

The Criminologist

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Trends in the Connectivity of Theory and Research in Criminology

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Within the last few years there has been considerable discussion surrounding the notion that criminology is fragmented and has stagnated as a result of a decline in interest in theory, theory building, and theory testing. The purpose of this article is to present the results of an admittedly limited analysis of the relationship between theory and research in the field of criminology.

In 1987, Joseph Weis, then editor of *Criminology*, stated his belief that criminology was in a period of theoretical stagnation and that the development of criminology will remain defective as a discipline until

criminologists adopt formal theory construction as a guide to empirical research (Gibbs, 1987). Gibbs (1987: 834) characterized most criminological theory as being "a far cry from formally stated theory" which makes it difficult, if not impossible, to formulate and test derivative hypotheses. Back in 1975, Charles Reardon suggested that the inadequacy of criminological theory results in criminologists rejecting the idea that theory is a basic, essential guide to research.

The last time that any empirical light was shed on the relationship of theory and research in criminology was in 1978,

when Wolfgang, Figlio, and Thornberry attempted to analyze all American criminological studies originally published between 1945 and 1972 which utilized a scientific approach, empirically or theoretically. Only those works that attempted to explain or understand criminal behavior were included in the analyses. Studies that dealt solely with police, courts and corrections were excluded. Of the 3,690 published criminological works, 2,897 were classified as empirical and 1,732 were classified as theoretical (the categories were not mutually exclusive). The majority of the

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Letters to the Editor . . .

On Killing Our Killers

In reaction to the hullabaloo concerning the recent execution in California of Robert Alton Harris, a prominent newspaper published a Steve Kelley Cartoon to which many readers responded favorably. Kelley presents a "do-gooding" woman who opposed capital punishment because "it's not a deterrent to murder." He answers her with a "reasonable" man who replies, "Well, it'll sure cut down on repeat offenders."

The large number of citizens who agree with Kelley's "logic" demonstrates a failure of criminologists to clarify issues in this quarrel, and I should like to submit one man's resolution.

In this argument, both cartoon characters are correct, but they are correct about different matters — the woman about the general preventive effect of capital punishment, the man about its specific effect. The newspaper misinforms the public by confusing individual and general deterrence, and it illustrates the impossibility of reasoned debate when protagonists dispute different propositions.

It is likely that contestants in this argument are moved less by the practical consequences of their prescriptions than they are by their moral sentiments. That is, they are impelled more by what they want to DO than by what they SAY they want to ACHIEVE.

This is a hazard of all moral quarrel.

Moral judgments function as ultimates (the best description of the meaning of morality is that which John Ladd provides in his classic *The Structure of a Moral Code*, Harvard, 1957). They express ends-in-themselves. However, moral demands are routinely camouflaged with appeals to practical results. That is, they are justified, but the justification is neither the source of the moral feeling nor is it required for its satisfaction. We do not acquire our moral preferences by reasoning to consequences, and we do not change these urgencies by references to facts.

We can attempt dissection of moral demand from practical concern by asking questions such as these:

1. How much does it currently cost — in whatever jurisdiction interests us — to keep killers in prison without possibility of parole for the rest of their lives? (Median expectancy, now, is forty years).
2. How much does it currently cost to bring convicted killers to the gas chamber in California — or to kill them in any other state? (We're talking about reality — the status of our laws and their administration. We're not talking about desires or ideals).
3. If it costs more to kill convicts than to imprison them, how great is the difference?
4. If concerned citizens don't know the answer to question #3, how can they rationally decide if they're willing to pay the extra cost.
5. If the answer to question #3 is that killing our killers costs several times more than imprisoning them for life without parole — as current data indicate — then how much more are advocates of the death penalty willing to pay to see their justice done? Two times more? Five times more? Ten times more? Or "whatever it costs?"

If proponents cannot answer this question, their policy preference is moral rather than rational. If their answer is "regardless of cost" or "I don't care," then, again, we are on moral ground and beyond reason.

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AROUND THE ASC

Lynne Goodstein of Pennsylvania State University is now the official acting chair of the Division on Women and Crime.

On April 13, 1992 Michael Agopian was appointed Acting Deputy Administrator in the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. OJJDP is the primary Federal agency for addressing juvenile crime and related issues. Established by Congress in 1974 through the JJDP Act, the Office exists to promote state and local solutions for the problems of the juvenile justice system and to provide national leadership in juvenile justice program development, demonstration, research, and evaluation.

Arthur Claggett, Professor Emeritus in sociology, Stephen F. Austin State University, has been notified that his biographical/career profile was published in *Who's Who in American Education*, 3rd Edition 1992-93, and the *International Who's Who of Intellectuals* (IBC), Ninth Edition, 1992. He also was selected as International Man of the Year, 1991-92 (IBC Certified).

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material, 53 percent or 1,958 works, were devoid of theoretical content (Wolfgang, Figlio & Thornberry, 1978: 129). Wolfgang, et.al. categorized the criminological works by subject orientation, with "sociopsychological" being the most represented category comprising only 5.9% of the total works analyzed. The second most common orientation was "psychological" comprising 5.8 percent, with "sociocultural" being the third most common with 5.4 percent. Among the theoretical works they reviewed, Wolfgang, et. al. noted that nearly one-half were "polemical, without much structure and with little capacity to generate hypotheses" (1978: 143). Sixty (60) percent of the theoretical works were without suggestion or concern for the testability of the propositions found in the theoretical structures.

Despite recent concern regarding the status of theory in criminology, there have been no attempts to assess the degree of connectivity between theory and empirical criminological research. The criticism of the state of the discipline has been, for the most part, based on impressionistic and nonsystematic observations. Thus, presented here is an analysis of the theoretical content of articles published in the journal **Criminology** from its inception to the present to determine the extent to which research is guided by theory and to ascertain what theories or theoretical orientations have been most utilized by criminologists over the last twenty-eight years.

Admittedly no claim can be made that the type and number of articles published in one journal are a statistically reliable sample of all criminological research. However, **Criminology** was selected as the best single journal to analyze for present purposes since it is one of the oldest of all criminological journals and is "an interdisciplinary journal" and "the official publication of the American Society of Criminology."

The contents of **Criminology**, formerly **Criminologica**, were analyzed in an attempt to document the degree of connectivity between theory and empirical research over the last twenty-eight years¹. Of the 812 articles published during this period, those articles that contained explicit empirical tests of theoretical or conceptual issues relating to the etiology of criminal/delinquent behavior (n=215) are considered in the present analysis. Articles testing non-criminal etiological theories (i.e., theories of management styles in law enforcement, or decision-making in probation) were not considered. Articles which were considered had to either test hypotheses that were: (1) directly stated or implied in a recognized body of theory (i.e., social control or differential association), or (2) hypotheses based on new theoretical ideas which were refined in the introduction and theoretical ideas which were refined in the introduction and theoretical discussion of the paper (i.e., routine activities/opportunity theory), or (3) hypotheses derived from a growing though not formally stated theoretical area (i.e., masculinity/femininity hypotheses). Articles that used a shotgun approach to finding empirical regularities and then coupled these regularities to theoretical notions after the fact were not included.

Articles meeting these conditions were identified and categorized according to the "intellectual position or perspective" (referred to here as a metatheoretical orientation) which was used to conceptualize or analyze the problem under investigation (Wolfgang, Figlio & Thornberry, 1978:270). Next, articles were assigned to a more specific and narrowly defined category whenever a specific theoretical or conceptual issue was clearly central to the article's purpose². If more than one theoretical orientation was being tested, each was credited with providing the foundation for the research reported.

In Table 1, the total number and percentage of articles testing each metatheoretical or conceptual perspective are presented as well as the number and percentage of tests of specific theories or concepts subsumed under each general heading. Of the 812 articles published in **Criminology** over the last twenty-eight years, 215 or 26.5 percent meet the criteria of testing a conceptual or theoretical perspective.

From Table 1, it is clear that the Sociopsychological theories are by far the most frequently employed metatheoretical orientation tested, comprising 39.5 percent of the total. Under the Sociopsychological heading, the theory most commonly tested in empirical research is Social Control, which accounts for 18.1 percent of all tests. Hypotheses derived from Social Control were tested more than twice as often

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as any other theoretical orientation, with the exception of Deterrence propositions (12.6% of the total). The only other theories under the Sociopsychological orientation that comprise over five percent of the total are Social Learning (7.4%) and Differential Association (5.1%).

The second most commonly tested metatheoretical type is the Sociocultural, comprising 19.5 percent of the total. The only specific theory under this heading with more than five percent of the total is Structural Strain Theory (7.0%). Articles utilizing the Economic/Structural metatheoretical orientation represented 6.5 percent of the research article, with social class being the explanatory concept in the majority (5.6% of the total). The only other metatheoretical orientation accounting for more than five percent of the hypotheses tested in *Criminology* was Biosocial, where gender was the basic explanatory concept (5.6%).

An overview of the data in Table 1 clearly indicates that a number of different metatheoretical and conceptual models exist which credibly attempt to explain some etiological aspect of crime. It is also apparent, however, that only a select few of these metatheoretical orientations are widely employed in the criminological research reported in *Criminology*. The two dominant sociologically based metatheoretical orientations (Sociopsychological and Sociocultural) together account for 59.0 percent of the total. Clearly, sociology has been the dominant theoretical influence in criminological research over the last twenty-eight years. Further, if Deterrence, Economic/Structural, and Biosocial categories are added to the Sociopsychological and Sociocultural, these five general theoretical orientations together account for 83.7 percent of the tests of criminological theories published in *Criminology*. It should also be noted that four subtype categories (Social Control, Social Learning, Strain, and Deterrence) account for over half (45.1%) of the theories tested in *Criminology*. That Social Control Theory is by far the most frequently tested is likely due to the fact that Hirschi's version was directly operationally defined in a survey format.

In order to identify variation in frequency of theory testing over time, article content was analyzed for five-year incremental periods (the most recent period is only 3¼ years). The percentage of articles testing theories during those time periods are presented in Table 2. In the journal's inaugural years (1964-1968), only 5.0 percent of the articles were concerned with theory testing. In the latest time period (1989-1992), 46.6 percent of the articles tested criminological theories, more than nine-fold increase over the initial rate. From the data presented in Table 2, it is evident that there has been a steadily increasing proportion of *Criminology* devoted to the testing of criminology theory.

The implications of the findings reported here are clearly subject to debate. Some criminologists will view the relatively large number of competing theoretical explanations as a sign of the vitality of the discipline. Others, however, will view the array of competing explanations as a sign that the discipline lacks coherence. Some criminologists would undoubtedly argue that the traditional Sociopsychological and Sociocultural explanations are the preeminent orientations and tests of their hypotheses justifiably dominate in *Criminology*. Others could just as credibly argue that, given the interdisciplinary philosophy espoused in *Criminology's* editorial policy, it is remarkable and possibly an indication of editorial and paradigmatic bias within the discipline that there are so few tests (just 12 of 215 articles, or 5.6%) of theories that take a biological or purely psychological perspective.

At the same time, though only 26.5 percent of all the articles over twenty-eight years are of the theory-testing variety, the percentage of articles that test theories has increased steadily throughout the journal's history. In the latest time period, nearly half of the articles involve tests of criminological theory. The trend is clear: Increasingly, articles which appear in *Criminology* embody a traditional theory-testing paradigm.

When the types of theories tested were examined over time (specified data not presented here), it was found that later issues of the journal contain a greater diversity in types of theories tested. While Sociopsychological and Sociocultural orientations predominate during the first half of *Criminology's* publication span, other theoretical orientations (specifically, Deterrence, Economic/Structural, Biosocial,

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TABLE 1
Total Number and Percentages of Tests of Criminological Theories
Observed in Volumes 2-30 (No. 1) of Criminology

<u>Theoretical Orientation and Type of Theory</u>	<u>Number of Tests</u>	<u>Percentage of Total*</u>
Sociopsychological	85	39.5
Social Control	39	18.1
Social Learning	16	7.4
Differential Association	11	5.1
Labeling	9	4.2
Relative Deprivation	5	2.3
Techniques of Neutralization	3	1.4
Attitude and Opinion	1	.5
Social Psychology Theory of Reactions	1	.5
Sociocultural	42	19.5
Structural Strain Theory	15	7.0
Ecological/Socioeconomic Theory	9	4.2
Durkheim Social Integration/Anomi	6	2.8
Culture of Violence	6	2.8
Social Disorganization	3	1.4
Sociocultural Theory	2	.9
External Restraint Theory	1	.5
Deterrence	27	12.6
Economic/Structural	14	6.5
Social Class Analysis	12	5.6
Class Conflict (Marxist)	2	.9
Biosocial		
Sex Roles/Gender Effects	12	5.6
Typological	12	5.6
Criminal Career Paradigm	8	3.8
Drug Use and Crime	3	1.4
Block and Niederhoffer's Gang Theory	1	.5
Psychological	6	2.8
Personality Theory	3	1.4
Learning (Psychological)	2	.9
Psychoanalytic Theory	1	.5
Biological	6	2.8
Genetics and Crime	5	2.3
Eysenck's Theory	1	.5
Other	11	5.1
Routine Activity/Opportunity Theory	8	3.7
Economic Decision-Making Theory	1	.5
Adolescent Resources Theory	1	.5
Situationally Clustered Crime	1	.5

Total Number of Tests of Theories =215

* — Percentaged do not total 100 due to rounding error.

TABLE 2
Percent of Criminology Articles Which Test Criminological Theories

Volume	Percent
1964-1968	5.0
1969-1973	7.1
1974-1978	15.5
1979-1983	20.1
1984-1988	37.2
1989-1992*	46.6

*Inclusive of only Vol. 30, No. 1

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Typological and Routine Activities/Opportunity theories) have become increasingly prominent as motivators of criminological research reported in **Criminology**.

Although some of the data are subject to varying interpretations, the findings, clearly suggest that the field of criminology has undergone important changes in the last twenty-eight years. For example, articles which test theoretical linkages and works which extend the bounds of traditional criminology are being published in increasing numbers. In recent years, articles such as Felson's (1987) and Kennedy and Ford's (1990) work on crime and routine activities, Melossi's (1985) and Henry and Milovanovic's (1991) work in critical criminology, Fishbein's (1990) article on Biological perspectives, Simpson's (1989) feminist theory, Cullen and Link's (1980) work on crime as occupation, Chambliss's (1989) view of state organized crime, and Sampson's (1983, 1985) articles on structural theory in criminology have all added to the richness of criminological theory. Although criminology remains vulnerable to charges of a diminution in the criminological imagination, its death is clearly exaggerated.

No doubt many will question the validity of this analysis as yielding an accurate assessment of the present state of the discipline of criminology. The intent has merely been to provide a glimpse of where we have been and where we may be headed. Whether **Criminology**, in an unbiased fashion, samples and presents to the membership of the **American Society of Criminology** and the world an accurate picture of what criminologists are doing will be continually debated. However, in his recent statement of his editorial philosophy, Charles Tittle states:

The study of crime and crime-related phenomena is an interdisciplinary pursuit that necessarily involves a variety of approaches and research methods. The principle journal for the publication of such work must be open to a broad spectrum of styles, types of data, analytic procedures, and theoretical orientations ... **Criminology**, therefore, must be dedicated solely to the pursuit of knowledge and to the publication of the best research and scholarship promoting that end. (1992:iii)

Given the trends observed here and this editorial dedication, we seem to be moving in the right direction.

Footnotes

1. Volume 1 of *Criminologica* was written in a newsletter format. Because the first volume lacks substantive and methodological content, only volumes 2-30 (No. 1) were included in this analysis.
2. For an explanation of this categorical scheme, see Wolfgang, Figlio & Thornberry, (1978: 270-273).

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1987 "From the Editor: Special Issue on Theory" **Criminology** 25(4):783-784.
- Wolfgang, Marvin, Robert Figlio, and Terence Thornberry
1978 **Evaluating Criminology**. New York: Elsevier.

Call For Papers

Behavioral Sciences and the Law announces a special issue devoted to **Coercion in Mental Health Care** under the guest editorship of Steven K. Hoge, M.D. and Charles W. Lidz, Ph.D. The issue will focus on coercion — formal and informal — in mental health care. The editors are interested in papers which address coercive practices by mental health professionals, health care systems, family members and others from empirical, legal, ethical, and clinical-legal perspectives. Manuscripts are now being solicited for this special issue with a deadline of **December 1, 1992**. 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., Editor, *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, Law and Psychiatry Program, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, 3811 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213 (telephone 412-624-2161). Detailed style sheets for the journal are available from the Editor.

Papers are invited for a special issue of the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* devoted to the topic of **gender, crime, and criminal justice**. While the submission of papers from a range of disciplines is encouraged, all papers must apply quantitative techniques to the chosen topic. Moreover, all papers should present original research findings. The special issue will be edited by Candace Kruttschnitt and Rosemary Gartner of the University of Minnesota. Four copies of each submission must be received by **October 1, 1992**. Manuscripts should be addressed to Candace Kruttschnitt and Rosemary Gartner, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, 909 Social Sciences Building, 267 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

The *American Journal of Criminal Justice* invites authors to submit manuscripts employing a broad range of methodologies (quantitative, qualitative, historical, philosophical, etc.) for special thematic issue (Fall, 1992) on: **Law As Social Control**. Manuscripts must be typed, double-spaced, and not to exceed 30 pages in length (including tables, charts, notes, etc.). Four copies of the manuscript should be submitted, along with an abstract of 100 words and a brief biographical sketch of the author(s), indicating affiliation, research interests, and recent publication. Manuscripts should use the APA style for citations, notes and references. Authors of accepted manuscripts will be asked to furnish a copy of the final paper on 5.25" disk in Wordperfect 5.1 format. Manuscripts and inquiries should be addressed to: Michael Blankenship, Co-Editor, *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, Criminology and Criminal Justice, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152, (901) 678-2761, FAX: (901) 678-3299, E-Mail: BLANKENSHIP@MEMSTVXI or Charles B. Fields, Co-Editor, *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, Department of Political Science, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608, (704) 262-6348, FAX: (704) 262-2947, E-Mail: FIELDSCB@APPSTATE. Deadline for submissions is **September 1, 1992**.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* announces the publication of a special issue on **"Micro and Macro Analysis of Dutch Crime."** The guest editors for this special issue are Josine Junger-Tas and Gerben J.N. Bruinsma of the Netherlands. Like our previous special issue on Swedish criminology, this special issue broadens our knowledge of quantitative research around the world. The special issue was published in the March issue of the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* (Vol. 8, No. 1, 1992). For more information or to purchase single copies please contact:

Eliot Werner
Plenum Publishing Corporation
233 Spring Street
New York, New York 10013

Conferences and Workshops

The National Conference for Women in Corrections and Juvenile Justice will be held in Indianapolis, Indiana, September 27-30. The conference theme will be "Let's Get Back to the Basics, the ABC's of Working Together: Appreciate — Balance — Complement."

The conference is designed to provide professionals in all areas of corrections and juvenile justice the opportunity to meet, to discuss, and to explore current and emerging issues in corrections and juvenile justice through the exchange of ideas and information useful to corrections and juvenile justice professionals.

For more information write: National Conference — Women in Corrections and Juvenile Justice, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky 40475-3127 or call (606) 622-1497.

The Sixth National Youth Crime Prevention Conference will be held at the Omni International Hotel, Miami, Florida, on October 14-17, 1992. The theme of this year's conference is "Holding a Star: Goals within Our Grasp." Conference registration, which includes continental breakfasts and exhibit areas lunches on Thursday and Friday as well as conference

materials and Thursday and Friday workshops, is \$95.00 per person for those registering before October. After October 1, registration is \$110.00. The Professional Development Seminars on Wednesday are \$50.00 each. Residents of Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, and Monroe Counties in Florida should check with Youth Crime Watch of America for special conference rates.

Conference brochures may be obtained from NCPC, 202-466-6272, x 155, or from Youth Crime Watch of America, 5220 Biscayne Boulevard, Suite 207, Miami, FL 33137-3222, 305-758-9292.

Eleventh International Congress on Criminology

The International Society on Criminology will hold its Eleventh International Congress in Budapest, Hungary from August 22-27, 1993. The Congress will be hosted by the Hungarian Society of Criminology and is being organized by Professor Katalin Gonczol. Tentative topics for the morning session include: criminalization and decriminalization of conduct; conflicts and convergences in theoretical and methodological perspectives on crime and criminality; the prospects for cross-cultural and cross-societal research on crime and criminality; and, preventive treatment and justice responses to crime and criminality. The afternoon sessions will involve multiple occurring sessions that will cover topics such as transnational and organized crime, environmental crime, governmental crime, terrorism and insurgency, new developments in methodology, Marxist theories in light of the socialist experience, feminist critiques of criminological theories, theoretical implications of recent neuro and endocrinological research, human rights issues and crime control, alternatives to criminal justice control models, promises and dangers of early interventions, responses to drug abuse, treatment of sexual offenders, etc.

Suggestions for papers and presentations are currently being solicited. These should be sent to Katalin Gonczol; Professor of Criminology, Hungarian Society for Criminology; Eotvos University; Egyetem ter 1-3; H-1364 Budapest POB 109. Registration materials can be obtained by contacting Sarah Hall at the American Society of Criminology. For further information on the International Society of Criminology it is suggested that you contact Professor Albert Reiss at Yale University or Professor Lawrence Sherman at the University of Maryland.

Division of International Criminology

Comparative Criminology Book Award

The Division of International Criminology (DIC) is soliciting nominations for the Division's award for outstanding contributions to comparative criminology. The main purpose of this award is to recognize a published work or works which make a significant contribution to the field of comparative criminology. To be eligible for the 1992 award, the material must have recently been published. The award is intended for original comparative research. For collaborative research projects the award will be given to all authors. For the purposes of the award, comparative criminology is defined as any research which uses regional or cross-national data, either to test hypotheses or develop empirical generalizations. Any work on crime, deviance, or social control is eligible. Three main kinds of comparative work can be included: (1) studies conducted in one country that compare data for that country with data from one or more other countries; (2) studies conducted simultaneously in more than one county or region; or (3) monographs or books which integrate material from different cultures, societies, or nation states in addition to raising theoretical and/or empirical issues relative to comparative criminology. Researchers from all countries are encouraged to apply. Nominated material will be evaluated on the basis of its contribution to (1) the development or testing of criminological theory, (2) comparative research methods, and/or (3) knowledge of a given substantive phenomenon. The award winner will be announced at the Annual Meeting of the American Society for Criminology in New Orleans.

Please send nominations on or before **September 1, 1992** to:

Professor James P. Lynch
Department of Justice, Law and Society
The American University
4400 Massachusetts, NW
Washington, D.C. 20233

Please include a **curriculum vita** and a sample of written work.

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 H. 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.

WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY seeks applications for a tenure track assistant professor position in

sociology for fall 1992, pending budgetary approval. Position requires a Ph.D. degree, or evidence of immi-

grant award, in sociology/criminology with expertise in comparative crime, theories of crime, or victimology and violence with demonstrated potential for teaching, scholarship and publication. Western Michigan University, A Carnegie Classification Doctoral I Institution, has embarked upon a vigorous affirmative action program and encourages applications from women and members of minority groups who are qualified for this position. Send letter of application, vita, concise statement of research interests and three letters of recommendation to: *Lewis Walker*, Chair Sociology Department, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008-5151. Review of applications will begin on May 20, 1992 and continue until position is filled.

New Titles

David Lester, Michael Braswell and Pat Van Voorhis
Correctional Counseling, Second Edition
Anderson Publishing Co., 1992

Michael Lyman and Gary Potter
Drugs in Society: Causes, Concepts and Control
Anderson Publishing Co., 1991

Gwynne Nettler
Criminology Lessons
Anderson Publishing Co., 1989

James Osterburg and Richard Ward
Criminal Investigation: A Method for Reconstructing the Past
Anderson Publishing Co., 1992

Michael Braswell, Bernard McCarthy & Belinda McCarthy
Justice, Crime and Ethics
Anderson Publishing Co., 1991

Stephen Brown, Finn-Aage Esbensen and Gilbert Geis
Criminology: Explaining Crime and Its Context
Anderson Publishing Co., 1991

Robert Kelly and Donal MacNamara
Perspectives on Deviance: Dominance, Degradation and Denigration
Anderson Publishing Co., 1991

Steven Lab
Crime Prevention: Approaches, Practices and Evaluations, Second Edition
Anderson Publishing Co., 1992

Richard Terrill
World Criminal Justice Systems: A Survey, Second Edition
Anderson Publishing Co., 1992

Linda Zupan
Jails: Reform and the New Generation Philosophy
Anderson Publishing Co., 1991

Clair M. Renzetti
Violent Betrayal: Partner Abuse in Lesbian Relationships
Sage Publications, Inc. 1992

Stuart L. Hills and Ron Santiago
Tragic Magic: The Life and Crimes of a Heroin Addict
Nelson-Hall Publishers, 1992

Martha K. Huggins
Vigilantism and the State in Modern Latin America
Essays on Extralegal Violence
Praeger Publishers, 1991

Executive Board Actions

March 27-28, 1992
New Orleans, Louisiana

- Appointed an Investment Committee consisting of the Treasurer, President, and President-Elect to make decisions about the Society's investments in excess of \$750.
- Adopted a policy prohibiting sexual harassment in all ASC activities.
- Adopted a policy that ASC maintain an investment portfolio of 100% of previous year's expenditures.
- Agreed to separate the Annual Meeting Program from the session abstracts and make the abstracts available separately for a nominal cost.
- Approved preliminary plans for the 1992 Annual Meeting including four plenary sessions, a reception with jazz band for Friday night, and tours of the New Orleans Parish Jail and the French Quarter.
- Invited the Presidents of the Division on Women and Crime, the Division on International Criminology, and the Division on Critical Criminology to make an oral presentation to the Executive Board during the Annual Meeting.
- Approved the hiring of a full-time Office Associate to assist the Administrator in carrying out the financial and managerial affairs of the Society.
- Declined to approve payment of life membership dues over multiple years.
- Approved a balanced budget of \$289,589.30 for 1992.
- Scheduled the next Executive Board meeting for November 3 at 6 p.m.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

TREASURER — AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

3 year term beginning November 1992 through November 1995. Persons interested in applying for this position should send a letter of application with vita and a description of any relevant experience and qualifications to: *Sarah Hall*, ASC Executive Office, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, Ohio 43212. Application Deadline: October 1, 1992.

*The Preliminary Program and registration materials
for the New Orleans meeting will be
mailed to members the first week in August.*

Editor and Book Review Editor Sought for *The Criminologist*

The term of the current editor of *The Criminologist* will end December 31, 1992 and applications for **Editor** of *The Criminologist* are being solicited by the Editorial Board of the ASC.

In addition, beginning with the 1993 issues, a book review section is planned for *The Criminologist*. A **Book Review Editor** is also being solicited to begin January 1992.

The successful candidate for **Editor** will be responsible for the solicitation and selection of materials, the design of each issue, and for ensuring that members receive the newsletter in a timely fashion. The successful candidate is also expected to guarantee support from his/her employer in the form of secretarial assistance, expenses for telephone and postage, and other resources as needed.

The **Editor** of *The Criminologist* plays an important role in the affairs of the Society. Aside from the dissemination of news and information likely to be of interest to members, the Editor is in a position to make a significant contribution to the professional life of the Society. At present, the Editor is also a member of the Editorial Board.

The best way to find out more about the position and its responsibilities is to contact the present Editor at (615) 929-6807 or write him at Box 70,555, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614.

The **Book Review Editor** will be responsible for soliciting, reviewing, and making decisions regarding book reviews. It is anticipated that up to 12 pages per issue will be available for reviews.

Members interested in either position should send their application to:

Charles Wellford, Chairperson
ASC Editorial Board
Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology
University of Maryland
2220 Lefrak Hall, College Park, MD 20742



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