

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

Vol. 18, No. 1

January/February 1993

FROM THE NEW EDITORS

This issue represents the beginning of our co-editorship of *The Criminologist*. As is the case in any transition of a publication, as incoming editors we owe gratitude to those who preceded us in this office. Foremost on the list of people we want to thank is Stephen Brown, the outgoing editor. Not only did he take a very good publication from Hugh Barlow and made improvements, he graciously agreed to assist us in the transition. In fact, the current issue is more his than ours and we are sure we will continue to need his expert advice in the months to come.

Sarah Hall is another person we wish to thank for her assistance. As everyone involved in ASC knows, she is the true center of the organization. Without her not too much would be achieved. Undoubtedly, we will continue to make life difficult for her with our never ending need for assistance.

Please see EDITORS, page 2

GENETICS, CRIME AND THE CANCELLED CONFERENCE

C. Ray Jeffery
Florida State University

The Conference

A conference to explore the relationship between genetics and crime to be held at the University of Maryland on October 9, 1992 was cancelled when the sponsoring institution, the National Institute of Health, withdrew its financial support. The proposed conference drew criticism from a Maryland psychiatrist who objected to the racial implications of genetic studies. A major study of violence and genetics was also challenged.

The major reasons given for opposition to the conference focused on (1) the racial implications of such a conference, (2) the argument that genes do not cause crime, and (3) the argument that psychological and sociological variables are also involved in crime. Several erroneous statements are involved in the cancellation of the conference which must be challenged. Statements concern-

ing the cancellation can be found in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* (September 2 and September 16, 1992), and the *New York Times* (September 15, 1992).

Criminology as an Interdisciplinary Science

The role of biology and psychiatry in crime has been a major part of criminology since the days of Lombroso, Freud, H. Ellis, A. Drahts, and H. Maudsley in the late nineteenth century. Major studies of criminals were made at that time from a biological perspective (Jeffery, at press). In the 1920s criminology was developed as a part of sociology, and the biological and psychological aspects of behavior were ignored by sociologists. In recent years there has been a renewed effort to create an interdisciplinary criminology through the union of biology.

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We are also indebted to some people at Sam Houston State University. Most important in the effort to bring this publication to our campus is our dean, Tim Flanagan, who encouraged us to apply for the co-editorship and agreed to provide us with all the institutional resources we needed. Included in these resources are the skills and labor of our managing editor, Kay Billingsley. In her other capacities, Kay is the publications editor of the Criminal Justice Center at SHSU and will now add *The Criminologist* to her long list of duties. Thank you to all for their enthusiasm and support. We are looking forward to the next three years.

Editorial transitions also provide an opportunity to lay out goals and objectives for the future of the publication. We see *The Criminologist* as serving many functions. It should provide its readers with information concerning the American Society of Criminology, regarding both general organizational developments and specific issues such as the annual meetings. It should also serve as a source of information that is of relevance to professionals in a given field. For criminologists, this information may relate to technological developments, theoretical advances, vacancy announcements, teaching techniques, research opportunities, funding sources, publication

outlets, and the publication of new books. And, it should be a forum for the exchange of ideas among its readers.

While *The Criminologist* already serves many of these functions, we believe that by retaining some of its features and adding new ones, we can elaborate upon the work done by previous editors. Specifically, we propose the following:

- Retention of the practice of publishing a "Feature Essay" in each issue. Essays in the future may deal with the pressures and opportunities unique to criminologists working in specific settings (e.g., agencies, community colleges, universities, research institutes). We would especially like to emphasize editorial essays relevant to issues within the discipline and, perhaps, the association.
- Addition of three columns that deal with teaching, research, and service news, respectively (e.g., reviews of software packages).
- Retention of the position announcements.
- Periodic publication of a statement by the editor of *Criminology* concerning the needs and status of the journal.
- Calls for letters to the editors concerning salient issues in the field (e.g., capital punishment).

- Expansion of the feature "Around the ASC" to include more information on hirings, promotions, honors, and new publications by members.
- Publication of the preliminary program for the annual ASC meetings.
- Addition of a book review section (see announcement on page 9 of this issue).

In general, we hope to continue the work by previous editors and build upon it where possible. To do so, we need the help of all members of the society. Please call us (409-294-1663 or 409-294-1667), write, or fax (409-294-1653) your ideas, suggestions, and recommendations. This newsletter belongs to the members and should serve your needs.

Jurg Gerber

Raymond H. C. Teske, Jr.

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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Membership: For information concerning ASC membership, contact John P. Clark, Treasurer, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, 716 PLC, Eugene, OR 97403.

Second class postage paid at Columbus, Ohio.

NEW TITLES

Dean J. Champion

The Juvenile Justice System: Delinquency, Processing, and the Law
Macmillan, 1992

Research Methods for Criminal Justice and Criminology
Prentice-Hall, 1993

Rebecca Emerson Dobash and Russell P. Dobash

Women, Violence and Social Change
Routledge, 1992

Philip Schlesinger, Rebecca Emerson Dobash and C. Kay Weaver
Women Viewing Violence

Letters to the Editor . . .

To the Editors:

I take issue with your printing of the article, "Race, Crime and Justice: The Aftermath of Rodney King," by Pope and Ross (*The Criminologist*, Vol. 17, No. 6, Nov-Dec, 92). It is polemical rather than "scientific"--and does not do justice to your fine publication, *Criminology* (see, e.g., p. 7, "Given the composition of the jury and the location of the trial, one might logically expect such a verdict").

I have been a member of ASC many years, I teach criminal justice, I've practiced criminal law--and I question your publication of this particular paper. I, too, am interested in *equal justice*--but I am not sure this article advances scholarly discussion of the topic.

Yours truly,
Oren J. Steinfeldt

AROUND THE ASC

Susan O. White has joined the National Science Foundation as a visiting scientist and Director of the Law and Social Sciences Program. She succeeds Michael C. Musheno, who returns to the School of Justice Studies at Arizona State University. White looks forward to talking with law and social science colleagues about their research interests. The next target date for submission of proposals to NSF is January 15, 1993 for regular proposals and February 1, 1993 for the special competition on Global Perspectives on Sociological Studies.

Dean J. Champion, California State University-Long Beach, was recently selected as Editor of the ACJS/Anderson Issues in Crime and Justice Series, which is a three-year editorship, 1993-1996, sponsored by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and Anderson Publishing Company. The Editor appoints and works with six individual book editors in developing six different scholarly criminology monographs and/or collections of original essays/research over the three-year period. Professor Champion also received the 1992 Visiting Scholar Award from the National Center for Juvenile Justice, Pittsburgh, PA. His work focused upon attorney usage by nearly one million juveniles in five states over the ten-year period, 1980-1989. Champion's current projects include a book on police-community relations, co-authored with George Rush, forthcoming with Prentice-Hall, and a resource book on predicting dangerousness and risk, forthcoming with Greenwood Press.

Dr. James Alan Fox has been named Dean of the College of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University in Boston. Dr. Fox joined the faculty of Northeastern in 1977, following his graduate training in criminology and statistics at the University of Pennsylvania. Dean Fox has published seven books, including *Mass Murder: America's Growing Menace* (with Jack Levin), and a variety of articles pertaining to statistics, multiple murder, capital punishment and arson. Finally, Dr. Fox is the founder and Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* and Book Series Editor of the *Plenum Series in Crime and Justice*.

Bonnie Berry (see "Response to Stitt and Giacomassi," Vol. 17, No. 6, *The Criminologist*) is newly affiliated with Pacific Lutheran University in Tacoma, Washington, where she is Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology and Research Associate in the Center for Social Research.

We would like to include in the "Around the ASC" section information on doctoral degrees awarded to members of the ASC or chaired by members of the ASC. Please include the name of the degree recipient, the name of the dissertation chair, the title of the dissertation, the name of the program and university, and the date awarded.

NEW

The Gang Intervention Handbook

Dr. Arnold P. Goldstein and
Dr. C. Ronald Huff, Editors

In preparing this unparalleled presentation of gang intervention strategies, the editors have put together a team of professionals that includes some of America's foremost experts from the fields of criminology, psychology, criminal justice, sociology, law enforcement, counseling and human development, and public policy.

The resulting book presents a comprehensive study of the history and issues associated with gang intervention. It gives overviews and evaluations of current intervention programs. And it recommends selected approaches that have been shown to be effective in both prevention and rehabilitation.

The Gang Intervention Handbook promises to be an especially important and useful professional resource and an essential text for related college courses.

Papercover, 576 pages \$29.95

To order, enclose check, organizational purchase order, or credit card information. When paying by check, add \$4.00 for shipping and handling. Shipping and handling (\$4.00 minimum) will be added to credit card and purchase orders. Illinois residents add sales tax unless exempt.

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ASC STUDENTS CALL FOR ENTRIES

1993 ASC GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

We invite participation in The American Society of Criminology Gene Carte Student Paper Competition. These awards are given to recognize outstanding scholarly work of students. Following are the procedures for the 1993 competition.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE

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

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PAPERS

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

DEADLINE

Papers must be submitted with a postmark on or before **April 15, 1993** to:

FINN-AAGE ESBENSEN
Department of Criminal Justice
1100 Niehardt
University of Nebraska-Omaha
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0630

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

PROCEDURES FOR JUDGING ENTRIES

Judges will independently rate entries according to criteria such as the quality of the conceptualization, significance of the topic, clarity and aptness of methods, literacy quality, command of relevant work in the field, and contribution to criminology. The judges' selection of entries for awards will be final.

AWARDS

The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place papers will be awarded prizes of \$300, \$150, and \$100, respectively and will be eligible for presentation at the 1993 meeting of The American Society of Criminology in Phoenix, Arizona, October 26-31. The 1st prize winner also will be granted a travel award to the meeting. The Committee may decide that no entry is of sufficient quality to declare a winner. Fewer than three awards may be given. Prize-winning students will be acknowledged at the Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony.

NOTIFICATION OF AWARDS

The author(s) of entries selected by the judges for awards will be notified in writing by August 1, 1993.

RESEARCH GRANTS

The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe college is pleased to announce the availability of grant funds for postdoctoral level research drawing on the Murray Center's data resources for doctoral dissertations in the topic areas listed below. The Center also offers a visiting scholars-in-residence program.

The Center has recently chosen to focus its own research and other programs around an integrative theme. This theme is entitled *Character and Competence: Exploring Pathways of Development Across the Lifespan*.

The Radcliffe Research Support Program offers small grants to post-doctoral investigators. Funds are provided for travel to the Murray Center, duplicating, computer time, assistance in coding data, and other research expenses. Grants of up to \$5,000 are available at two deadlines: October 15 and April 15.

The Jeanne Humphrey Block Dissertation Award Program offers grants of \$2,500 to a woman doctoral student. Proposals should focus on the development of sex differences or some aspect of girls' or women's development, focusing on sex or gender differences or some developmental issue of particular concern to girls or women. Projects drawing on Murray Center data will be given priority, although this is not a requirement. Applications must be postmarked by April 1.

The Henry A. Murray Dissertation Award Program offers grants of \$2,500 to women and men doctoral students. Projects should focus on some aspect of "the study of lives," concentrating on issues in human development or personality. Priority is given to projects drawing on center data. Applications must be postmarked by April 1.

The Visiting Scholars Program at the Murray Center offers office space and access to the facilities of Radcliffe College and Harvard University each year to eight to ten scholars who wish to investigate some aspect of women and social change or the study of lives over time. The program does not include a stipend. Scholars come for a wide range of fields. An important goal of the center is to promote the use of its archival data for new research. Therefore, strong preference is given to researchers utilizing the Murray Center's data resources.

If you are interested in applying for a research grant or visiting scholar appointment, please write to the Grants Administrator at the following address for complete program descriptions and application guidelines.

The Henry A. Murray Research Center: A Center for the Study of Lives

Radcliffe College

Ten Garden Street

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

(617) 495-8140 Fax: (617) 495-8422

GENETICS, continued from page 1

psychology, sociology, and law (Jeffery, 1990; Jeffery, at press; Fishbein, 1992; Mednick, Moffitt and Stack, 1987; Mednick et al., 1982; Ellis, 1982).

Psychiatry has always been based on neurology and medicine, though during the 1920-1950 era it became independent and based on Freudian mentalistic concepts and non-physical personality. Freud himself predicted the return of psychiatry to neurology, and in recent years there has been a real growth in neuropsychiatry as a combination of psychiatry, neurology, and brain chemistry (neurotransmitter systems). This development can be seen in a series of books published by the American Psychiatric Press (Yudofsky and Hales, 1992; Coccaro and Murphy, 1990; Schatzberg and Cole, 1991; Kaplan and Saddock, 1991). Freudian psychiatry was a failure in the treatment of delinquent and criminal behaviors, and it was rejected by criminologists as a means of treating criminals. Neuropsychiatry offers a unique opportunity to develop diagnostic and prevention techniques within an interdisciplinary criminology which would make use of CAT scans, PET scans, MRI scans, and EEG tests.

The psychiatrist who criticized the conference on genetics and crime obviously is not acquainted with neuropsychiatry as it exists today.

Genes Cause Behavior

The critics of the conference objected to a study of the genetic contribution to criminal behavior. At a basic level this raises the issue of whether genes should be included in the study of human behavior. Genes are an important aspect of human behavior and should be part of the study of human behavior. It can be stated that genes do not cause behavior, but rather are related to physical traits which in turn produce behavior. Genes in interaction with the environment create a brain and nervous system. The relationship is ENVIRONMENT-BRAIN-BEHAVIOR, and not GENES-

BEHAVIOR. The manner in which genes influence behavior will be discussed below.

Genes Cause Crime

The statement is made that genes do not cause crime. Crime is a legal concept involving the behavior of those involved in the creation and application of the criminal law, such as judges, lawyers, legislators. It can be argued that the human brain is capable of learning and transmitting cultural systems, including legal systems. The level of analysis for legal systems is several levels of analysis above that of genetics or personality or learning.

Genes do not cause, but they are involved in the creation of the human brain which does create those behaviors associated with criminal law and the criminal justice system.

Genes Cause Criminal Behavior

I assume the statement that crime studies should not involve genetics means simply that there are no specific genes for murder or rape or robbery. Many behaviors are classified by law as crimes, including theft, fraud, murder, rape, and robbery. It is obvious that a great number of genes and environmental experiences are in interaction to produce any given behavior. As was stated above, there are no specific genes for specific behaviors as will be seen in our discussion below.

Genetic/Environment Interaction

Genes do not produce behavior, criminal behavior, or crime, but rather genes produce physical traits which make up the individual organism, usually called the phenotype. Except for identical twins no two individuals possess the same genetic structure since through meiosis only half of the chromosomes go to the egg or sperm. Thus parents and children or brothers and sisters share 50 percent of their genes. This means that individual differences are of great impor-

tance in behavioral analysis (Suzuki et al., 1989; Cummings, 1988; McCleam and DeFries, 1973).

Not only do individuals differ genetically, but the way in which the genes are expressed depends upon the environment with which the genes interact. It is not Genes OR Environment, but Genes in INTERACTION with Environment. It is not heredity or environment, but heredity and environment. The argument that genetics is not critical to the analysis of crime, addictions, and violence is based upon the notion that the environment is the cause of behavior and therefore genetics is unnecessary. If, as the critics say, crime and criminal behavior involve poverty or social norms or family structure, then why search for genetic variables?

We cannot understand the impact of environmental variables on behavior without also understanding the impact of environmental variables on genes. The environment must act on something if it is to produce a given species or individual. The genotype of the horse or rat produces a different species or individual than that of a fish or insect. The opponents of genetic analysis assume that everything is environmental, and the model is Environment = Phenotype wherein genetic variation is zero.

Not only does the environment determine the manner in which genetic systems develop into phenotypes or organism, but environmental factors can also alter genetic structures as in the case of nuclear contamination or other types of environmental contamination. A fetus exposed to alcohol or tobacco or cocaine will develop a different type of brain and body than one not so exposed. Cocaine or alcohol in the environment does not act in isolation from the genetic system, but acts on the biochemistry of the genes directly. Without the genetic blueprint for a human brain, alcohol and cocaine would not interfere with the develop-

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ment of a human brain in a fetus. Genetic processes are altered by environmental processes, which is why the phenotype is a product of genes and environments in interaction.

A Systems Approach to Behavior: The Brain and Behavior

The approach used in contemporary behavioral science can be characterized as a systems approach or a "cell to society" approach to knowledge. Genes in interaction with the environment produce phenotypes. The critical aspect of the phenotype for behavior is the brain since the brain controls behavior. The brain in interaction with the environment produces behavior (Jeffery, 1990; Kalat, 1992; Graham, 1990).

The neural networks of the brain are modified by environmental experiences as changes in the neurons and neurotransmitters occur as a result of such experiences. Thus the original brain structure as found in the newborn infant is modified throughout life as new neural connections emerge or are lost. This process is referred to in psychology as learning and personality development.

The brain is divided into sensory, motor, and associational areas which allow sensory information to be taken into the body, organized and stored neurochemically, and then used to control the motor which is in turn connected to the muscles and glands. What we call behavior is the activation of a motor neuron which synapses (joins) a muscle or gland. The brain also controls the emotional aspects of behavior as found in violence, anger, fear, sex, hunger, thirst, and so forth. The cortex is involved in memory, learning, planning for the future, and other processes referred to as cognition and rationality. These processes are behind our belief in the "mind" as separate from the brain, a nonphysical process by which mental events control the body.

A major difference between the approach used in modern science and that represented by the opponents of the conference is that the modern neuropsychiatrist or psychologist regards behavior within a physical model, that is, experience enters the body via the sensory system, is processed by the brain, and the brain then sends information to the motor system as behavioral adaptations of the individual to the environment. This is always an Organism X Environment model of behavior. Such a model does not claim, as do the critics of the conference, that poverty, family influences, socialization, and personality development occur outside of biological processes involving genetics and brain structures. Poverty impacts on the brain in terms of brain trauma, nutrition, lead contamination, birth defects, and in many other ways which eventually impact on behavior. Lead contamination, which is widespread among our youths, leads to low birth weight, mental retardation, learning disabilities, hyperactivity, and other related behavioral disorders. **The environment does not impact directly on behavior as the environmentalist states, but only impacts on behavior through the brain.** To state that the study of violence or drug addiction should not involve biology is to ignore knowledge that has been with us for over one hundred years.

It is known, for example, that schizophrenia and depression are related to diet and to the neurotransmitter system. Damage to the frontal lobes can cause uncontrollable rage and violence. Drugs such as cocaine act on the dopamine neurotransmitter system, and drug addictions are now being treated by nutrition and medications which alter the neurochemistry of the brain (Kalat, 1992; Schatzberg and Cole, 1991; Yudofsky and Hales, 1992). To exclude such scientific information from a planned conference on genetics and crime, or from a future conference or research agenda on

violence, is inexcusable and down-right dangerous.

Biology as Racism

One of the major complaints about the proposed conference is the claim that there are major racial implications for such a conference. Human knowledge can always be misused for political purposes, but this is no reason to abandon scientific research. Ignorance can also be used for political purposes.

The interesting thing is that genetic differences are at the individual level and not the group level. One cannot state that the genetic structure of blacks differs totally from that of whites, or even that a biological definition of race is possible. In-group differences in IQ between black and whites will be greater than between-group differences. The so-called "black population" of the United States is so genetically mixed that conclusions based on group data cannot be applied to individual cases. Whether or not a specific individual is violent or alcoholic depends upon his/her individual genetic makeup plus his/her environmental background.

If a black is violent his/her violence is related to his/her specific genes, and not the genes of other individuals, even brothers or fathers. No two individuals, even two "black" individuals, have the same genetic/environmental background, and to state, as did the psychiatrist who objected to the racism of the conference, that the study of biological factors in crime would be dangerous for the black community is unfounded. One does not need scientific knowledge to be racist.

A related point is that a high crime rate is found in the black community with a high rate of violence and drug addiction. The highest cause of death among black male youths is murder, and the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta has classified murder as a disease to be studied within the context of epidemiology and the medical sciences. It is also true that

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these acts of violence are by blacks against blacks. Over 90 percent of the violence in the black community is by blacks against blacks. If clues as to the causes of violence can be found in brain structure and neurotransmitter systems, then these studies would primarily benefit the black community.

Crime prevention programs including pre and postnatal care, early help for under-weight infants, well baby clinics, nutritional programs, neurological examinations for brain injuries, examinations for lead contamination in children, examinations for learning disabilities and hyperactivity, and other public health projects, would be of great value to the black community, but research is necessary for their development. It might be better to invest our dollars in these programs rather than in building dozens of new prisons. The cancellation of the conference did not help much to reduce the crime rate in this country.

Note: Since the NIH conference was cancelled, two sessions on the topic have been scheduled by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, one for the 1993 meeting in Boston and one for the 1994 meeting in San Francisco. There is also a report that NIH is reconsidering support for the project. The scientific community is starting to respond to the issue of biology and crime and the suppression of research in this area.

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1993-1994 ELECTION OF ASC OFFICERS

Following the recent call for nomination of officers by the ASC Nominations Committee, the following slate of officers was approved by the ASC Executive Board for the 1993-1994 election.

President-Elect

Freda Adler, Rutgers University
Charles F. Wellford, University of Maryland

Vice President-Elect

Piers Beirne, University of Southern Maine
Merry A. Morash, Michigan State University

Executive Counselor

David Huizinga, University of Colorado, Boulder
Nancy Jurik, Arizona State University
Alan Lizotte, University of Albany, SUNY
Christy A. Visher, National Institute of Justice

In accordance with the ASC Constitution, this slate must now be presented to the ASC active membership. Active members may place additional candidates for each office on the ballot if such candidates receive nominations from two percent of the membership--37 nominations.

Active members may suggest additions to the slate if such additions are received by **March 1, 1993**. If any Active member receives the required percentage of nominations, his/her name will be placed on the ballot that will be submitted to the membership March 27, 1993.

Please forward your nominations by **March 1** to the ASC Executive Office, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212.

AAAS SYMPOSIUM February 14 --Boston

ASC members in New England--and elsewhere--are encouraged to attend the 1993 American Association for the Advancement of Science's Annual Meeting in Boston. AAAS93 includes an ASC sponsored symposium entitled "Analyzing and Redirecting Criminal Careers." It will be presented on Sunday, February 14, 1993 from 8:30 to 11:30 a.m. at the Hynes Convention Center in Boston. **John Hagan** will talk on Interventions in the Linkages of Work and Crime. **Deborah Baskin** will discuss the Criminal Careers of Violent Female Offenders. **Albert Reiss** has been invited to present Preliminary Results of a Large Scale Prospective Study of Criminal Careers. **Jacqueline Cohen** will talk about Linking Official Records and Self-reports, and **Alfred Blumstein** will consider the Implications of Criminal Career Research for Incarceration Policies. **Jerome Miller** and **Delbert Elliott** will speak as discussants. The symposium will be chaired by **Roland Chilton**, ASC Representative to the AAAS.

CALL FOR BOOK REVIEWS AND REVIEWERS THE CRIMINOLOGIST

Beginning with this issue, *The Criminologist* will publish book reviews. While this feature will change as it evolves over the next few months, our initial preference is to publish only one or two review essays per issue (up to 1,500 words) and several relatively short reviews of individual books (less than 750 words). Readers interested in serving as reviewers are encouraged to send a letter to the co-editors indicating their fields of expertise. Send correspondence to the following address:

Editors
The Criminologist
College of Criminal Justice
Sam Houston State University
Huntsville, TX 77341-2296

Book authors are also encouraged to have their publishers send copies of their new books to the above address. The more books we receive, the faster our review section can grow.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS 1993 OUTSTANDING SCHOLARSHIP AWARD Crime and Delinquency Division Society for the Study of Social Problems

Each year the Crime and Delinquency Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems reviews published works in the field to determine if there is one whose merit deserves the Division's award for Outstanding Scholarship. Nominations are now invited for the 1993 Outstanding Scholarship Award. This award is given to an author whose work makes a significant contribution to the sociological understanding of crime and/or delinquency.

If you know of a published work that you feel should be considered for this award, please complete the form below and mail or fax it to:

Claire M. Renzetti
Department of Sociology
St. Joseph's University
Philadelphia, PA 19131
FAX: 215-660-1668

Please include the author(s) name(s), the title of the work, the publisher, the publication date, and a brief statement of why you believe this work deserves the Outstanding Scholarship Award.

THE DEADLINE FOR NOMINATIONS IS APRIL 1, 1993

ADVANCES IN CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY

A Serial Published by Transaction

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transaction

CALL FOR PAPERS

VOLUME 6: LEGACY OF ANOMIE

VOLUME 7: THEORETICAL DELIBERATIONS

ADVANCES IN CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY

Volume 6

Advances in Criminological Theory is a forum for the publication of work on theory construction and validation in criminology. Papers are now being accepted for Volumes 6 and 7. Contributions should appear in the form of theoretical deliberations, theory construction, and efforts to test the validity and reliability of theories of crime and criminality. Articles under consideration will receive blind peer review. Thus, contributions must be submitted in triplicate, and for purposes of uniformity conform to the publication manual of the American Psychological Association.

Send articles to:

Dr. Freda Adler
School of Criminal Justice
Rutgers University
15 Washington Street
Newark, NJ 07102

Dr. William S. Laufer
Department of Legal Studies
The Wharton School
University of Pennsylvania
2207 Steinberg Hall-Dietrich Hall
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6369

CALL FOR PAPERS

ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD

The *Law and Society Association* has issued a Call for Participation for its 1993 Annual Meeting to be held May 27-30 at the Stouffer Riviere in Chicago, Illinois. The theme of the meeting is "Culture and Inequality." Invited are proposals for papers, panels, or workshop participation. Due date: **December 20, 1992** (later submissions considered on space available basis). For a copy of the Call contact: Executive Offices, Law and Society Association, Hampshire House, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massa-

chusetts 01003 (413-545-4617; fax 413-545-1640, e-mail: LSA@UMass.bitnet).

SPECIAL ISSUE ON RACE AND PUNISHMENT

The *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* invites original manuscripts that examine the relationships between "Race and Punishment." Manuscripts are welcome that present original empirical or theoretical research, analyses of law and/or legal theory, or historical studies. Critical overviews of theory and

methodology also are welcome. All manuscripts will be subject to the Journal's peer review process. The standard submission requirements for JRCD apply to the special issue. The closing date for receipt of manuscripts is **April 1, 1993**. Please send four copies of the manuscript to: Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, School of Criminal Justice, S.I. Newhouse Center for Law and Justice, 15 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102, **ATTN: Todd R. Clear.**

LAW AND SOCIETY ASSOCIATION WORKSHOP FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

For the seventh year, the Law and Society Association is pleased to announce a Workshop for Graduate Students that is designed to highlight interdisciplinary scholarly perspectives on law, legal process, and law and society along with more practical issues facing graduate students. The Workshop will be held on May 25-26, 1993 immediately preceding the LSA Annual Meeting in Chicago.

Applications are now being solicited from graduate students working toward a PhD and law students (candidates for JD, LLM, SJD) interested in an academic career. The workshop is limited to about 40 students. Applications from interested students should be received by **February 15, 1993**. The application consists of a curriculum vitae, a 1-2 page letter that includes year and current status in graduate program, a summary of dissertation and/or other research interests, and a very brief description of current or future teaching interests. Send **FOUR COPIES** of complete application to: Dr. Kitty Calavita, Chair, 1993 Graduate Student Workshops; c/o Executive Office, Law and Society Association; Hampshire House; University of Massachusetts; Amherst, MA 01003.

Each student who is accepted will receive up to \$200.00 to help defray costs of attendance.

MICHAEL J. HINDELANG AWARD

The American society of Criminology has established the Michael J. Hindelang Award, to be given annually to the book published during the previous two to three years that makes the most outstanding contribution to criminology. The Award shall be presented during the annual meeting of the Society. The Executive Board may decide not to give the Award in a given year. The guidelines for this Award provide that the Editorial Board of the Society has the responsibility of gathering nominations and making recommendations for this Award to the Executive Board.

The Award Committee is soliciting nominations for the Hindelang Award. If you wish to offer a nomination, please send the title of the book, its author(s), and a brief statement indicating the basis of your recommendation, to the Committee. The **deadline** for receiving nominations is April 15, 1993. Send nominations to:

Travis Hirschi, Chair
Michael J. Hindelang Award Committee
Department of Sociology
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721
602/621-3005

Law and Social Science Program *National Science Foundation*

Proposal Submission Target Dates: January 15 and August 15

The Law and Social Science Program at the National Science Foundation supports social scientific studies of law and law-like systems of rules. These can include, but are not limited to research designed to enhance the scientific understanding of the impact of law; human behavior and interaction as these relate to law; the dynamics of legal decisionmaking; and the nature, sources, and consequences of variations and changes in legal institutions. The primary consideration is that the research show promise of advancing a scientific understanding of law and legal process. Within this framework, the Program has an "open window" for diverse theoretical perspectives, methods, and contexts for study. For example, research on social control, crime causation, violence, victimization, legal and social change, patterns of discretion, procedural justice, compliance and deterrence, and regulatory enforcement are among the many areas that have recently received program support.

The review process for the Law and Social Science Program takes approximately six months. It includes appraisal of proposals by *ad hoc* reviewers selected for their expertise from throughout the social scientific community and by an advisory panel that meets twice a year. The target dates for the submission of proposals are January 15 for proposals to be funded as early as July, and August 15 for proposals to be funded on or after January. For further information on application procedures write or call: Susan O. White, Program Director, Law and Social Science, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550. Phone: (202) 357-9567; e-mail: SOWHITE@NSF.BITNET; Fax: (202) 357-0357.

CALL FOR ITEMS CONCERNING TEACHING, RESEARCH AND SERVICE NEWS COLUMNS

We plan to publish at irregular intervals three columns concerning teaching, research and service news, respectively. The aim of these columns is to make available to readers information that is of use to them in their daily work but may not be easily accessible. Suggestions for items to be published include, but are not limited to the following:

- Reviews of software packages to be used in teaching or research.
- Very brief notes on teaching aids and techniques (less than 250 words).
- Description of data files that have not yet been fully used for research.
- Opportunities for service to community, state or the profession.

Please contact the editors with your suggestions and comments at the following address:

Editors

The Criminologist

College of Criminal Justice
Sam Houston State University
Huntsville, TX 77341-02296

1993 ASC MEETING

The 1993 Program Committee has incorporated several innovations in the ASC Annual Meetings to be held at the Hyatt and OMNI Hotels in Phoenix, Arizona, during October 27 - October 30, 1993. Early morning breakfast meetings will feature stimulating keynote speakers and roundtable discussions; breakfast meetings will be limited to 100 participants each day. Reservation forms for these meetings will be included in the advance registration packets.

Plenary meetings are planned for the latest-afternoon sessions. Plans for social events to follow the plenary sessions early each evening are in progress. A blue-grass and jazz concert with proceeds going to the Minority Scholarship Fund is tentatively scheduled for October 28 at 10 p.m.

In cooperation with the Local Arrangements Committee, the Program Committee will facilitate arrangements for participants with special needs. ASC members who are hearing-impaired are encouraged to contact the ASC Office in advance for American Sign Language assistance or other arrangements, as are members with other special needs.

March 15, 1993 has been set as an absolute deadline for submitting presentations or panels. While in past years submissions were accepted past the date of the announced deadline, the March 15th date will be firm for the following reasons. This year's Annual Meeting will begin on October 27, 1993; this is earlier than in past years. Also, the Committee would like to encourage presentations based on substantive findings from at least several months of ongoing research and to discourage

presentations based on research which is too preliminary to have yielded any results. Finally, this deadline will help participants make travel plans by allowing production of the preliminary program plan several months in advance of the meetings.

Opportunities to formally participate in the Annual Meeting as a Roundtable Discussion Leader or Roundtable Discussion Invited Participant will be available for some ASC members who have not submitted a proposal for a presentation or panel by March 15, 1993. However, the Committee would like to urge members to send a formal submission to an appropriate Division Chair listed in the 1993 ASC Call for Papers by that date. Copies of the Call for Papers can be obtained directly from Sarah Hall at ASC (614) 292-9207; fax (614) 292-6767.

Dangerous Men 2Ed.by **Richard McCleary**Foreword by **Todd Clear**

A new edition of this classic essay on the sociology of parole. "...must reading for all students of criminal justice..." (from the Foreword.) CONTENTS: Forewords by Todd Clear and David Fogel. 1. Introduction. 2. Power and Authority. 3. Discretion. 4. Parolee Types. 5. Paperwork. 6. A Sociology of Parole. References. Index. ISBN: 0911577246. 156 pages. Price: \$15.50

Race and Criminal JusticeEdited by **Michael J. Lynch and E. Britt Patterson**

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. CONTENTS: 1. Law, Justice, and "Americans": An Historical Overview/Bailey. 2. Minorities and the Police/Smith, Graham and Adams. 3. Bias in Formalized Bail Procedures/Patterson and Lynch. 4. Ethnic, Racial, and Minority Disparity in Felony Court Processing/Farnworth, Teske and Thurman. 5. Race and the Death Penalty in the United States/Bohm. 6. The Over-representation of Blacks in Florida's Juvenile Justice System/Tollett and Close. 7. American Indians and Criminal Justice/Zatz, Lujan, and Snyder-Joy. 8. An Examination of Ethnic Bias in a Correctional Setting: The case of the Mariel Cubans/Clark. 9. Racial Codes in Prison Culture/Thomas. 10. Disparity in the Incarceration of Minorities/Nelson. 11. Racially Motivated Crimes/Garofalo. References. Index. Approx. 220 pages. (0911577203). Paper. \$19.50.

**Situational Crime Prevention:
Successful Case Studies**Edited by **Ronald V. Clarke**

A rare collection of studies demonstrating the effectiveness of the situational approach to crime prevention. Clarke authoritatively reviews the state-of-the-art of this rapidly growing new perspective. An indispensable handbook for the crime prevention specialist. Tremendously useful for the classroom. CONTENTS: Introduction/Clarke. This extensive introduction includes: Definition of Situational Crime Prevention/Defensible Space and Problem Oriented Policing/Rational Choice, Environmental Criminology and Routine Activities/The Twelve Techniques of Situational Crime Prevention/The Scope and Effectiveness of Situational Prevention/Issues of Philosophy Politics and Policy/Implementation Difficulties/The Selection of Case Studies. Chapters: 1. Curbside Deterrence /Decker. 2. Steering Column Locks and Car Theft /Mayhew, Clarke and Hough. 3. Preventing Post Office Robberies in London /Ekblom. 4. Less Telephone Vandalism: How did it Happen? /Challenger. 5. Developing More Effective Strategies for Curbing Prostitution /Matthews. 6. Reducing Theft from Shopping Bags in City Center Markets /Poyner. 7. Cruising Cooper Street /Bell and Burke. 8. Macro Measures Against Crime: the Example of Check Forgeries /Knutsson and Kuhlhorn. 9. Detering Obscene Phone Callers /Clarke. 10. The Halo Effect: Psychological Deterrence of Electronic Security Systems /Scherdin. 11. The British Columbia Transit Fare Evasion Audit /Deschamps, Brantingham and Brantingham. 12. The Care of Public Transport in the Netherlands/van Anel. 13. Thefts from Vehicles in Shipyard Parking Lots /Eck and Spelman. 14. Situational Crime Prevention in Two Car Parks /Poyner. 15. Video Cameras and Bus Vandalism /Poyner. 16. Preventing Convenience Store Robbery through Environmental Design /Hunter and Jeffrey. 17. Crime Prevention and Commercial Burglary /Griswold. 18. Exact Fare on Buses /Chaiken, Lawless and Stevenson. 19. Preventing Burglary on a British Public Housing Estate/Pease. 20. Operation Identification or the Power of Publicity? /Laycock. 21. Subway Graffiti in New York City /Sloan-Howitt and Kelling. 22. From the Panopticon to Disney World: The Development of Discipline/Shearing and Stenning. ISBN hard/soft: 091157722X/211. Prices: \$49.50/19.50.

PRIMERS: Unmatched Anywhere**Corporate Crime, Corporate Violence: A Primer
by Nancy Frank and Michael J. Lynch**

This is a revised and extended edition of *Crimes Against Health and Safety*, published under a new title. CON-

TENTS: 1. Quiet Violence. 2. Corporate Crime: Definition and History. 3. Calling a Crime a Crime. 4. Conventional Laws for Unconventional Crimes. 5. Regulating Health and Safety. 6. Green Criminology: Corporate Violence and the Environment. 7. Explaining Corporate Violence. 9. Restructuring Risk Decision-making. References. Index. 172 pages. ISBN 0911577238. Price: \$17.50

A Primer in the Sociology of Crimeby **S. Giora Shoham and John Hoffmann**

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 Progeny. 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. \$17.50.

A Primer In Private Securityby **Mahesh Nalla and Graeme Newman**Foreword by **R.V.G. Clarke**.

The first and only book that places private security squarely in the traditions of social science. "...lawless performance..." *Journal of Security Administration*. References. Index. 174 pages. Price: Paper ISBN: 0911577181. \$17.50.

A Primer in the Sociology of Lawby **Dragan Milovanovic**

The vagaries of the sociology of law made accessible to all! CONTENTS: I. Basic Concepts and Origins of the Sociology of Law. II. The Classical Theorists. 1. Durkheim. 2. Weber. 3. Marx. III. Modern Perspectives 4. Legal Realism. 5. Critical Legal Studies. 6. Structural Theories of Law. 7. The Semiotic Approach to Law. IV. Conclusion. 8. Essay Questions. 160 pages. Prices: ISBN: Hard/soft: 0911577130/122. \$32.00/18.50.

A Primer in Radical Criminology 2edby **Michael J. Lynch and W. Byron Groves**

Substantially revised and expanded. The most popular and widely adopted text in radical criminology. *The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* said of the First Edition: "...remarkably comprehensive and thorough in its coverage of radical, as well as much 'traditional' literature..." 158 pages. Price: (Paper: 0911577157): \$15.00.

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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: Editors, THE CRIMINOLOGIST, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. FAX 409-294-1653.

Westfield State College. A Public Liberal Arts College in Western Massachusetts, offering undergraduate and graduate (Master's level) degrees invites applications for a tenure track appointment in the Department of Criminal Justice. Duties include the development and teaching of undergraduate and graduate courses in the area of corrections, advising majors, and participating in the administration of the department. The position is to begin September 1993. A Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or closely related field required with full time teaching and corrections experience preferred. Rank and salary are dependent upon qualifications. Applications should be submitted by January 22, 1993; however, applications will be accepted until position is filled. Please forward letter of application, curriculum vita, and the names of three references to: Personnel Office, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA 01086.

University of New Hampshire. Family Research Laboratory is anticipating possibly three Family violence Research fellowships available starting in the summer of 1993. 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, elder abuse, sexual abuse, rape, homicide and other family-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 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 \$18,000 to 32,300, 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, 1993. For more information, contact David Finkelhor, Co-Director, Family Research Laboratory, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824; (603) 862-1888.

Middle Tennessee State University. The Criminal Justice Department seeks applications for a tenure-track, assistant professor position beginning Fall 1993. Qualifications include a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field. Qualified ABDs will be considered. JD only will not be considered. Experience or knowledge in computers is desirable. The position will remain open until filled. Salary is commensurate with qualifications. Send resume, official transcripts, and three letters of recommendations to Deborah Wilkins, Chair of Search Committee, Criminal Justice Administration Department, P. O. Box 238, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN 37132. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. MTSU is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Brown University. Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies offers two year post-doctoral fellowships for research relating to early intervention and treatment of alcohol abuse and alcoholism. The program is multidisciplinary in nature and emphasizes the importance of biological, social, cultural, and environmental factors. Focus is placed on the development and testing of theories of treatment and intervention as well as methods for measuring relevant variables. Stipends are \$18,600-\$32,300 per year plus a travel allowance and health benefits. Research funds are also available for related projects. This program is funded by NIAAA. Appointments begin between June and September 1993. For further information and application write to: Dr. Richard Longabaugh, Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912. Application deadline: February 15, 1993. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Old Dominion University. The Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice is seeking applications for one full-time tenure track position at the Assistant Professor level beginning August 1, 1993. The Ph.D. or ABD in Criminal Justice, Criminology or Sociology required. Areas of research specialization are open. Teaching responsibilities will include criminological theory; other areas of teaching interest open. Applicants who bring minor, feminist, or international perspectives to their teaching and research are especially encouraged to apply. Opportunities exist for participation in the Department's Applied Sociology Master's Program as well as the University's Institute for the Study of Minority Issues, the Women's Studies Program and the Graduate Programs in International Studies. A letter of application, curriculum vitae, samples of written work, and three letters of reference should be sent to Janet Katz, Chair, Recruitment Committee, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia 23529-0090. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Application review will begin January 15, 1993 and continue until the position is filled. Old Dominion University is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer and required compliance with the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

POSITIONS, continued from page 15

Central Michigan University, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, invites applications for a tenure-track position in sociology at the rank of Assistant Professor beginning Fall, 1993. Candidates should provide evidence of teaching effectiveness and research promise in the areas of social work and juvenile justice. Preference will be given to candidates who have applied and research expertise in the area of services to children/youth. The successful applicant will serve in a multidisciplinary department offering the sociology major with concentration in both social work and criminal justice. The PhD in sociology, social work, criminal justice/criminology, or anthropology must be completed prior to date of appointment; the candidate must also have a MSW or advanced degree in social work; the candidate must also have three letters of reference by January 15 to Mary S. Senter, Chair, Personnel Committee, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859. CMU (an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Institution) encourages diversity and resolves to provide equal opportunity regardless of race, sex, disability, sexual orientation, or other irrelevant criteria.

University of Northern Iowa. The Department of Sociology and Anthropology announces a new, tenure-track appointment for a sociologist or criminologist beginning fall semester 1993. Applicants who are able to teach courses in corrections and police are preferred. Teaching load is three courses per semester. Doctorate in sociology or criminology (or near completion) and evidence of potential for excellence in teaching and scholarship is required. Rank at Assistant Professor. Competitive salary and fringe benefits. The Department invites and encourages applications from minority persons, women, Vietnam era veterans and disabled persons. Send letter of application and a current vita. Applicants should also arrange to have three letters of reference sent in support of their candidacy to: Dr. Tina L. Mawhorr, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA 50614-0513. Review of applications will begin January 15, 1993, and will continue until an appointment is made. U.N.I. is an Equal Opportunity Educator and employer with a comprehensive plan for Affirmative Action.

University of Idaho. The Department of Sociology/Anthropology invites applications for a tenure-track position as an Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice beginning August 1, 1993. A Ph.D. in Sociology with an emphasis in Criminology, or a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice is required by the time of appointment. The Department is seeking a person who is thoroughly grounded in criminological theory and research methods to fill this position. Due to the interdisciplinary nature of the criminal justice program, the ability to teach a broad range of courses is preferred. The responsibilities of this position include teaching six courses per academic year to include: corrections; race, gender, and class in the justice system (alternate years); police and society; administration of justice; and introduction to criminal justice. Other courses could include white collar crime, substance abuse, criminology, community-based corrections, victimology, and areas of the applicant's specialization. An employment or research background in the justice system and successful teaching experience at a four-year institution of higher education are also preferred. Send a letter of application, a vita and the names of at least three references to Donald E. Tyler, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843 by February 15, 1993. (May be extended until an adequate pool of applicants is available.) AA/EOE.

University of Maryland University College anticipates faculty openings in its undergraduate program on U.S. military bases in Europe and Asia. One year renewable appointments begin August 1993. Ideal for teachers who are excellent in the classroom and enjoy travel. Qualifications: (1) Ph.D., (2) competence to teach in two academic disciplines (criminology or law enforcement and another discipline), (3) recent college teaching experience, and (4) U.S. citizenship. Benefits include transportation and important military base privileges. Preference given to those qualified to teach courses in several fields of business or in business and a second discipline (e.g., economics, computer applications). Frequent travel and the cost of schooling make these positions difficult for those with children. Send resume to Dr. Ralph E. Millis, University of Maryland University College, College Park, MD 20742-1642. AA/EOE.

San Diego State University-Imperial Valley Campus invites applications for an anticipated tenure track position in Criminal Justice Administration-Public Administration (CJA-PA). Responsibilities include teaching and advising students in both CJA and PA undergraduate degree programs. Preference will be given to candidates able to teach correctional administration and crime policy as well as core Public Administration courses. The position also requires teaching courses in a Master of Public Administration program. A Ph.D. in Criminal Justice Administration, Public Administration, or related field is required. Minorities and women are especially urged to apply. The salary range is \$31,764 - \$60,960 with excellent benefits. Reasonable housing costs. The Imperial Valley Campus in Calexico is a two-year, upper division and graduate campus. It is located 120 miles east of San Diego along the U.S./Mexico border, serving approximately 600 students. To apply send letter of application, resume including publications, list of courses taught and three letters of recommendation to Richard Ryan, Chair of CJA/PA Search Committee, San Diego State University-Imperial Valley Campus, 720 Heber Avenue, Calexico, CA 92231. Applications will be reviewed beginning January 15, 1993. SDSU is an Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action 503/504 Employer.

Arkansas State University (Jonesboro) invites nominations and applications for the position of Chair, Department of Sociology, Social Work, and Geography, beginning July 1, 1993. The department consists of 15 faculty members and offers a Masters in Sociology and undergraduate degrees in Criminology, Sociology, Geography and Social Work (CSWE accredited). The Chair should provide strong leadership in the development of these programs and in teaching and research. Requirements: The Ph.D. in one of the disciplines of the department, administrative ability, and a record of successful teaching and scholarly research appropriate for appointment as Associate Professor or Professor. Send vita, letter of application and name, address and phone number of three references to Dr. Roger Abernathy, Assistant Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, Arkansas State University, P.O. Box 1030, State University, AR 72467-1030 by February 15, 1993. Arkansas State University is an AA/EOE.

POSITIONS, continued from page 16

Southeast Missouri State University. The Department of Criminal Justice seeks applications for a tenure track Assistant Professor position for Fall, 1993. The position requires a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or closely allied field. Well qualified ABDs will be considered. The applicant should have a strong background in law enforcement, and preferably in security, as these will be the primary areas of teaching responsibilities. Southeast Missouri State University is a regional multipurpose institution of 8,000 students located in Cape Girardeau, a community 120 miles south of St. Louis with a population of 35,000. Send a letter of application, resume, and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of three references to: Dr. Michael Brown, Chair of the Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701. Southeast Missouri State University is an Equal Opportunity/M-F/Affirmative Action Employer. The deadline for applications is February 15, 1993.

California State University, Bakersfield. The Department of Criminal Justice has a tenure-track position vacant. Primary specialization police/law enforcement; other areas could include victimology and race/ethnicity issues. The Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice will begin September 1993. Candidates must be interested in undergraduate teaching and have active research interests commensurate with field. Ph.D. or D. Crim. required for permanent appointment. Send letter of application, current vita, and three letters of recommendation from professional references to Dr. J. Daniel McMillin, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, CSUB, 9001 Stockdale Hwy., Bakersfield, CA 93311-1099. CSUB is an AA/EOE.

Saint Xavier University. Department of Criminal Justice/Law and Society invites applications for faculty position (Assistant or Associate Professor) as Director of a M.A. Program in Criminal Justice Counseling. Responsibilities include administration, recruitment, teaching, and internship supervision. Doctorate in a counseling-related discipline and counseling experience in criminal justice; college teaching experience preferred. Position open until filled; initial screening to begin

December 14. Send a cover letter and three resumes to Howard Abadinsky, Saint Xavier University, Criminal Justice/Law and Society, 3700 W. 103rd Street, Chicago, IL 60655.

St. Lawrence University. The Department of Sociology invites applicants for a tenure track position for September 1993 as Assistant Professor or beginning Associate Professor. Strong teaching and research interests in Urban Sociology. A strong second teaching and research interest in any of the following: Applied Sociology, Social Welfare Policy, Ethnic Studies, Criminology or Deviance is sought. A cross-cultural teaching perspective is highly desirable. Contribution to the department's introductory courses is required and participation in the University's interdisciplinary First Year Program is encouraged. Preference will be given to candidates who will have completed the Ph.D. by September 1993. A supportive environment exists for development of teaching and research interests. Review of applications will begin February 1, 1993. A curriculum vita, statement of interests and three letters of reference should be sent to: Thomas James, Chair, Department of Sociology, St. Lawrence University, Canton, NY 13617.

Illinois State University, Normal Bloomington. The Department of Criminal Justice Sciences anticipates two tenure track assistant or associate level positions commencing Fall, 1993. Areas of specialization are open but candidates are sought who can teach correctional institutions and/or criminal justice management. Preference will be given to applicants with established records of publication, criminal justice field and teaching experience. Candidates with quantitative and/or qualitative research backgrounds are encouraged to apply. Preferred candidates will have Ph.D. in criminal justice or related field. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Send letter of application, vita, and three letters of recommendation (include phone numbers) to: Henry R. Lesieur, Ph.D., 5250 Criminal Justice Sciences, Schroeder Hall 401, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761-6901, Telephone (309) 438-7626, Fax (309) 438-7289. ISU is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action University.

University of Cincinnati. The Department of Criminal Justice has one tenure-track assistant/advanced assistant professor position for September 1, 1993. A Ph.D. in criminal justice or related discipline and evidence of scholarly work is required. The Department of Criminal Justice offers degrees at the baccalaureate, masters and doctoral levels in criminal justice. Areas of specialization are open. Preference will be given to persons with strong quantitative skills. Evidence of teaching effectiveness is also preferred. Send vita and three letters of reference to: Dr. Lawrence Travis, Chair of Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, M.L. 389, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0389. Review of applications will begin December 1 and continue until an acceptable candidate is found. The University of Cincinnati is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer.

Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, Alabama. Pending budgetary approval, the College of Criminal Justice is accepting applications for a nine-month tenure track position as Assistant Professor/Instructor for Fall Semester, 1993. Duties will include teaching at the graduate and undergraduate levels in general criminal justice and security administration. Applicants should have an earned doctorate in Criminology/Criminal Justice or related field. ABD's may be considered. J.D.'s need not apply. Send letter of interest, vita, official transcripts and three letters of recommendation, by May 1, 1993 to: Personnel Services, Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, AL 36265-9982.

Northeastern University. The College of Criminal Justice seeks to hire four tenure-track, entry-level assistant professors for September 1993, in the areas of policing, security, statistics/methods and law. Responsibilities shall include teaching, research and scholarship, and service to the University and the profession. Candidates should hold a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice/Criminology, J.D., or other terminal degree in a related discipline prior to the time of appointment. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Northeastern University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Title IX employer. Send letter of application, curriculum vitae,

POSITIONS, continued from page 17

statement of research interests, writing samples, and the names of three references to Dean James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115. Applications received prior to January 29, 1993 will receive full consideration.

Koba Associates, Inc. is seeking a Program Specialist for the National Institute of Justice's Technical Assistance and Support Program. This program provides logistical and administrative support for the competitive grant peer review process, as well as other special projects mandated by NIJ's Office of the Director. The successful candidate will possess a Master's Degree in Criminal Justice or a related area and have one to two years of professional experience in an administrative environment; strong word-processing (WordPerfect 5.1) and database skills are also required. This position is an excellent opportunity to learn about the current research trends in all areas of criminal justice. Candidates should fax or mail a resume to: Dr. June B. Kress, Koba Associates, Inc., 1156 15th Street, N.W., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20005; Fax (202) 785-4391.

The University of South Dakota. The Criminal Justice Studies Program seeks applications for a tenure-track assistant professor beginning August 15, 1993. Criminal Justice at the University of South Dakota is set in the context of a broad based liberal arts education. The Criminal Justice Studies Program, with approximately 250 majors and 800 enrollments per semester, is administratively attached to the Department of Political Science. Given the generalist nature of the program and its connection with Political Science, the teaching responsibilities are flexible and will be selected by mutual consent. The position involves teaching of undergraduate courses, with the possibility of teaching graduate courses and administering the program. Policing courses are of particular concern: Policing in a Free Society, Police Administration, and Advanced Topics in Policing. Other courses of interest to the applicant will also be developed. The applicant will be expected to conduct publishable research in areas of interest and expertise, to counsel and advise students, and to work with criminal justice agencies in

the state and region. A Ph.D. is preferred; ABDs may apply. Preference will be given to individuals with prior successful teaching, research, and service in criminal justice. Send letter of application, current vita, and three letters of reference by February 1, 1993 to Mike Barker, Chair of Search Committee, Criminal Justice Studies Program, Political Science Department, University of South Dakota, 414 E. Clark, Vermillion, SD 57069. AA/EOE.

The University of Texas at San Antonio. A tenure track appointment as assistant professor of criminal justice is available Fall, 1993 in law, society and the justice process. The Criminal Justice degree program is located within a multidisciplinary division which includes other undergraduate programs in geography, political science and sociology, and a graduate program in public administration. A Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology or closely related discipline or a J.D. is preferred; ABD's will be considered. Evidence of potential for scholarly research, publication and teaching must be included in the application. Teaching load includes law-related or criminal justice courses, such as substantive criminal law; legal research and writing; paralegal management practices; trial and evidence; criminal procedure; and law, courts and the legal system. Applicants must also be able to teach some of the following courses: nature of crime and justice, senior seminar, research methods, and graduate courses in criminal justice within the public administration program. Formal experience in a component of the criminal justice system is preferred and teaching experience at the masters level is desirable. Send letter of application, vita, three letters of reference, transcripts, a representative sample of written work and other supporting documentation to Chair, Criminal Justice Search Committee, Division of Social and Policy Sciences, The University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX 78249-0655. Completed applications must be postmarked no later than March 1, 1993. Supporting documentation must be postmarked no later than March 15, 1993. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. The University of Texas at San Antonio is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Northern Arizona University. The Department of Criminal Justice is seeking qualified applicants for a tenure-track position as Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice beginning in August of 1993, contingent upon funding. Applicants should have completed an earned Ph.D. degree in Criminal Justice, Criminology, Sociology, or a closely related discipline. Successful applicants will also have college teaching experience for graduate and undergraduate level students in criminal justice or related discipline, and a demonstrated commitment to scholarly research and publication. Speciality areas are open, however, some preference may be given to applicants with strengths in either Environmental Issues in Criminal Justice, or American Indians and the Justice System. Women and minorities are especially encouraged to apply. A letter of interest, a resume, and three current letters of recommendation should be sent to Chair, Recruitment Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Northern Arizona University, P.O. Box 15005, Flagstaff, AZ 86011-5005. The department will begin reviewing candidates' applications on February 10, 1993. Northern Arizona University is located in Flagstaff, Arizona, a mountain community of 50,000 located at the base of the San Francisco Peaks in the cool, dry climate of northern Arizona. NAU is a liberal arts oriented university with 15,200 students that offers Bachelors, Masters, and some Ph.D. programs. The Department of Criminal Justice currently offers a B.S. degree in Criminal Justice and is awaiting funding to implement an approved M.S. degree in Criminal Justice. Northern Arizona University is a committed Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Institution. Minorities, Women, Persons with a Disability and Veterans are encouraged to apply.

RESEARCH NEWS

The Social Science Research Council (SSRC) is pleased to announce the availability of the Urban Underclass Database, a consolidated public use database containing a wide range of measures on poverty, employment, health, crime and related indicators in the nation's 100 largest cities. The database is sponsored by the Council's Committee for Research on the Urban Underclass with funds provided by the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Urban Underclass Database was designed by sociologist **John D. Kasarda** of the University of North Carolina. It is a panel study with data over a 30 year period, and contains some 5,800 economic, social, demographic, crime and health indicators for metropolitan central cities and their poverty subareas.

For additional information, contact Andrea Bohlig, Technical Research Specialist, Kenan Institute of Private Enterprise, Kenan Center, CB# 3440, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3440, (919) 962-8201.

NOMINATIONS FOR 1993 ASC AWARDS

The ASC Awards Committee invites nominations for four major awards, to be presented at the 1993 annual meetings. The awards are:

EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD, which recognizes outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by a North American criminologist. Outstanding scholarly contributions may consist of a single outstanding book or work, a series of theoretical or research contributions, or the accumulated contributions of a senior scholar.

THORSTEN SELLIN & SHELDON AND ELEANOR GLUECK AWARD, which recognizes outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by a non-North American criminologist (i.e., not U.S. or Canadian). The recipient need not speak English; however, his/her work must be available, in part at least, in the English language (either by original publication or through translation).

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

HERBERT BLOCH AWARD, which recognizes outstanding service contributions to the American Society of Criminology and to the professional interests of criminology.

In submitting your nomination, provide the following supporting materials: a letter evaluating a nominee's contribution and its relevance to an award, and the nominee's c.v. (short version preferred). Send nominations and supporting materials by February 25, 1993 to the committee chair:

Margaret Farnworth
Criminal Justice Center
Sam Houston State University
Huntsville, Texas 77341-2296

ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research

First session: June 28-July 23, 1993 Second session: July 26-August 20, 1993

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 National Archive of Criminal Justice Data. Through daily class meetings, instructor James P. Lynch, associate professor at American University, 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 vitas with their applications. Stipend support for those admitted will be provided by BJS.

Seminar dates:
July 26-Aug. 20,
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CONTENTS Volume 18 Nos. 1-2 September 1992

Alan Block: Introduction

Gary T. Marx: Commentary

Richard A. Leo: From coercion to deception: The changing nature of police interrogation in America

Alan A. Block: IRS intelligence operations under the Alexander regime: A commentary on Undercover Operations

Gilbert Geis and Colin Goff: Lifting the cover from undercover operations: J. Edgar Hoover and some of the other criminologists

Jean-Paul Brodeur: Undercover policing in Canada: Wanting what is wrong

Julius Wachtel: From morals to practice: Dilemmas of control in undercover policing

David Lyon: The new surveillance: Electronic technologies and the maximum security society

Mathieu Deflem: The invisibilities of social control: Uncovering Gary Marx's discovery of undercover

Gary T. Marx: Some reflections on *Undercover*. Recent developments and enduring issues

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 1993 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 vitae (or make arrangements to have it sent to the Committee). All materials should be sent by March 1, 1993 to: **Ronald L. Akers**; Chair of the ASC Fellows Committee; Department of Sociology; University of Florida; Gainesville, Florida 32611; (904) 892-0251

The nominations will be reviewed by all members of the Committee and recommendations made to the Executive Board for their consideration during their Spring Board meeting. Any questions concerning eligibility or the nomination process should be directed to Akers. As of November, 1992, the following people have been named Fellows in the Society.

Ronald L. Akers	William Dienstein	Richard Hankey	Norval Morris	Edward Sagarin
Harry E. Allen	Simon Dinitz	Frank Hartung	Junc Morrison	Robert Sampson
William E. Amos	Vladimir Eliasberg	Michael Hindelang	Gerhard O. W. Mueller	Frank Scarpitti
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the relationship between crisis themes and personal background factors; and much more! This context has public policy relevance in light of the increasing numbers of persons being incarcerated. Revised and updated edition, previously published as *Men in Crisis: Human Breakdowns in Prison*. 1992. Hans Toch, Author. 472 pages.

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Living in Prison is a major contribution to the fields of criminal justice and human ecology. Revised and updated edition. Available January 1993. Hans Toch, Author. Approximately 416 pages.

Mosaic of Despair:

Human Breakdowns in Prison

Hans Toch



**Mosaic of Despair:
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in Prison**

Mosaic of Despair describes the initial transition one faces going into prison, and describes the variety of stress transactions that occur in prison. The study

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BOOK REVIEW

Smart Sentencing: The Emergence of Intermediate Sanctions, edited by James M. Byrne, Arthur J. Lurigio, and Joan Petersilia
Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, 1992

Reviewed by MARK JONES
Sam Houston State University

Prison crowding has driven the creation and/or repackaging of several intermediate sanctions, such as intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, house arrest, boot camps and residential treatment centers. The first major contribution to the study of this resurgent field was McCarthy's edited volume *Intermediate Punishments*; the second was Morris and Tonry's *Between Prison and Probation*, and the third is Byrne, Lurigio and Petersilia's edited volume *Smart Sentencing: The Emergence of Intermediate Sanctions*.

Some edited volumes are collections of previously published articles. Although these books are useful as texts or ready references, they contribute nothing new to the knowledge base. In contrast, *Smart Sentencing* includes previously unpublished works from some renowned authorities on intermediate sanctions. The book is aimed at academics and correctional administrators who desire a better understanding of intermediate sanctions. In concert with that aim, the contributors keep the use of complex inferential statistics to a minimum, instead relying on descriptive methods of measuring diversion and cost savings. Some complex questions such as net-widening and diversionary impact cannot be fully addressed without using advanced inferential techniques, but the contributors make good use of simple descriptive measures in assessing cost benefits and recidivism. Just as important, almost all of the articles lay conceptual and theoretical foundations for a particular sanction, something frequently neglected by in-house correctional researchers and administrators.

Please see REVIEW, page 24



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UNCJIN has been in operation since 1988 and is funded, in part, by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, and operates under the auspices of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, Vienna International Center, Austria.

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REVIEW, continued from page 23

The book includes twenty articles, divided into six areas: (1) intensive probation supervision, (2) home confinement and electronic monitoring, (3) shock incarceration, (4) other intermediate sanctions, (5) issues and controversy, and (6) a look at the future. Section one includes two articles, one by Lurigio and Petersilia which lays a theoretical foundation for ISP programs, including a discussion of the shifting emphasis of ISP. In concert with Feeley and Simon's (1992) "New Penology" idea, they state that some programs are viewing revocations, previously considered failures, as testaments to the success of ISP's ability to catch violators. In the second article, Petersilia, Turner, and Deschenes discuss another emerging function of ISP: treating special need offenders, in this case, drug offenders. In addition to the jurisdictions mentioned by Petersilia et al., similar programs have been implemented in other locations, most notably in San Diego (Curtis et al., 1992).

Most of the articles in section two discuss the advantages and disadvantages of electronic monitoring systems, primarily in terms of recidivism versus success, along with some of the logistical and administrative obstacles to implementing such a program. The most stimulating contribution is Corbett and Marx's "Emerging Technofallacies" articles, which outlines ten potential pitfalls of electronic monitoring. Corbett and Marx do what *Smart Sentencing* does best, provide a theoretical and historical perspective on intermediate punishments that is too often ignored by administrators and policy makers.

In section three, MacKenzie and Parent provide a generic description of boot camps in general, including their purpose, goals, and day-to-day operations. The authors point to the success of boot camp programs, but primarily in hypothetical fashion. Based on empirical findings, they also note that to date, boot camps do not appear to be succeeding from the standpoint of recidivism or cost savings.

Section three includes discussions of a variety of sanctions, including an article by Cole on the enforceability of monetary sanctions. This relates to the problem all too often found in many criminal justice programs; many programs and policies appear promising in the conceptual stage, but fail because practitioners assign them a low pri-

ority or do not take them seriously. Parent's article on Day Reporting Centers is the sole contribution to *Smart Sentencing* that outlines a relatively untried sanction. DRC's are so infrequently utilized that many administrators and academics no doubt have never heard of it. Hopefully, Parent's article can be a catalyst toward further exploration of DRC's.

Section five includes von Hirsch's rejection of Morris and Tonry's (1990) call for an interchangeability of equivalent sanctions, proposing instead a desert-based model. One of the most significant contributions is Palumbo, Clifford, and Synder-Joy's article on net-widening. They argue, fairly convincingly, that political influences, which pervade the initial structuring of intermediate sanctions, have effectively made true diversion impossible. As diversion suffers, so does cost effectiveness. A compelling argument against increased utilization of punitive intermediate sanctions, and for the increased use of regular probation and non-supervisory sanctions, is made by Byrne and Pattavina. In accordance with some previous research (Petersilia and Turner, 1990), they conclude that the treatment aspect of intermediate sanctions must not be neglected.

Section six includes an article by Clear and Byrne on future questions to consider. Quite often, one can look to the last statement in a book or article to find exactly what point or statement the authors are attempting to make. This article is no exception, as Clear and Byrne state that it remains to be seen whether or not intermediate sanctions cannot move beyond retributive rhetoric toward effectiveness in controlling offenders in the community.

Some of the previous research and writings on intermediate sanctions question whether or not these programs would survive. As Clear and Byrne state, the survivability of such programs is no longer in doubt, asserting that the 1990s will be known as the decade of the intermediate sanction. Through evaluation research, these scholars are now assessing what role intermediate sanction has in a "smart sentencing" system. Dr. Byrne stated at the 1992 ASC Conference that in recent history, corrections has gone from an "everything works" phase (during the 1950s, when the rehabilitative ideal enjoyed its greatest popularity), to a "nothing works" phase, to a "something works"

phase. He also said that the task for policy makers and researchers lies in discovering what that "something" is. In other words, intermediate sanctions are not devoid of utilitarian value, but they are not panaceas either. So an essential question remains unanswered: Exactly what should we expect from intermediate sanctions? *Smart Sentencing's* editors note in the introduction that no program should be expected to insure cost savings, relieve institutional crowding, protect the community, and deter offenders with a great degree of consistency. But they also note that the first step in developing a rational sentencing structure is to develop an array of sentencing options, discover what each of those options can accomplish, and find out who may benefit from them.

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The National Institute of Justice Data Resources Program

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Social scientists and policy analysts from academia, nonprofit organizations, and government agencies will be considered for this workshop. Enrollment will be limited to twenty participants and preference will be given to individuals with prior methodological training. Applicants must show evidence of an intellectual interest and commitment to this substantive area. The National Institute of Justice will provide stipend support to offset airfare and per diem costs in the amount of \$1,000 for admitted participants. This workshop is offered as part of the ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods.

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Data Resources Program
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Washington, DC 20531
1-202-307-2961

or contact the
ICPSR Summer Program
office at 1-313-764-8392

OBITUARY

John P. Conrad (1913-1992)

John P. Conrad, a major contributor to criminology and corrections, died suddenly on October 10, 1992. He was 79.

Essayist, academic, researcher and administrator, John was most concerned with penal policy and practice--the limits of deterrence and incapacitation strategies, the death penalty, "dangerousness" and career violence, system equity, and the just treatment of offenders. His many "think pieces" offered a vision of a more rational and humane criminal justice system. John led a satisfying, meaningful and productive life. He will be remembered not only for his scholarship but as a caring, modest, decent, principled human being.

John grew up in an academic, achievement oriented family. His father was Associate Dean of Students and Director of Secondary Education Training at the University of California-Berkeley. (Both parents had been valedictorians of their respective graduating classes at UC-Berkeley). John attended primary and secondary school in Berkeley. At age 16, he managed to get a summer job working in the ship's mess on a salmon fishing boat out of Alaska. Most of the crewmen were illiterate and John became their "designated" letter writer. In 1934, not a good year by any standard, he graduated from the University of California with a degree in political science. Graduate work followed at the University of Chicago where he received his Master's Degree in Social Service Administration. While marginal to the department of sociology, he always considered himself part of the great Chicago sociological tradition.

John's first post-college position was with a child service agency in Peoria, Illinois, where he met and married his life's partner, Charlotte, a co-worker in the agency. War soon overtook career and family and he found himself in the Army and eventually in the Pacific theater (anti-aircraft artillery and later intelligence). He entered as a private, was a Captain at discharge in 1946 and became a Major in the Reserves. While stationed on Fiji, and ever the educator, he initiated a daily radio news broadcast. Returning to California after the war, he took a job as a parole officer with the California Youth Authority, moved to the Veterans Administration as a psychiatric social worker, and back to corrections as a "senior sociologist" (an archaic title for an institutional parole officer and actuary) at San Quentin and Soledad. The six years at San Quentin and Soledad were

crucial ones. They shaped his perspective on corrections. He later peopled his essays with inmates like Stephen Nash (a pseudonym, of course), "a sadly amiable clown," in John's words, who strangled 17 skid-row men after flattening out his ten years for grand larceny. On death row, Nash took great delight in describing minute details of these killings to anyone who would listen. (It was not long before no one would.) John's next five years were spent as a supervising parole officer, and as supervisor of inmate classification, both in the Department of Corrections in Sacramento.

John had logged more than 12 years in these various middle management positions in central office and in the field when his career took an unexpected turn. In 1958, at age 45, he was awarded a Fulbright Fellowship to study at the London School of Economics. On his return, he was appointed Associate Director (later Director) of the International Survey of Corrections for the American Justice Institute (1960-62). With the completion of the Survey, he was appointed Chief of Research of the California Department of Corrections (1963-67). And like the San Quentin and Soledad period, these were defining years--he had become a researcher, a research administrator and a policy planner. In the process, he developed a close personal and professional relationship with Richard McGee, whose progressive leadership as Director of Corrections made the California system a model to be emulated. (At the time of his death, John was preparing to write a biography of Richard McGee). So close was their relationship, that John once told me, back in the 1970s, that he and McGee were considering pooling their resources to buy a jumbo, high yield, certificate of deposit.

There followed four, nearly five, exciting years as Chief of Research of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons and as Chief, Center for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ). These jobs were at the center of things and there was the opportunity of influencing policy and practice. There was also a bonus. Occasional uncommitted lunchtimes could be spent in the nearby National Art Gallery.

In 1972, the Conrads moved to Columbus, Ohio, where John became a Senior Fellow in the Academy of Contemporary Problems, a social research center founded by Battelle

Memorial Institute and Ohio State University. His mission was to create a small, high quality criminal justice research section in the Academy--a task at which he succeeded admirably. It was during his seven years at the Academy that we became co-principals of the Dangerous Offender Project and later co-authored four books in the series. John produced the final volume and our associates published two more. John was also appointed Adjunct Professor in Sociology and we co-taught several seminars. Not only that! John caught the fever and became a committed Ohio State football fan.

At age 65, John "retired" to the American Justice Institute in Sacramento as a senior program officer (1979-81). This was followed by a stint as the George J. Beto Professor at Sam Houston State University, as Visiting Fellow at the National Institute of Justice and as a Visiting Professor at Simon Fraser University.

Over the years, John produced 12 books, over 90 articles, and a stream of reports, monographs and essays including the more than 60 which appeared in *Federal Probation Quarterly* under the title, "News of the Future." He authored or co-authored: *Crime and Its Correction* (1965); (with Edith Flynn) *The New and Old Criminology* (1978); *The Evolution of Criminal Justice* (1978); *Justice and Consequences* (1981); (with Ernest van den Haag) *The Death Penalty: Pro and Con* (1983); and *The United Nations: In or Out?* (1987).

The Dangerous Offender Series books are: (with Simon Dinitz) *In Fear of Each Other* (1977); (with Donna Hamparian, Richard Schuster and Simon Dinitz) *The Violent Few* (1978); (with Stephan Van Dine and Simon Dinitz) *Restraining the Wicker* (1979); (with Stuart Miller and Simon Dinitz) *Careers of the Violent* (1982); and *The Dangerous and the Endangered* (1985). John's most recent publication was a textbook: (with Clemens Bartollas) *Introduction to Corrections* (1992).

Impressive as is this resume, it fails to tell the story of his activities as visiting expert, here and abroad (UN Asia and Far Eastern Institute in Fuchu, Japan, for example), as expert witness in "conditions of confinement litigation," as member of court decree implementation committees (Alabama, 1983-89), of task forces, as university lecturer (US-Davis, University of Pennsylvania) and as Chief Editor of the *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* (1975-77) and a contributing editor, since 1977, to *Federal Probation Quarterly*.

In appreciation, John Conrad received the Distinguished Alumnus Award of the School of Social Service Administration

of the University of Chicago in 1980. The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences gave him its Bruce Smith Award for Outstanding Contributions to Criminal Justice in 1983.

John had many interests and hobbies--travel, photography--but nothing came close to his interest in reading. He took pleasure in the densest philosophy tomes, the classics and the works of the social contract and Enlightenment thinkers. On trips, he carried an oversized, shopworn attache case which contained nothing but books, magazines and journals. At the first opportunity, he started reading--his index finger racing down the left margin of each page at breakneck speed. He could finish a periodical even before we left the lounge to board the plane. At first I doubted that he could comprehend much from this exercise but soon discovered that he knew the contents as well as I did. It was the same with his writing--quick, graceful, effortless.

John had a passion for ideas, words, meaning. He loved informed discussions, debates (see his work with van den Haag), the exchange and critique of reasoned positions. He disliked the modern social science passion for quantification which he called "scientism," for the mindless manipulation of meaningless data, for small questions and even smaller answers. He could be a cranky critic, a tough editor, a rigid grammarian and a stylistic purist. But to his credit, he allowed neither ideological nor methodological differences nor ascriptive characteristics to color his personal relationships.

John's passing leaves a void in the lives of those fortunate enough to know him along the way. He is survived by his wife, three married children and eight grandchildren. He will be remembered by them, by his colleagues and friends, and by those who value intellect, commitment to social justice and faith in the power of human reason. He was a rare and good man. He will be missed.

Simon Dinitz
Ohio State University

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