

# The Criminologist

Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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January-February, 1992

## The Concept of "Crime" in Criminological Theory and Practice

Leroy C. Gould, Florida State University  
Gary Kleck, Florida State University  
Marc C. Gertz, Florida State University

In an article in the July/August, 1991, *Criminologist* ("Crime, Justice, and Their Systems: Resolving the Tension") C. Ray Jeffery, Laura B. Myers, and Laurin A. Wollan, Jr. revisited one of the older, if still unresolved, problems of criminology: the alleged tension between criminology and criminal justice. The tension arises, these authors contend, because of a difference in purpose: criminology "is dedicated to the explanation of crime and to doing something about it in response to the explanations," while criminal justice is dedicated to "establishing 'who done it' and responding with punishment, or, more broadly, with control" (p.1). The resolution of the tension will come, the authors conclude, when people in criminal justice come to accept the scientific point of view of criminology. "As long as the law rejects science and remains committed to concepts of punishment, revenge and the mind rather than concepts of prevention, treatment, and brain defects, the crime problem will remain exactly where it is today" (p. 6).

Even though there is a risk that focusing even further attention on what some would say is merely a semantic distinction will detract from more serious matters, the remarks to follow address further the alleged differences between criminology and criminal justice. Our conclusions are considerably different than those reached by Jeffery et al. In particular, this article argues that the reason there may have been tension between criminology and criminal justice in the past is that criminological theory, at least in the United States, traditionally has excluded much that is important to criminal justice. The article suggests further that a more inclusive conception of crime that has been developing in recent years might go far to resolving any tensions that still exist between criminology and criminal justice.

In 1959, C. Ray Jeffery published an article which argued that extant criminological theories could be divided into two types: those asking why crimes occur (or how societies could prevent them from occurring) and those asking why certain persons commit crimes (or why certain kinds of persons commit more crimes than do other kinds of persons). Jeffery called the former "theories of crime" and the latter "theories of criminality." The focus of the former (e.g. Beccaria, Bentham, Durkheim, Bonger) was the law and

*Please see CONCEPT, page 3*

### *In This Issue*

<b>Around the ASC . . . . .</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Conferences and Workshops . . . . .</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Call for Papers . . . . .</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Position Announcements . . . . .</b>	<b>9</b>

## Letters to the Editor . . .

### To the Editor:

Having just returned from the Annual meeting in San Francisco, I am still confronted with the memory of the blatant inequality and poverty I encountered while enjoying some of San Francisco's world famous attractions. In prior visits to this beautiful city I do not recall observing such large numbers of homeless people. Yet on this visit, there appeared to be homeless men, women, and families on every street corner. While I understand this is a common feature of many, if not most, American cities in the 90's, this fact does not relieve the shock or depression I felt in San Francisco. Combine this observed inequality on the streets with the fact that the ASC Annual meeting was held in one of San Francisco's most expensive hotels, the theme for the 1991 meeting, "Crime and Inequality," was indeed ludicrous. Perhaps in the future, more cost effective measures can be taken in site selection or at least in selection of hotels within preferred sites. Another, and perhaps more desirable option might also be to institute some mechanism through which the ASC and its membership can contribute to the well-being of the homeless in the convention city instead of contributing solely to the profit margin of the elite hotel industries. One such mechanism might be to implement a voluntary donation system at each conference in which people could contribute some amount of money to the ASC which would then be forwarded to a homeless shelter in the convention city. (In San Francisco, for example, simply donating the cost of two beers and a tip would have resulted in a \$10 donation. Surely, those of us who imbibe could certainly do without two drinks!) I would be interested to hear how the ASC membership feels about such a proposal.

Sincerely,  
Finn-Aage Esbensen

### To the Editor:

Professor Harold Traver's article (The Criminologist, September/October, 1991) on "Teaching Criminology in Hong Kong" is inaccurate. He suggests in discussing why the University of Hong Kong's criminology program merits special attention, "that it is one of the few, possibly the only, degree program in criminology in Asia." He also goes on to state that, "It is certainly the only one conducted in English."

There are a number of programs in India that qualify on both counts i.e. they are degree programs in criminology, and are conducted in English. The most prominent among these are at the Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay, the University of Madras; Kamatik University, Dharwar; and the University of Saugar (now renamed H.S. Gaur University). I should know, I received baccalaureate and Master's degrees respectively from the last two universities named.

Sincerely,  
N. Prabha Unnithan

## Around the ASC

In November 1991 **John Braithwaite**, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University in Canberra, Australia, gave the Gwynne Nettler Lecture in Criminology at the University of Alberta. His topic was, "A New Optimism about Crime Prevention." The lecture series was established to honor Gwynne Nettler, Professor Emeritus, University of Alberta. He continues to write and has published 5 books since his so-called retirement. They include: *Explaining Criminals* (1982), *Killing One Another* (1982), *Lying, Cheating, and Stealing* (1982), *Responding to Crime* (1982), and *Criminology Lessons* (1988).

**Tonya Y. Williams** from the University of Delaware is the 1991 winner of the American Society of Criminology's Minority Fellowship Award.

**Donal E. J. MacNamara**, a distinguished Professor at John Jay College and former president of the American Society of Criminology, has been awarded the 1991 Achievement Award for enhancing the effectiveness of criminal justice administration. The award was presented by the *American Society for Public Administration* at its 1991 Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C.

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CONCEPT, continued from page 1

and its violation; the focus of the latter (Lombroso, Ferry, Tarde et al.) was human behavior.

Jeffery noted further that while subsequent European scholars (Main, Jhering, Gurvitch, Sorokin, Timasheff et al.) continued the development of theories of crime, American criminological theorists became concerned, almost exclusively, with theories of criminality. Since the concerns of those in criminal justice were more akin to the concerns of classical, rather than modern American criminology, it was probably inevitable that a certain tension should develop in the United States between theoretical criminology and criminal justice practitioners.

Although Jeffery's analysis may have been pertinent in 1959, it is much less so today. Several developments have occurred in criminological theory that not only fail to fit Jeffery's earlier classification scheme, but may provide a basis for a rapprochement between criminological theory and criminal justice practice.

One of these developments is Labeling Theory, which cannot be classified either as a theory of crime or as a theory of criminality. Rather, as Howard Becker (1973) has explained, Labeling Theory addresses two separate questions: (1) how do certain acts, at certain times, among certain peoples, come to be defined as "deviant," and (2) what are the consequences of such definitions to those who have committed (or are perceived to have committed) the acts that got so defined?

Critical Criminology represents a second departure from traditional, positivist American criminology. As Spitzer (1975) has observed, Critical Criminology has focused on three main problems: (1) the definition of deviance, (2) the etiology of deviance, and (3) the etiology of control. Like Labeling Theory, Critical Criminology has been concerned with rules and their applications (Hopkins, 1975). While Labeling Theory has focused much attention on how society attaches the label "deviant" to specific individuals, Critical Criminology has been more concerned with groups or classes of people. Understanding deviance, to Critical Criminology, thus becomes a matter of understanding which groups in society have the power to apply their definitions of deviance to other groups.

A third major break from traditional American criminology was a resurrection of Classical Criminology by modern utilitarian economists (Becker, 1968). From the point of view of these criminologists, all people are capable of committing crimes and will do so if the expected utility in so doing exceeds the utility they could get by using their resources for other activities (Ehrlich, 1979). What makes some people commit crimes is not their motivations, but their expected payoffs. To economic criminologists, then, the causes of crime lie outside the individual; they lie in society's system of rewards and punishments.

Opportunity (or Routine Activities) theory represents a fourth departure from the earlier American criminological preoccupation with criminal behavior (Cohen and Felson, 1979). According to this position, crimes occur, not simply because people are motivated to commit them, but also because of the availability of suitable targets of crime that can be exploited at acceptable risk (i.e. that are not suitably guarded against criminal predation). Crime, in other words, is not only a matter of offenders, it is also a matter of crime targets, victims, and agents of social control.

While these four departures from the traditional American crimi-

## The Criminal Event: A New Perspective Response to Gould et al.

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Laura B. Myers

East Tennessee State University

Laurin A. Wollan, Jr.

Florida State University

The response by Gould, Kleck, and Gertz totally missed the point of the article; the tension between criminology as a behavioral science and criminal justice as an application of the political process. The response did not address the issue of whether or not sentences are to be determined by legal criteria or MRI or CT scans. Nor did it ask whether we should invest in the future in more persons or in research and treatment facilities.

To drag out old theories from criminology, such as labeling theory, conflict theory, classical economic theory, and opportunity theory, does not address the issues raised in the Jeffery, Myers, and Wollan article. These theories are attempts of positivistic criminologists to explain legal procedures. Labeling theory is taken from the University of Chicago social psychology of the 1920s, conflict theory is taken from Marx, economic theory is from the classical work of Bentham and Beccaria, and opportunity theory is a repeat of economic theory based on cost and reward. In fact, these writers of opportunity theory start by citing Becker and other economic theorists.

The argument is raised by Gould et al. that the criminal event must be the unit of analysis, not the individual offender. The work of Jeffery has concentrated on an interdisciplinary approach to crime for over twenty years, in



CONCEPT, continued from page 3

nological approach to crime are in many respects different from each other, they have one important thing in common: they each conceive of crimes as being something more than the behavior of criminal offenders. In general terms, each of these recent developments in criminological theory can be seen as moving away from a conception of crime as the behavior of individual persons and moving toward a conception of crimes as social events.

An event-centered, as opposed to an offender-centered, conception of crime has been proposed specifically by several criminologists. As Wheeler (1967) in an article discussing the FBI Uniform Crime Reports observed:

The conception of criminal statistics solely as records of response to the actions of criminals may not be the most useful way to conceive of the underlying problem. The alternative is to conceive of three elements as **inherently** a part of the rate-producing process, and of the resulting rate as an interaction of all three. The three categories include: 1) the offender who commits an act specified by statute to be illegal, 2) pool of citizens who may be either victims or reporters of the acts of the offenders, and 3) officers of the law who are formally charged with the obligation to respond to the action. We would then express offenses as a function of the interaction of these three elements, any one of which might be more or less important in a particular instance.

Biderman and Reiss (1967:11), in another discussion of crime rates that appeared the same year, made similar observations, as did Albert Cohen (1988) in a more recent publication.

Our argument is that the **unit of analysis** of criminology theory needs to change. Whereas the traditional unit of analysis was the individual offender, the unit of analysis might more profitably be considered as the **criminal event**.

Viewed as social events, it becomes evident that crimes involve not only the actions of individual offenders, but the actions of other persons as well. In particular, they involve the actions of such persons as victims, bystanders and witnesses, law-enforcement officials, and members of the political society at large. A crime, in other words, is a particular set of interactions among offender(s), crime target(s), agent(s) of social control, and society.

Several environmental criminologists, including Jeffery (1971) and Brantingham and Brantingham (1981), have argued that environmental factors play an important role in the etiology of crime. Nevertheless, these authors have not argued for an event-centered conception of crime. Rather, like many criminologists before them, they continue to conceive of crime as the behavior of individual offenders, asking only how factors external to the offenders may contribute to their actions.

Hirschi and Gottfredson (1987:958), on the other hand, claim to have been developing an **event-centered theory**, and their most recent book (Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990) begins with such a conception of crime. The book concluded, however, with the assertion that a single characteristic of individuals, namely self control, is all one needs to explain the distribution of such events. Therefore, although Gottfredson and Hirschi have been among those to have argued that the conception of crime should be broadened to include such things as opportunities and agents of social control, they included none of these

CRIMINAL, continued from page 3

which he includes the legal, historical, political, sociological, psychological, and biological aspects of the criminal event. Crime prevention through environmental design involves the potential offender, potential target, agents of social control, and the environmental situation which brings each together. Brantingham and Brantingham included in their analysis of environmental criminology a control agent, a potential offender, a potential target, and a time and place for the interaction of the three. They look at routine activities such as the home, the work place, and recreational activities. The idea of the criminal event was part of crime prevention as presented by Jeffery and the Brantinghams from the very beginning.

It would appear then that Gould et al.'s conception of the criminal event is just a restatement of the integration of the levels of analysis referred to by Jeffery et al. in their attempt to bridge the gap between science and the law. In the integration of the study of law and human behavior, the interdisciplinary approach is an attempt to analyze the phenomena in its context. Currently, several criminological specializations, including criminal court research, are utilizing a contextual approach to better model the processes under study (Myers and Talarico, 1987; Nardulli, Eisenstein, and Flemming, 1988).

For Gould et al. to suggest that Jeffery et al. need to modify their unit of analysis appears to be a selective interpretation. How could they neglect the work of Jeffery in crime prevention through environmental design? What about the application of learning theory in the work of Jeffery, which explains the relationship between the behavior and the

CONCEPT, continued from page 4

broader elements in their theory of crime.

Our position is that a useful theory of criminal events would include aspects of crimes that transcend the behavior of offenders. It would draw attention to the fact that crimes have targets (which sometimes are also the victims). It would draw attention to the fact that crimes often involve the behavior of social control agents (who may also be the crime's victims). And, it would draw attention to the fact that crimes involve members of society at large, both those who have declared certain kinds of events to be illegal and those who have observed specific events and have judged them to be incidents of crime.

One advantage of an event-centered conception of crime is that it could provide a framework for uniting what many have considered to be disparate (and sometimes even quarreling) branches of criminological theory and investigation. The conceptualization is quite consistent with Labeling Theory, Critical Criminology, Economic Theory, and Opportunity Theory. At the same time, the conceptualization is not inconsistent with the more traditional American, positivist approach in that it acknowledges the role of offenders in criminal events. What the conception does not do is resolve the differences between different theories of criminality or between those positivist criminologists who assume that individual differences account for essentially all of the variation in crime rates and economic theorists who assume that differences in the propensity of people to commit crimes has essentially no effect on overall rates of crime. An event-centered conception of crime simply leaves this question open.

Nevertheless, by acknowledging that crimes involve both the actions of offenders and the actions (or potential actions) of agents of social control, an event conception implies that both of these factors probably have a causal role to play in the incidence of crime. Similarly, by acknowledging that crimes also involve crime targets, the conception implies that characteristics of potential crime targets (how many there are, what they are worth, how well they are guarded, etc.) also play a causal role in crime.

Conceiving of crimes as social events, rather than as the acts of individual offenders, is one means by which the different branches of criminology might be brought together. If crimes are thought to include the actions of rule makers, rule enforcers, offenders and victims, then the work of criminologists who have been investigating these different aspects of crime all become legitimate parts of an integrated explanation of crime. If crimes are thought of more narrowly, as they have been in the past, then there is no compelling reason why these different points of view should be integrated.

An event-centered conception of crime also would have another advantage: it would correspond more closely with the term "crime" that Americans use in everyday language than does the more traditional, egocentric conception of crime that equates crimes with the behavior of offenders. Lay people do not equate crimes with the actions of individual offenders. A bank robbery, for example, is a bank robbery to the average person even though such an event may involve several offenders, several victims, several violations of law, and the actions of various agents of social control. Although people are likely to blame the offender, or offenders, for the fact that the event occurred, the event

CRIMINAL, continued from page 4

target?

In fact, Jeffery (1990) uses systems theory to explain his conception of the interaction of the levels of analysis. As such, the criminal event is the system under analysis in which the individual is but one level. Gould et al. claim that Jeffery (1971) and Brantingham and Brantingham (1981) "...continue to conceive of crime as the behavior of individual offenders, asking only how factors external to the offenders may contribute to their actions." In no way does Jeffery or Brantingham and Brantingham have such a conception. In fact, the systems approach is used by Jeffery to form the premise that the genetics of the individual interact with the environment to produce the brain. In turn, the brain interacts with the environment to produce the behavior. This environment, of course, contains the crime targets, the behavior of the social control agents, the reactions of the members of society. The work of Jeffery, which is discussed by Jeffery et al., does not assume that individual differences account for essentially all the variation in crime rates. It takes all levels of analysis into account, from cell to society.

Gould et al. claim that crime conceived as social events is a means "by which different branches of criminology might be brought together." It would seem that the premises of systems theory, contextual analysis, and crime prevention through environmental design do just that by suggesting a method for the integration of all levels of analysis in crime phenomena.

Traditionally, the unit of analysis has been only one level of the system, primarily the individual level. A narrow focus on a particular level may be more



CONCEPT; continued from page 5

itself involves much more than the action of a single offender.

Like average citizens, law-enforcement officials are also more inclined than are criminologists to think of crimes as social events. The police would respond to bank robbery, for example, as though it were a single event and would organize their investigation accordingly. Then, if the police solved the crime (i.e., if they captured one or more of the robbers), it is altogether likely that a prosecutor would handle the event as a single "case," that is, the defendants, should there be more than one, would be tried simultaneously, in a single trial. Meanwhile, the police would have reported the event to the FBI as a single crime.

It is unlikely that the tension between criminology and criminal justice will be resolved by criminal justice accepting one or another narrow theory of criminality, whether it be the one proposed by Jeffery, Myers, and Wollan which stresses biological and psychological abnormalities or the one proposed by Gottfredson and Hirschi that stresses self control. There have been many such theories in the past century and none has provided an adequate theoretical basis for integrating criminology and criminal justice. A criminological theory that moved the conception of crime from the individual offender to the offender in interaction with crime targets, crime victims, and agents of social control, however, might just be of interest, not only to criminologists, but to people in the field of criminal justice as well.

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CRIMINAL, continued from page 5

important for certain purposes. For criminal justice, it is more important to know who committed the crime and what should be done about it. For criminology, it is more important to know why people commit crime and subsequently what the appropriate response should be. Such a narrow focus neglects the complexity of the phenomena both criminal justice and criminology intend to explain.

If we must understand the interaction of criminals and environments then the nature of the criminal becomes very important. If responses to the environment involve the brain and neurotransmitter systems, then a study of such variables as a part of the criminal event is critical. Certainly labeling theory and critical theory and economic theory are not going to tell us how criminals, control agents, target/victims, and time and space interact. The whole point of the Jeffery et al. article was to examine the criminal event in a new perspective so as to relieve some of the tension between criminology and criminal justice. Not only does the Gould et al. response not do this, but it does not even recognize that such tensions exist.

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## ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research

First session: June 29–July 24, 1992    Second session: July 27–August 21, 1992

### Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice Seminar

Part of the ICPSR Summer Program, this four-week seminar will introduce participants to the major surveys sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), which are part of the holdings of the ICPSR Criminal Justice Archive. Through daily class meetings, the instructor will focus on current theories and models being employed in criminal justice research. Computer-aided data analysis will be an integral part of the seminar. Participants will become familiar with studies that have used BJS data to address important issues in criminology. Enrollment will be limited to ten, and preference will be given to postdoctoral scholars who have prior methodological training. Applicants must show evidence of an intellectual interest and commitment to this substantive area and should include *vitae* with their applications. Stipend support for those admitted will be provided by BJS.

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## CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

**NEH Summer Seminar.** "Social Problems: The Constructionist Stance" will be offered in 1992 under the National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Seminars for College Teachers program.

The seminar will be held at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, from June 15 through August 7. Each of the twelve participants will receive a \$4,000 stipend from NEH. Application deadline: March 2, 1992. For further information and application materials, contact: Joel Best, NEH Seminar Director; Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois

University at Carbondale; Carbondale, IL 62901-4524-(618) 453-7615.

The **1992 Southern Conference on Corrections** will be held February 24th and 25th, 1992 at the Center for Professional Development, Florida State University in Tallahassee. This year's theme is "Sentencing: Tradition, Innovative and in Between." Anyone interested in presenting a paper, setting up a workshop, making a presentation, or renting exhibit space, please contact Laura E. Nagy, Conference Director, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Florida State University,

Bellamy 155, Tallahassee, FL 32306. (904) 644-4050. Deadlines for submission is November 1, 1991.

The **11th International Congress on Criminology** will be held in Budapest, August 22 to 27, 1993 in the EFEDOSZ Congress Centre (Budapest, VI. Dozsa Gyorgy ut 84/b). The Congress topic will be the Challenge of the Twentyfirst Century: Socio-Political Change and Crime — Comparative Perspectives on the Nature, Causes, Consequences and Responses to Crime and Criminality.

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## EXECUTIVE BOARD ACTIONS

The Executive Board of the American Society of Criminology met in San Francisco, California on November 19 and 23. During the meetings the Board took the following actions:

- Announced the election results for 1992:
  - President-Elect — Delbert Elliott
  - Vice-President-Elect — Malcolm Klein
  - Executive Counselors — Robert Sampson, Martha Myers
  - President — James Inciardi, Jerome Skolnick
  - Vice-President — Meda Chesney Lind, Barry Krisberg
  - Counselors — Ruth Peterson, Drew Humphries, Allen Liska, Richard Moran
- Approved the slate of officers for this year's elections:
- Tentatively approved a budget for 1992 of \$252,391.32
- Authorized the President to sign a contract with the Park Plaza Hotel in Boston for the 1996 annual meeting.
- Authorized the Membership Committee to gather demographic and other descriptive data on the membership.
- Approved a change in the life membership dues rate from 10 to 15 times annual membership dues, changing the lifetime membership to \$525.
- Commended John Hagan for raising almost \$7,000 in donations to sponsor the 50th Anniversary Celebration.
- Authorized the Editorial Board to proceed, on a trial basis, with publishing book reviews in *The Criminologist*.
- Authorized the Gene Carte Student Award Committee to consider awarding a separate first-prize award for an outstanding paper by an undergraduate student.
- Approved procedures for the formal recognition in *The Criminologist* of persons donating to the Minority Fellowship Fund in the following categories: \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$250 or more.
- Commended Ruth Peterson for her work in organizing the 1992 Annual Meeting.
- Encouraged the President to represent the ASC in the upcoming discussions over the future of the National Institute of Justice, coordinating with the Vice-President, the President-Elect, and the National Policy Committee Chair.

The Board will hold its mid-year meeting in late March.





# DEAN

## College of Criminal Justice

### NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

Northeastern University invites applications for the position of Dean of the College of Criminal Justice. The Dean, the academic leader of the College, is responsible for administering all facets of the College. The College has nine full-time faculty. It offers a BS degree and an MS degree. The Dean will set and achieve goals of the College and the University; guide curriculum development at the undergraduate and graduate levels; establish and maintain budgets and fiscal accountability; encourage faculty growth and development in teaching, research, and professional activities; maintain relationships with other Northeastern colleges and units; and provide vision and leadership for the future. The Dean will create and maintain professional relationships with the professional criminal justice community and practitioners, the scholarly criminal justice community, alumni, and other groups vital to the College's growth and functioning. The Dean will be encouraged to teach, conduct research, and carry out other professional activities.

Applicants must possess a Doctoral degree in Criminal Justice or a closely related discipline, or a minimum of an LLB or JD degree. Candidates must have an established record of teaching and scholarly accomplishment in criminal justice/criminology sufficient for appointment to a tenured position at the rank of full professor. Candidates must have experience in, or strong potential for, leading faculty and staff in the development and maintenance of quality academic and research programs; managing those programs; fostering collegial relationships within an academic setting; maintaining mutually beneficial relationships with other academic units in a university; and developing and maintaining professional relationships with the criminal justice and other relevant communities. Applications from women and minorities are strongly encouraged.

The position is available July 1, 1992. The salary is negotiable depending upon credentials. This is a 12-month administrative position requiring tenured faculty status in the College of Criminal Justice. Applications received by March 16, 1992 will receive full consideration. **Interested persons should submit a letter of application, a current curriculum vitae, and the names of three references to: Professor Neil O. Alper, Chair, Criminal Justice Dean's Search Committee, Department of Economics, 301 Lake Hall, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115. Phone: (617) 437-2839. FAX: (617) 437-3640.**

Northeastern University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action, Title IX employer.



# Northeastern University



## CALL FOR PAPERS

The 1992 Annual Meeting of the Law and Society Association will be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania at the Philadelphia Hilton and Towers, Thursday, May 26th through Sunday, May 31st. The Program Committee invites proposals for participation including proposals to present research, organize sessions, and participate in discussion on all aspects of the meaning and significance of law in society and culture. For a copy of the Call for Papers contact the Executive Offices of the Law and Society Association, Hampshire House, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003, phone 413-545-4617, fax 413-545-1640.

### RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS AVAILABLE

The University of New Hampshire Family Research Laboratory is anticipating possibly three Family violence Research fellowships available starting in the fall of 1992. These NIMH-funded positions are open to new and experienced researchers with doctorates in the fields of psychology, sociology, social work, law, nursing, public health and medicine. The fellowships are intended for work in the area of child abuse, domestic violence related topics with special attention to mental health impact. Scholars may use the one-year fellowships (with possible one-year extension) to work on their own projects, to collaborate with FRL staff on-going projects, or to work on one of the many data sets archived at the FRL. Fellows must be able to reside close enough to UNH (one-and-a-half hours from Boston) to attend the weekly Family Violence Research seminar. Annual stipends run from \$18,600 to 132,300, depending on number of years since receipt of doctorate. Applications from scholars with interests in Family Violence in minority families are particularly encouraged. The deadline for applications is March 1, 1992. For more information, contact David Finkelhor, Co-Director, Family Research Laboratory, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824; (603) 862-1888.

### MURRAY CENTER PUBLISHES INVENTORY OF LONGITUDINAL STUDIES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

With the support of the National Institute of Mental Health, the Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College recently published an *Inventory of Longitudinal Studies in the Social Sciences*, which includes comprehensive summaries of more than 200 longitudinal studies, 20 of which are archived at the Murray Center. The Inventory builds on the compilations of longitudinal studies developed and published by the Social Science Research Council in 1981 and 1984. For each study, the Inventory provides a synopsis of substantive topics covered, characteristics of the original sample, information on sample attrition, constructs measured and instruments used, representative references, and current status of the study. This reference book has been published by Sage Publications and was compiled by center staff members Copeland Young, Kristen Savola, and Erin Phelps.

### AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLICE

Effective January 1, 1992 the new Editor of the American Journal of Police is Dennis Jay Kenney. Manuscripts can be sent to the Editor as follows:

**DENNIS JAY KENNEY**  
Department of Criminal Justice  
University of Nebraska/Omaha  
Omaha, NE 68182

Anyone interested in serving as a manuscript reviewer is encouraged to contact the new Editor. Persons interested in submitting book reviews should continue to work through the Book Review Editor, Donna.

**SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY**  
**THE COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE**  
**ASSOCIATE/FULL PROFESSOR OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND**  
**ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR RESEARCH AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Sam Houston State University, College of Criminal Justice invites applicants and nominations for the position of Associate Dean for Research and Professional Development. The position is for an Associate or Full Professor. The Associate Dean reports to the Dean and Director of the Criminal Justice Center. The Criminal Justice Center includes the College of Criminal Justice and the Criminal Justice Institute. The Associate Dean will be responsible for: (1) administration of the program and activities of the Criminal Justice Institute; (2) establishment of a Criminal Justice Policy Research Center within the Institute which would provide research, evaluation and technical research expertise to federal, state, and local justice agencies, governmental officials and others; and (3) promotion of scholarly research by faculty of the College of Criminal Justice, especially externally funded research efforts. The position will be a .5 Academic and .5 Administrative appointment.

**Qualifications:** Candidates must have an earned doctorate in Criminal Justice, Criminology, Political Science, Psychology, Public Administration, Sociology, or related social science discipline. The College seeks candidates with a solid record of scholarly productivity and experience in sponsored research administration in an academic environment. Experience with proposal writing and excellent communication and interpersonal skills are also preferred. Preferred candidates should also have administrative experience and the potential for planning and developing professional development and technical assistance programs for criminal justice agency personnel.

The College has 24 full-time faculty and offers programs of study leading to the undergraduate, master's and doctoral degrees in criminal justice. The College currently has an enrollment of 1,000 undergraduate students, 90 master's students, and 30 doctoral students. More than 100 Ph.D. students have graduated since 1970 and have assumed positions of leadership in academic and professional practice. Applicants will be expected to contribute to all levels of the instructional program. The College has a strong resource base including a full range of micro and main frame computer services to support faculty research, established contacts with government agencies, and a distinguished lecture and scholar-in-residence series. The University Library collection houses 1.4 million bound volumes, more than 3,500 periodical titles, and includes the collected papers of Sanford Bates, James Bennett, Austin MacCormick, and George Beto.

The Criminal Justice Institute, housed within the Criminal Justice Center, develops, organizes, and manages professional education programs for justice agency personnel. The Institute is twenty years old and has a rich tradition of training practitioners in policing, judicial administration, substance abuse intervention, and all facets of adult and juvenile corrections. Last year more than 18,000 state agency personnel attended professional programs at the Criminal Justice Center. In addition to professional education programs, the Criminal Justice Institute administers the Center's media and publications programs, the Survey Research Program, and the Center for Legal Studies.

The Search Committee will begin screening applications on November 1, 1991, and the position will remain open until filled. Women and members of minority groups are especially encouraged to apply. Send a letter of application, vita, sample of recent written work, and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of at least three references to:

Professor James W. Marquart, Chair  
Search Committee  
College of Criminal Justice  
Sam Houston State University  
Huntsville, TX 77341 (409)-294-1657





## POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

**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.

A charge of \$50 for up to 40 column lines and \$1 per additional line will be made for each announcement. The charge will be waived for institutional members of ASC.

**It is the policy of ASC to publish 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 material to: Stephen E. Brown, Editor, **THE CRIMINOLOGIST**, Dept. of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Box 70,555, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614-0555. FAX 615-929-5770.

**UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE** — The Criminal Justice Program at the University of Delaware seeks an Assistant Professor (tenure-track) for 1992/93. Criminal Justice is an interdisciplinary program in a department offering undergraduate degrees in Sociology and Criminal Justice and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Sociology and Criminology. Areas of specialization are open. We welcome candidates from history, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology, and other disciplines that contribute to the study of criminal justice. The normal teaching load is two courses per semester. In addition to high quality teaching and advisement, faculty are expected to pursue an active program of research and contribute to department service. A Ph.D. is preferred, but exceptionally well-qualified ABD and JD candidates will be considered. Please send an application letter, vita, letters of reference, and recent papers or articles to: *Cynthia Robbins*, Chair, Faculty Search Committee, Program in Criminal Justice, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716. Application deadline is February 15, 1992. The University of Delaware is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Women and minority candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.

**KENT STATE UNIVERSITY** — Assistant Professor, Criminal Justice Studies. A tenure track position to begin fall semester, August 1992, at the Kent State University's Kent campus. Responsibilities include: undergraduate and graduate teaching, research and publications, student advising and University service. Qualifications include: a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or closely related field. Preference will be given to those candidates with a specialization in corrections, juvenile delinquency/justice, and research methods. Application deadline: January 31, 1992. Qualified per

sons 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, KSU is an equal opportunity employer.

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA — IRVINE.** The Program in Social Ecology, University of California, Irvine, has an opening at the Assistant Professor level for a person with research/teaching commitments in the area of law and society. The scholar we seek preferably will have both J.D. and Ph.D. degrees. We are particularly interested in candidates specializing in the following areas: 1) jurisprudence and social policy; 2) the relationship between law and the social sciences, such as anthropology, economics, sociology, or psychology; 3) the interface between law, and social issues such as urban planning and public health. However, we welcome applications from qualified scholars with interests that don't fall in one of these categories. Recruitment is for the Criminology, Law and Society subunit within the Program in Social Ecology. There are ten faculty members in the subunit, with backgrounds in sociology, psychology, and planning, and three have J.D.'s in addition to Ph.D.'s. The Program in Social Ecology is an interdisciplinary academic unit that grants B.S., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees. Candidates should submit a brief letter, curriculum vita, and a list of references to: *Chair, Search Committee for Criminology, Law and Society, Program in Social Ecology, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717.* Closing date for applications is February 1, 1992. The University of California is an Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action Employer. Women and minority candidates are encouraged to apply.

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS.** The Office of Research and Evaluation is seeking a Research Analyst. Candidates should have a strong background in quantitative social science research methods, and have familiarity with mainframe SAS and the use of PC's. Applicants' substantive training need not be directly related to criminal justice, however, a Ph.D. is preferred. Starting salary ranges from \$31,116 to \$44,348 depending on education and experience. The Office of Research and Evaluation provides the bureau with social science research expertise to examine societal and governmental trends that may affect the operation of the Federal Prison system; to evaluate policies and programs; and to conduct research that may lead to policies and programs useful in operating a safe, orderly, just, and humane prison system. Current research projects deal with prison population projections, recidivism, drug-abuser rehabilitation, meta-analyses of organizational use of information, AIDS in prison, prison social climate, equal opportunity for staff promotion, prison violence, and adjudication of prison misconduct. Interested applicants should send a vita, and a writing sample, by December 31, 1991, to: *Dr. Miles D. Harer*, NALC Room 202, 320 First Street NW, Washington, DC 20534; (202) 724-3118.

**UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE** — Department of Sociology announces two Research Assistantships in Criminology. Students interested in pursuing a Ph.D. in Sociology with a concentration in criminology are invited to apply. The assistantship includes a stipend of \$10,000 and a tuition and fee waiver. The persons chosen will be assigned to work exclusively with a faculty member in the Department of Sociology on criminology or criminal justice related research projects. The assistantship is awarded annually, but students making good progress toward the Ph.D. can anticipate holding the position for three years. For more information and application materials, please write to: *Michael L. Benson*, Head, Department of Sociology, 901 McClung Tower, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0490.

**INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY** — Assistant Professor of Criminology (full-time, tenure track, 9-month appointment, possible summer teaching). Beginning August 24, 1992. Criminal justice generalist with interest in law enforcement. Doctorate in Crim/C.J. or closely-related field with special competence in criminal

## POSITIONS, continued from page 9

justice preferred. A.B.D. with firm completion date considered. Law enforcement experience preferred. Teaching experience preferred. Ability to teach in methods, criminal justice administration preferred. Teaching undergraduate and graduate courses, advising students, scholarly research and publication, and university and community service required. Competitive entry-level salary with excellent benefits. Position open until filled. Screening begins January 15, 1992. To apply, submit application letter and vita (3 letters of recommendation and transcripts required before interview) to: *Professor David T. Skelton*, Chairperson, Search Committee, Holmstedt Hall 214, Department of Criminology, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809, (812) 237-2196. Indiana State University is committed to enhancing the cultural diversity among its faculty and staff and is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA AT SPARTENBURG (USCS)** invites applications for a position in criminal justice, subject to budgetary approval, to begin Fall 1992, Ph.D. preferred (required for tenure-track); ABD candidates close to completion considered. Rank and salary competitive. Preference given to candidates in criminal justice, criminology, or one of the social sciences. Responsibilities in addition to teaching 12 hours per term include supervising student interns and establishing a Criminal Justice Advisory Board with members drawn from local criminal justice agencies. USCS, a liberal arts institution of 3500 students, is committed to excellence in undergraduate teaching. Send letter of application, vita, official undergraduate and graduate transcripts, three letters of recommendation to: *Criminal Justice Search Committee*, Office of the Dean, School of Humanities and Sciences, USCS, 800 University Way, Spartanburg, SC 29303. Review of applications begins January 15, 1992; late applications considered until position is filled. USCS is an AA/EOE. Applications from minorities and women especially encouraged.

**MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY** — Academic rank and salary negotiable. Beginning August, 1992 (subject to approval by the Office of the Provost; academic year, full time, tenure system). J.D. and Masters degree required. Ph.D. preferred. Women and minority group candidates are strongly urged to apply. Applicants should have a commitment to and

an aptitude for theoretical or applied social science research. Teaching experience and legal experience in the criminal justice system are highly desirable. Responsibilities of the position include teaching undergraduate and graduate courses in criminal law and procedure and the law of corrections, as well as research, writing and advising. The School of Criminal Justice is a professional school and therefore outreach and professional service are also required. Applicants must furnish a statement of interest in the position, a current vita, transcripts of all college and postgraduate studies, examples of legal or professional writing, and three letters of recommendation. Send all materials to: *Jay A. Siegel*, Chair, Law Position Search Committee, School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, 560 Baker Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824-1118 by February 1, 1992. Late submissions will be considered if suitable candidate pool is not identified by deadline.

**MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY** — The School of Justice at Michigan State University announces a tenure track faculty position beginning August 1992 subject to approval by the Office of the Provost. Academic rank and salary are negotiable. A Ph.D. is required. Applicants should have knowledge of private, governmental or industrial security potential for grant development; and potential for research in areas relevant to personnel issues, national security, international issues, technological issues, or other contemporary security areas. Successful candidates will demonstrate an aptitude for original research, and/or quantitative data analysis. Working knowledge of computer applications in security. Responsibilities of the position include undergraduate and graduate teaching, research, and advising. A commitment to the goals of a professional school at a Land Grant University is required. As such, outreach and professional service are an integral part of faculty responsibilities. Minority group candidates and women are strongly urged to apply. Applicants must include a current vita, transcripts, a statement of professional interests, examples of research reports or articles, and the names and addresses of three academic references. The application deadline applicant pool is not identified by the deadline. All application materials should be sent to: *Dr. David L. Carter*, Industrial Security Search Committee, School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, 560 Baker Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824-1118.

**UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK** — The Department of Criminal Justice is seeking a person to fill the position of assistant or associate professor of Criminal Justice. Beginning in August, 1992. This is a tenure track position for a person who would teach both introductory and advanced courses, including graduate courses, in criminal justice. A Ph.D. or its near completion is required, and the specialty with criminal justice is open, but consideration will be given to persons with ability to teach in the area of criminal justice and psychology. The salary is negotiable and will depend upon qualification. The department of criminal justice at UALR currently has four full-time faculty and offers M.A. and B.A. degrees within the College of Professional and Public Affairs. The University of Arkansas at Little Rock is a metropolitan interactive university, with approximately 12,000 students in an urban setting of 500,000 in the state capital. There are approximately 200 undergraduate and 30 graduate majors in the department. The position will remain open until filled. But the applications review process will begin in early January, 1992. Send vita to: *Dr. Charles Chastain*, Chairperson, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, 2801 So. University, Little Rock, Arkansas 72204, the University of Arkansas at Little Rock is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer and actively seeks the candidacy of minorities and women. Under Arkansas law, all applications are subject to disclosure.

**SALEM STATE COLLEGE** invites applications for an Assistant professor position in the undergraduate Criminal Justice Program to teach, advise majors, mentor students and conduct research. The position is available for the fall of 1992 and may be filled as a tenure track, depending on the credentials of the successful candidate. Preferred qualifications include a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or a closely related field, college teaching and research/professional experience, and sensitivity to and experience with persons of diverse cultural background and learning styles. Preferred specialties may include: Criminology, Judicial Administration, Legal Issues, and/or Statistics/Research Methods. To apply, send letter expressing teaching and research interests, a Curriculum Vita, and three letters of reference to: *Office of Affirmative Action*, Attn: Criminal Justice Position, Salem State



## POSITIONS, continued from page 10

College, 352 Lafayette Street, Salem, MA 01970. Application review will begin on February 15, 1992 and continue until the position is filled. Salem State College is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer. Persons of color, women and persons with disabilities who can teach in a multicultural environment are strongly encouraged to apply.

**CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - BAKERSFIELD** — The Department of Criminal Justice has a tenure-track position vacant. Areas of specialization to include law enforcement. Assistant Professor Criminal Justice beginning September, 1992. Must be interested in undergraduate teaching and have active research interests commensurate with field. Ph.D. or D. Crim. required for permanent appointment. Salary is \$31,764 (Step 1). Send letter of application, vita, and three letters of reference to: *Dr. Warren Paap*, Acting Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, CSUB, 9001 Stockdale Hwy., Bakersfield, CA 93311-1099.

**PENN STATE HARRISBURG** — Tenure track appointment in the Criminal Justice Program in the Division of Public Affairs, starting Fall, 1992. Rank: Assistant Professor. Ph.D. required. Teaching experience and record of research and publication is desirable. Teaching responsibilities include Administration of Justice, Criminal Law, comparative Legal and Criminal Behavior Systems. Closing date: February 15, 1992 or until a suitable candidate is hired. Interested applicants should

send a letter of application, vita, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of five references to: *Professor Carol Nechemias*, Chair, Criminal Justice Search Committee, Box C, c/o Sandra Jackson, Business Office, Penn State Harrisburg, 777 West Harrisburg Pike, Middletown, PA 17057-4898. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

**RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE** — Department of Sociology invites applications for a tenure track position at the Assistant Professor level to begin Fall, 1992, contingent upon available funding. Candidate should have demonstrated interest and expertise in criminal justice and criminology, ability to teach other courses required in the programs administered by the department, strong teaching skills and research ability. Ph.D. in sociology or Criminology or Criminal Justice or Justice Studies required; ABD in one of these areas may be considered as Instructor. Salary and fringe benefits competitive. Multidisciplinary Justice Studies Program based in the Sociology Department provides a stimulating teaching/research environment. Send vita, transcripts, samples of written work, and three letters of recommendation to: *Personnel Services*, Rhode Island College, Providence, RI, 02908. Attention: Chair, Sociology Department. Applications must be received by February 28, 1992. Rhode Island College is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

**WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE** — Anticipated vacancy; Fall 1992; contingent

upon funding; tenure track. Teach and develop graduate and undergraduate courses in corrections, including correctional administration. Qualifications: experience in a correctional agency desirable; Ph.D. in criminal justice or closely related field with full-time teaching experience preferred. Rank and salary are dependent upon qualifications and experience. Deadline for applications: January 31, 1992. Please forward cover letter, resume, and the names and telephone numbers of three references to: *Personnel Office*, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA 01086. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

**MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY**, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, College of Arts and Sciences, invites applications for two tenure-track positions at the assistant professor rank beginning August 1992. Preference will be given to generalists who hold the doctorate in criminal justice, criminology, public administration, or a related social science. Exceptionally qualified ABD's will be considered if completion of degree requirements is imminent. Appointment is contingent upon pending budgetary authorization. Salary is competitive with excellent fringe benefits. Send letter of application, vita, and names/addresses/phone numbers of three references to: *Search Committee*, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152. Review of applications will begin Feb. 10, 1992, and continue until the positions are filled. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

## ASC Committee Structure and Committee Chairs 1991-1992

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## Race and Criminal Justice

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Collection of original and authoritative articles covering role and definition of race in criminal justice research, bias crimes, race and policing, juvenile justice, and much more. Excellent comprehensive coverage for class use.

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Rare collection of studies demonstrating the effectiveness of the situational approach to crime prevention. Tremendously useful for the classroom. Clarke authoritatively reviews the state-of-the-art of this rapidly growing new perspective. CONTENTS: Introduction/Clarke. 1. Curbside Deterrence/Decker. 2. Steering Column Locks and Car Theft /Mayhew, Clarke and Hough. 3. Preventing Post Office Robberies in London /Ekblom. 4. Preventing Burglary on a British Public Housing Estate/ Pease. 5. Crime Prevention and Commercial Burglary/Grissold. 6. Exact Fare on Buses /Chaiken, Lawless and Stevenson. 7. Operation Identification or the Power of Publicity? /Laycock. 8. The British Columbia Transit Fare Evasion Audit /Deschamps, Brantingham and Brantingham. 9. Psychological Deterrence of Electronic Security /Scherdin. 10. Thefts from Vehicles in Shipyard Parking Lots /Eck and Spelman. 11. Video Cameras and Bus Vandalism /Poyner. 12. Situational Crime Prevention in Two Car Parks /Poyner. 13. Preventing Convenience Store Robbery/Hunter and Jeffrey. 14. Cheque Guarantee Cards and Prevention of Fraud /Knutsson and Kulhom. 15. Detering Obscene Phone Callers /Clarke. 16. Developing More Effective Strategies for Curbing Prostitution /Matthews. 17. Say "Cheese!": The Disney Order that is not so Mickey Mouse/Shearing and Stenning. 18. Birmingham Markets: Reducing Theft from Shopping Bags/Poyner. 19. Less Telephone Vandalism: How did it Happen? /Challinger. 20. Subway Graffiti in New York City /Sloan-Howitt and Kelling. Approx. 220 pages. ISBN hard/soft: 091157722X/211. Prices: \$49.50/17.50. AVAILABLE JANUARY 1992.

## PRIMERS: Unmatched Anywhere

### A Primer in the Sociology of Crime

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With depth, clarity and erudition, this primer covers all the classic theory and research on the sociology of crime. CONTENTS: 1. Criminology and Social Deviance. 2. Theoretical and Methodological Issues in Criminology. 3. Ecological Theories of Crime and Delinquency. 4. Anomie and Social Deviance: Strain Theories. 5. Differential Association and its Progress. 6. Control Theories of Crime and Delinquency. 7. Social Reaction to Crime: Stigma and Interaction. 8. Conflict and Radical Perspectives on Crime. 9. Recent Developments in the Sociology of Crime. References. Index. 179 pages. ISBN: 091157719X. Paperback. \$15.50 AVAILABLE NOW!

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## NOMINATIONS FOR ASC FELLOWS

The ASC Fellows Committee invites nominations for Fellows in the Society. This title is available to those members of the Society in good standing who have achieved distinction in criminology. The names of those who have been awarded the Fellow status will be announced at the 1992 Annual Meeting and the candidates will be acknowledged by the Society with the presentation of a Certificate.

In your nominating letter, please describe the reasons for your nomination and include a copy of the nominee's curriculum vita (or make arrangements to have it sent to the Committee). All materials should be sent to Raymond Paternoster, Institute of Criminal Justice & Criminology, University of Maryland, 2220 LeFrak Hall, College Park, MD 20742-8235, 301-454-7965 by February 28, 1991. The nominations will be reviewed by all members of the committee and recommendations made to the Executive Board for their consideration during the Spring Board meeting. Any questions concerning eligibility or the nomination process should be directed to Paternoster.

The following people have been named Fellows in the Society.

Ronald L. Akers	Delbert S. Elliott	Nicholas Kittrie	Walter Reckless
Harry E. Allen	Lamar T. Empey	Solomon Kobrin	George Reed
William E. Amos	David Farrington	Edwin M. Lemert	Sue Titus Reid
John Ball	Vernon Fox	Peter Legins	Albert J. Reiss, Jr.
Donald Black	Marcel Frym	Alfred Lindesmith	Edward Sagarin
Alfred Blumstein	Gilbert Geis	Donal E.J. MacNamara	Frank Scarpitti
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