justice interventions; and to analyze prison classification systems and their effects.

### **Marlene Young Invites ASC Members to Join NOVA**

Dear Colleague,

Did you know that . . .

- In the last eight years over 1,500 pieces of victim-related legislation have been enacted by the states?
- Some \$125 million of federal funds are being distributed to victim service programs throughout the United States each year?
- The Supreme Court has issued opinions on two important criminal procedure issues relating to victims in the last year?
- There are now forty-hour curricula available for training law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges relating to victim services?
- There are new procedures and protocols being introduced to

deal with victims and the aftermath of mass violence?

- Rhode Island has passed a state constitutional amendment on victims and Florida and Michigan will vote on amending their constitutions to include victims in November?

I am a life member of the American Society of Criminology and have worked in the field for some fourteen years. I am also the Executive Director of the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA). I believe that victimology, victim services, and victim rights are an integral part of criminology.

I am proud to invite you to become a member of NOVA and to receive the many benefits that can help you in your profession. Some of these benefits are:

- A monthly, eight-page newsletter that addresses issues, concerns, and events in the field;
- Access to our legislative tracking system that tracks 60 types of

victim-related legislation in all fifty states;

- Access to our library and clearinghouse which addresses all victim-related issues — for example, the impact of HIV infection on criminal law and victim services; the use of victim impact statements in the criminal justice system; the treatment of survivors of homicide victims; and more.
- Reduced rates at NOVA's annual conference which is the single best educational opportunity in the field of victim rights and services. (This year's conference will be in Tucson, Arizona, September 13-17. There is still time to register!)

NOVA also publishes information packages on special issues, information bulletins, monographs, and an annual Legislative Directory — the "legislative diary of the victims' movement."

*NOVA, continued on page 19*

### **BURSIK**, continued from page 10

I believe that a second major theme in future work will extend the current interest in the integration of theoretical frameworks. This extension may take several forms. At present, most of this work has attempted to synthesize perspectives that have been formulated at the individual level of analysis. I think that we will begin to see a much greater emphasis on the integration of approaches developed at both the individual and group level. The early pioneers in our discipline recognized that the individual was imbedded in the small group, each small group in larger groups, and so forth, and it was generally assumed that individual behavior could only be given meaning within the dynamics of these contexts. Although such an orientation characterized much of the gang-related research of several decades ago, the role of group processes became relatively neglected. The recent resurgence of contextual analysis in criminology is a good sign that the discipline is rediscovering the symbiotic relationship between these levels.

Likewise, although we often make impassioned pleas for the necessity of interdisciplinary work, the resulting attempts are often half-hearted. For example, the study of small group dynamics is fairly well-developed and its findings concerning pressures toward conformity, the tolerance of deviance within groups and the implications of multi-group membership should provide important insights for the understanding of the peer group dynamics related to delinquency. Yet we still usually restrict our attention to the simple association between the behavior patterns of adolescents and their peers. This general neglect of work done in areas other than criminology characterizes most of the substantive areas of our discipline. Unfortunately, this can give much of our work a somewhat naive theoretical flavor.

In sum, I think that the discipline is entering a period of retrenchment, in which the many different building theoretical building blocks upon which we have worked for so long begin to be pieced together. As I noted above, much of this work is not possible (or would be terribly incomplete) with the traditional kinds of data currently at our disposal. Nevertheless, out of this retrenchment should emerge some very important theoretical and empirical innovations that finally pull together many of the loose ends around which we have argued for so long. It should be an exciting time for all of us.

Now Available...

## **A Primer in the Sociology of Law**

by Dragan Milovanovic

The vagaries of the sociology of law made accessible to all! Places criminal justice in true perspective. Use in courses on sociology of law, social problems, law and social control, nature of crime, introduction to criminal justice, introduction to sociology, theoretical criminology. **CONTENTS:** I. Basic Concepts and Origins of the Sociology of Law/ II. The Classical Theorists. 1. Durkheim. 2. Weber. 3. Marx/ III. Modern Perspectives / 4. Legal Realism. 5. Critical Legal Studies. 6. Structural Theories of Law. 7. The Semiotic Approach to Law / IV. Conclusion. 8. Essay Questions. 160 pages. Hardbound ISBN: 0-911577-13-0. Prices: Special Classroom Adoption Price \$17.50. Individual Copy Price \$32.00.

## **Crimes Against Health and Safety**

by Nancy Frank

Covers criminal pollution of all kinds, and questions the effectiveness of health and safety regulation. Carefully reviews corporate behavior, and recommends changes in criminal prosecution. Widely adopted for courses in white collar crime, safety management, private security, regulatory justice, and sociology of law. **CONTENTS:** 1. Quiet Violence. 2. Calling a Crime a Crime. 3. Conventional Laws for Unconventional Crimes. 4. Regulating Health and Safety. 5. Where There is No Law. 6. Rationalizations and Other Causes. 7. Fighting Crimes Against Health and Safety. 8. Restructuring Risk-Decision-Making. Questions and Answers. Annotated Bibliography. Index. 95 pages. Price (Paperback 0-911577-05-X): \$9.99. Free extended reference list on *ScholarMate* disk with course adoption.

## **Delinquency and Identity:**

**Delinquency in an American Chinatown.**

by Shuen-Jim Sheu

An outstanding blend of self-report and historical methods. Makes new insights into control theory and the process of assimilation. Essential for all courses that deal with minority studies. **CONTENTS:** Introduction. 1. Chinese Immigration and Community Structure. 2. Effects of Cultural Assimilation. 3. Measuring Delinquency in Chinatown. 4. Social Correlates of Delinquency. 5. Cultural Assimilation and the Chinatown Experience. 6. The Chinatown Delinquent: Hero or Failure? 130 pages. Prices (Hard: 0-911577-07-06): \$27.50 (Soft: 0-911577-08-4): \$15.50.

## **Crime and Punishment**

by Graeme Newman and Jack Kress.

We are pleased to offer this widely acclaimed video game at an incredible 70% discount. This simulated sentencing game is both educational and entertaining, and is complete with on-screen sentencing tutorial, graphics and sound. It even computes your sentencing IQ and compares your judicial performance with a national sample of U.S. judges. Price: \$15.00. \$7.50 if purchased together with any of our texts. \*All disks IBM compatibles only

Still the Best...

## **A Primer in Radical Criminology**

by Michael J. Lynch and W. Byron Groves

Lucidly describes the rise of radical criminology and its relation to Marxist theory. "...remarkably comprehensive and thorough in its coverage of radical, as well as much 'traditional,' literature..."—*Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*. **CONTENTS:** Introduction. 1. Marxist Methods and Conceptions. 2. Marxist Theories on State and Law. 3. The Radical Concept of Crime. 4. Incipient Radicalism: Conflict and Labelling Approaches. 5. The Causes of Crime: A Radical View. 6. Traditional Contributions to Radical Criminology. 7. The Radical Perspective on Policing. 8. The American Court System: A "Justice" Model? 9. A Critical Interpretation of Punishment and Corrections. 10. Conclusions: What is to be Done? Policy Implications of the Radical Position. Selected Bibliography. Index. 115 pages. Prices (Paperback: 0-911577-06-8): \$9.99. Companion *ScholarMate* bibliographical disk and teachers' guide free with course adoption.

## **Punishment and Privilege**

Edited by W. Byron Groves and Graeme Newman

A collection of original articles by outstanding scholars in criminal justice. **CONTENTS:** 1. Introduction/Groves and Newman. 2. Physician Immunity from Prosecution and Punishment/Jesilow, Pontell and Geis. 3. Sanctions Against Corporations: Economic Efficiency or Legal Efficacy?/Fisse. 4. Retributivism, Punishment and Privilege/Braithwaite. 5. Punishment, Privilege and Structured Choice/Groves and Frank. 6. On Sentencing/van den Haag. 7. Power Concentration and Penal Severity/Killias. 8. This Can't be Peace: A Pessimist Looks at Punishment/Pepinsky. 9. Punishment and Social Structure: What Does the Future Hold?/Bernard. 170 pages. Prices (Hard: 0-911577-09-2): \$32.50 (Soft: 0-911577-10-6): \$17.50.

## **The Punishment Response: 2nd Edition**

by Graeme Newman

The definitive social history of punishment. An enthralling study of the cultural role of punishment from the beginning of time to the present. "...read with enormous appreciation for its erudition and method of analysis."—Michel Foucault. **CONTENTS:** 1. The Problem of Punishment. 2. When Punishment Began. 3. The Sacred Forms of Punishment. 4. Punishment and Obedience: Punishing Women, Children, Slaves and Soldiers. 5. The Terror of Punishment. 6. Punishing Criminals. 7. Death and Delirium: Punishment Rears its Ugly Head. 8. That Wonderful Utilitarian Punishment Scheme. 9. The Reformation. 10. The Principles of Punishment. 11. The Science of Punishment. 12. The Punishers and the Punished. 13. The Justice (and Grace) of Punishment. 323 pages. Price: (Paper: 0-911577-02-5): \$17.50.



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## POSITIONS, continued from page 16

**UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Urban Studies Center, College of Urban and Public Affairs,** is seeking applications for Director, Public Safety Research program. The position is a twelve month, non-tenure track research appointment. Responsibilities include program administration, marketing, proposal development, program planning, and directing funded research that requires expertise in conceptualization, instrument design, sampling, data collection, data analysis and report and manuscript writing. The Director of the Center's Public Safety Research program will work closely with the College's School of Justice Administration in developing his/her research agenda. Requirements include a Ph.D. in a social science discipline with demonstrated research experience and broad interest in public safety policy including victimization research. Quantitative research expertise is required. Salary is depending on qualifications, negotiable and competitive. Applicants should send their vitae and names of three references by December 31, 1988. Apply to: Personnel Services, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. For more information contact: *Knowlton Johnson*, Director, Urban Studies Center, (502) 588-6626.

**TEMPLE UNIVERSITY'S Department of Criminal Justice** invites applications at the Assistant Professor level for September 1989 (this is a tenure track position). 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 criminal justice theory and policymaking or other relevant areas of specialization. Applications by women and minority candidates are encouraged strongly. Nominations and applications, including a vita and at least three letters of recommendation, should be sent to: *Peter R. Jones, Ph.D.*, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Gladfelter Hall, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122. Deadline for applications: December 12, 1988.

**ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY. The Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice** invites applications for a tenure-track position (rank open) in a new graduate criminology program (M.A. and M.S.). We are looking for candidates with strong research potential or accomplishments regardless of substantive areas, as well as demonstrated excellence in teaching. Duties involve primarily graduate instruction, but the possibility of teaching undergraduate courses in our criminal justice program exists. Candidates must have a terminal degree, expertise in criminology, and be capable of teaching in two or more of the following areas: law and society; victimology; quantitative and qualitative methods; inequality and crime; violence; policy and evaluation; and comparative/international criminology. Send vita and three recent letters to: *Gregg Barak*, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Alabama State University, Montgomery, AL 36195. Salary is very competitive, depending on qualifications and experience. Deadline for applying is December 1, 1988; position begins August 1989.

**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.

**UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, School of Justice Administration, College of Urban and Public Affairs.** Tenure track position, Assistant Professor, (nine months) with salary competitive and negotiable. Teaching responsibilities include courses in general criminal justice, crime prevention, loss prevention and private security. Requirements for appointment include a doctoral degree in criminal justice or a related discipline (ABD's will be considered but degree must be completed prior to appointment); a record of performance or the potential to establish a record of performance in university level teaching, research and publication in crime prevention and loss prevention; ability to teach courses in crime prevention and loss prevention within the School's degree programs as well as the National Crime Prevention Institute. A complete application must include: current vita, list of three references, transcripts and copies of recent publications. Apply to Chair, Search Committee, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Closing date: November 15, 1988.

**UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, Department of Sociology** invites applications for a tenure-track position starting in September, 1989. Evidence of strong potential for a productive research and teaching career is required. The position is a jointly-staffed appointment with the Criminal Justice Studies Program; this position will be filled at the Assistant Professor level. Although this is a joint appointment, all recommendations concerning salary and promotions originate in the Department of Sociology. The yearly instructional load of three courses would normally include courses in criminology, criminal justice and deviance but other course options are also available. The principal responsibility of the appointee in the Criminal Justice Studies Program is the management of the Criminal Justice internship program. As the coordinator of this program, the appointee will be responsible for student advisement, liaison with host agencies, placement of student interns, coordination of instructors, as well as managing the day-to-day administrative requirements of the program. Candidates are expected to have completed all requirements for the Ph.D. by the date of the appointment.

Closing date for applications for this position is December 1, 1988. Early applications are encouraged. Applications should include a letter indicating teaching and research interests, a curriculum vitae with names and addresses of four references, and a sample of recent work. These materials should be sent to: *Dr. James J. Dowd*, Search Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. The University of Georgia encourages applications from minority group members and women.

**UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM (UAB).** Chair, Department of Sociology. We require an energetic individual with excellent interpersonal skills. Prior administrative experience is desired but not essential. Specialization is open. A strong record of scholarship and an active research agenda are essential. The appointment will be made at the Full or senior Associate level. Salary commensurate with experience and qualifications. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. The department has 11 full-time faculty and offers BA and MA degrees. UAB is an urban institution with an enrollment of over 14,000 students in its undergraduate, graduate, and medical school programs. Nomination letters should include a description of the nominee's background, abilities, and an address and telephone number of the nominee. Applications should include a similar letter, a curriculum vitae, and references who may be contacted for letters of recommendation. Closing date for applications is November 30, 1988. Send inquiries to *Mary E. Guy*, Chair, Sociology Search Committee, School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294. UAB is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

## NOTICE

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

## NOVA, continued from page 17

For just \$30 (US) a year, you can purchase a resource that can help you in your research, teaching, and practice. As I always say, if our librarian cannot help you find materials or references on a victim issue, they don't exist. And if you sign up before September 15, we'll send you a special information package on one of the subjects on the attached list.

Become a part of the best information network in the field of victimology—join NOVA today. I'm looking forward to your participation.

Marlene A. Young, Ph.D., J.D.  
Executive Director

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cedures, contact Margrete S. Klein, Program Director, Visiting Professorships for Women Program and Research Opportunities for Women, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550; (202) 357-7734.

Other initiatives of interest include Research Assistantships for Minority High School Students and Research Experiences for Undergraduates (REU). These two programs provide supplemental funding to augment the budgets of ongoing NSF projects so that active participation in ongoing research projects of high school and undergraduate students, respectively, can be encouraged. In addition, the Research in Undergraduate Institutions (RUI) Program is intended to provide support for research and research equipment for investigators in non-doctoral departments in predominantly undergraduate institutions. For further information about these programs, write or call Felice J. Levine, Program Director, Law and Social Science Program.

## Data Center and Clearinghouse for Drugs and Crime Begins Operation

RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK — State and local law enforcement agencies, researchers and federal officials now have a new resource to help them in their efforts to enforce the nation's drug laws and understand the relationship between drugs and crime. It's called the Data Center and Clearinghouse for Drugs and Crime.

Established by Research Triangle Institute for the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Data Center and Clearinghouse will serve as a central place

for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information and data about drug-law violations and drug-related law enforcement. James Collins led the RTI team that developed the Data Center and Clearinghouse. Collins is program director at RTI for studies of crime, delinquency, and the justice system.

"In the past there has been no one resource for information about the drug and crime issues," notes Amy Craddock, an RTI research sociologist who worked on the project. "Now it will all be under one roof."

The need for a centralized resource has increased steadily as local and state agencies have struggled to deal with illegal drug distribution and drug-related crimes that do not occur within single state and local jurisdictional boundaries. Federal, local and state law enforcement agencies must often coordinate their efforts, and a centralized repository of information will help them make more informed policy decisions.

As its name implies, the Data Center and Clearinghouse for Drugs and Crime has two main components. One is to collect, organize and disseminate information; the other is to analyze and evaluate existing data on drugs and crime.

Functions of the clearinghouse component are to assemble existing drug enforcement data reports that meet the needs of policy makers, government officials, and others who study drug data. The toll free number for the clearinghouse is 800-666-3332. Callers can request specific drug enforcement data reports or statistics.

Primary users of this new resource are law enforcement officers, researchers, and federal, state and local government officials. However, clearinghouse materials are also available

to the general public. Besides calling the toll-free number, individuals can write or visit the clearinghouse at 1600 Research Boulevard, Rockville, Maryland, 20850.

Now that the clearinghouse has been established, RTI staff have turned its day-to-day operation over to Aspen Systems Corporation of Rockville, Maryland. RTI staff are now concentrating on the second function of the Data Center and Clearinghouse: data analysis and evaluation. The task involves evaluating drug data for statistical quality and usefulness for policy making. RTI staff are also preparing analyses of existing drug data to inform policy makers and the public on topics of policy concern, such as the justice system's treatment of drug traffickers and the relationship between drug use and crime.

And finally, the RTI team is preparing a comprehensive report on drugs and crime, which will be modeled after the Bureau of Justice Statistics' *Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice*. The report on drugs and crime will assemble drug data from various sources into a single, easy-to-understand, comprehensive reference volume. Scheduled to be completed in early 1989, it will describe drug users, drug use patterns, and how the country deals with the drug problem. A national source document, the report will foster intelligent public and private policy making.

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