

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

Vol. 18, No. 6

November/December 1993

A LOOK AT THE JOURNAL OF QUANTITATIVE CRIMINOLOGY: AN INTERVIEW WITH THE EDITOR

John Laub

Northeastern University

The *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* is, of course, looking for manuscripts on quantitative criminology. But the editor, John Laub of the College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University in Boston, has a broad, inclusive definition of that term. Laub views the journal as

an outlet for research which uses empirical techniques to address key issues in the field. The original focus of the journal was to provide an outlet for quantitative work which was on the cutting edge with respect to statistical modeling or analysis. I would like to expand this focus to include all solidly based empirical research. All work which addresses a theoretical or policy question from a quantitative perspective can find a home in the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*.

The *Criminologist* recently interviewed Laub, focusing on questions about himself, the types of submissions to the journal he would like to see, and the criminological niche that the journal fills.

The Editor

The scope of a journal is defined by its contributors. But the editor has some control over the selection of contributors and every editor brings a little bit of self to the journal. Laub's interest in criminology and criminal justice pre-dates his student days; his



original career interest was in becoming a Chicago police officer. As an undergraduate criminal justice major at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, he was exposed to the academic study of criminology and received an introduction to quantitative approaches to that study in a research methods course taught by Michael Maltz.

During his graduate studies at State University of New York at Albany, Laub's enthusiasm for criminology expanded a great deal by his exposure to some of the faculty there at the time; in particular, Michael Hindelang, Travis Hirschi, and Leslie Wilkins.

My real exposure to quantitative criminology and the importance of looking at data with respect to research questions was at Albany. I was heavily influenced by that experience. The professor most clearly identified with that view, and the one that I worked with most closely was Michael Hindelang.

Please see LAUB INTERVIEW, page 7

Editors' Note: This interview was conducted for *The Criminologist* by Gary Carson, Sam Houston State University.

IN THIS ISSUE . . .

Letters to the Editors 2

ASC Award Winners and Fellows 5

Conferences and Workshops 6

Position Announcements 10-16

Research News 16

Book Reviews 18-27

Letters to the Editors

Note from the Editors: *The following is a letter to the author of the feature essay of the July/August 1993 issue. We thought that this letter, and Jon Taylor's response, would be of interest to ASC members.*

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I enjoyed reading your article "Quierer es Poder: A Call for Criminal Justice Educators to Teach in the Penal Setting." I taught courses to inmates and correctional officers in several Maryland institutions during the period 1972-1976. Then I had a break of twelve years when I had the opportunity to work as a jail officer in a sheriff's department and visit nearly 800 prisons and jails in 48 states and 21 foreign countries.

In the fall of 1988, I taught a course on Introduction to Corrections to inmates at the Maryland Correctional Training Center in Hagerstown, Maryland. On the first night of class the students informed me that this course was a complete waste of their time since--as one student phrased it--"There aren't any criminal jobs in Maryland for ex-cons." The next week when I offered evidence that jobs were available in Maryland as parole officers provided they stay free of any criminal activity for a certain length of time, their attitudes changed. I have no evidence that other states offer employment opportunities to inmates in the criminal justice field. If they do not, then I well understand why inmate students might feel criminology courses would be a waste of time from a practical point of view. Obviously, if the student is in the class to increase his knowledge about the world in general then any course would be of value. Most of the students I taught appeared to be more interested in what a course would do for them in seeking a future career. This pragmatic sort of an approach to higher education is more the rule than the exception in my opinion.

Your point about professors not wanting to teach courses in the penal institution is well taken. I remembered a number of faculty in Maryland who refused to teach in the prisons. A lot of this stemmed from the attitude of fear of the unknown. Some of these individuals assumed they would be assaulted or held hostage by prisoners. In all of my years inside institutions, I know of only one instance where two teachers were

held hostage by inmates and so I can't assert that this would never happen, but I do feel that it is highly unlikely. This reluctance to teach in institutions infects the thinking of academics in all disciplines--not just criminology faculty. Professors, like people in other professions and jobs, have stereotypical views of what inmates are. These views, in the case of people who teach the criminal justice and criminology courses, are not going to vanish overnight although articles like yours should prompt more dialogue about this issue. Education has to do with attitudinal change and I never assumed professors in academe couldn't improve with a change of attitude.

However, the diversity of the human race is immense and I don't believe every professor of criminology is temperamentally suited to teach in jails and prisons. A lot of academics are happier in the university or college library collecting information for an article or book. Many find more joy in teaching and mixing with the human race and, of course, there are many who enjoy both research and teaching. Thus, it is probably to the benefit of criminology that some people prefer research to the exclusion of classroom activities and bodies of students, most of whom are not especially research oriented. The world would be a duller place if we all wanted to do the same jobs in the same way.

There is a lot to be said about enlightenment through practical experience and the number of people on faculties today who come from such a background in criminal justice has increased enormously over the past two decades thanks to LEAA and other forms of government assistance. These individuals from my experience seem less reluctant to teach in an institution compared to those who haven't worked in the criminal justice field.

You make a big point in your essay about the relevancy of what is taught and the failure of some in the field to inculcate understanding in students as to how the crime problem can be managed and resolved. You cite sources to support your opinion of educators failing to conduct relevant research--whatever that is! Most of the burning issues usually have two or more sides and if one looks long enough, experts will be found to support opposing points of view. For example--should we legalize drugs and curtail the war on drugs? Is

community corrections the solution to overcrowding in our institutions? Most people in academe taking a position on these and other issues are blessed with larger than life sized egos with particular biases almost guaranteeing the absence of unanimity on any of the burning questions. Striving towards an interdisciplinary approach as you suggest has its merits, but people in other fields are cursed with the same human shortcomings found in criminologists.

Sincerely,
Ken KERLE, Ph.D.
 Managing Editor
American Jails

Quid Dicas, Medice (In response to Dr. Ken Kerle's letter)

I would like to thank Dr. Ken Kerle, the vastly experienced managing editor of *American Jails*, for taking the time to compose and share his observations regarding my essay "Quierer Es Poder: . . .". He generally supported the theme of the article that more interaction by CJC professors with penal student populations would be of value; although, his defense of the field was largely apologetic.

His story of inmate-students who initially conveyed little interest in CJC study for they reasoned it to be of little practical value, was one of *deja vu* for me. A decade ago, I was the student who felt such academic exercise was a waste of time (my involvement in CJC study was the result of limited offerings and full-time enrollment requirements). Now, I can more acutely appreciate the worthiness in the scope of a liberal arts education, if not the focused study of a particular subject. At the time, though, I even tried to convince my schoolmates that CJC enrollment was a "stupid" thing for cons to study. It was then I first became aware of the near obstinacy many prisoners had in their desire or willingness to learn about a field that tangibly had had a most significant impact on their lives.

Admittedly, substantial numbers of inmate-students possess a very "pragmatic sort of an approach to higher education," and nearly all have it to some degree. However, Dr. Kerle seems to have avoided the central point I was attempting to make: that one of the main benefits CJC instructors gain for themselves and future students in teaching in the penal environment is not necessarily the erudition of the inmate-students, but rather

for their own self-enlightenment and understanding of the central facet of their craft--the offender.

After 160 credit hours, teaching assistantships and research, I believe the instructor can learn a great deal from his/her students. Moreover, it is the dialectic of the classroom where theory blends with the reality of the incarcerated intellectually exploring criminal when synthesis can occur, and all parties can achieve a new cognizance that is unattainable elsewhere in the CJC experience. Dr. Kerle examples this himself with his personal observation that some inmate-students possessed the same "vocationalism" as more traditional campus enrolled students--an observation of student similarity that is only now becoming more widely recognized.

He then provides a litany of rationales for the lack of trekking made by CJC professors into the wilds of the penitentiary that range from stereotypical safety threats to individual temperament to comparing the field's failure with other areas of study and their shortcomings.

Dr. Kerle acknowledges that the very folk who should possess the most realistic understanding of prisoners basically share the same "stereotypical views of what inmates are" as do other faculty. It is this Hollywoodish perception of explosive unpredictability and violence that dissuades many CJC instructors from teaching in prison.

My question then becomes how is this stereotype to be revealed without exposure and research? Which field has tasked for itself this type of understanding, and thus whose mission is it to sally forth into the Borneo of Statesville and define the natives? The concern for personal safety in prison is an understandable fear (at times I have it myself), but it is also one that should be realistically understood by the CJC professor most of all and not by the geologist, historian and mathematician as is the current practice.

Next, Dr. Kerle makes the reasonable assessment that not "every professor of criminology is temperamentally suited to teach in jails and prisons." A recent survey published in the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* noted that only one-quarter of faculty preferred research above all other duties, while another quarter preferred research and teaching, and half desired teaching more than anything. Yet, as mentioned in the original

essay, from experience, limited survey research, and subsequent nationwide correspondence, the virtual absence of CJC instructors in prison college classrooms is the rule rather than the exception.

Finally, Dr. Kerle acknowledges the probable merits of an interdisciplinary (holistic) approach to CJC instruction and understanding, but then in the same sentence dismisses the concept's practicality by observing other fields "are cursed with the same human shortcomings found in criminologists." The fields of business, engineering, law and medicine, for example, have evolved into very successful academies of practice, research and teaching because they have conveyed holistic (interdisciplinary) principles and understandings to their students. And a primary reason for this success, in my opinion, is the result of the extensive interaction between practicing or consulting managers, engineers, lawyers and doctors in the teaching of not only theories but the applied realities and conundrums beyond the textbook and classroom.

Again, I extend my gratitude to Dr. Kerle's thoughts and willingness to convey them to this convict. Although, in my opinion, the abdication of our nation's criminologic clergy from, as Richard Korn (Vol. 17, No. 2, p. 7) states, "within the heart of the problem: the prison itself" has yet to be adequately explained or justified.

Jon Marc TAYLOR
Indiana Reformatory

To the Editors:

Jon Marc Taylor's piece in *The Criminologist's* July/August newsletter is quite interesting for a couple of reasons. First of all, the essay makes a strong testimony for the veracity of the rehabilitation/reintegrative ethic in corrections. Secondly, and possibly more interesting, is the inference that criminal justice educators have removed themselves from the empirical reality of criminal justice itself. Possibly, there is the need for those of us in the discipline to immerse ourselves in the living laboratory of the criminological world. If we are to pontificate on the subject of crime and criminals it would be a good idea to know it in a pragmatic way.

Sincerely,
James J. GREEN
St. Thomas Aquinas College

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

THE CRIMINOLOGIST is published six times annually - in July, September, November, January, March, and May. Copyright © 1990 by the American Society of Criminology. All rights reserved. Distributed to all members of ASC. Annual subscriptions to non-members: \$7.50; foreign subscriptions: \$10.00; single copy: \$1.50. Non-member subscriptions should be ordered from the Society's membership office (address below). ISSN 0164-0240.

Editors: Jurg Gerber and Raymond H. C. Teske, Jr., College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas 77341-2296.

Managing Editor: Kay Billingsley, Sam Houston State University, (409) 294-1689.

Assistant Book Review Editor: Nancy Rodriguez, Sam Houston State University.

Published by the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212. Printed by Sam Houston State University Press.

Inquiries: Address all correspondence concerning newsletter materials and advertising to Editors, The Criminologist, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. FAX 409-294-1653

Postmaster: Please send address changes to: The Criminologist, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212.

ASC President: Delbert S. Elliott, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Campus Box 442 IBS #9, Boulder, CO 80309.

Membership: For information concerning ASC membership, contact Sarah Hall, Administrator, American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212.

Second class postage paid at Columbus, Ohio.

AROUND THE ASC

Susan McCOIN, visiting lecturer in the Department of Sociology at the University of California, Los Angeles, has been selected as the 1993-94 Judicial Fellow assigned to the Federal Judicial Center in Washington, D.C. The FJC functions as the research, development and education arm of the federal judiciary.

IN MEMORY

GEORGE G. KILLINGER

March 13, 1908—October 21, 1993

NEW CRIMINAL JUSTICE Ph.D. PROGRAM AT TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

Temple University's Department of Criminal Justice has established a new doctoral program in criminal justice beginning in the 1993 Fall semester. Emphasizing the integration of theory, research and policy, the new program is designed to prepare its graduates to pursue careers in academic, research, and policy-making positions, with an eye towards advancing knowledge about crime and deviance and effecting constructive change in societal responses. The Ph.D. program, which has been under development and exacting University review for several years, was approved by the University's President and Board of Trustees in July 1993.

Students admitted to the Ph.D. program will pursue highly individualized programs of study. Structured around fields of study identified by each student in conjunction with an advisory committee of departmental and external faculty, as well as a series of doctoral-level seminars and elective courses that build and expand upon those already in place in the Department's M.A. program, the Ph.D. curriculum reflects the multidisciplinary research and scholarship philosophy of the Department as a whole. Depending upon their specialty interests, students are also encouraged to complete elective courses in Temple's other related social science departments.

Faculty: The diverse academic, research, consulting, and technical assistance backgrounds of the full-time faculty attest to the Department's commitment to a broad-based approach to crime and justice problems. Current faculty include: **Edem AVAKAME**, Ph.D. (Sociology), **James FYFE**, Ph.D. (Criminal Justice), **John GOLDKAMP**, Ph.D. (Criminal Justice), **Jack GREENE**, Ph.D. (Criminal Justice/Criminology), **Mark HALLER**, Ph.D. (History), **Alan HARLAND**, LL.M. (Criminal Law), Ph.D. (Criminal Justice), **M. Kay HARRIS**, A.M. (Social Service Administration), **Philip HARRIS**, Ph.D. (Criminal Justice), **Patricia JENKINS**, J.D. (Law), Ph.D. (Sociology), **Peter JONES**, Ph.D. (Geography), **Joan MCCORD**, Ph.D. (Sociology), **Nikos PASSAS**, Ph.D. (Criminology), **George RENGERT**, Ph.D. (Geography), **Cathryn ROSEN**, J.D., LL.M. (Law), **Leonore SIMON**, J.D. (Law), Ph.D. (Psychology), **Ralph TAYLOR**, Ph.D. (Social Psychology), **Wayne WELSH**, Ph.D. (Social Ecology/Criminology).

Financial Aid: Students may be eligible for tuition waiver and stipends under a variety of University fellowships and assistantships. Numerous faculty research grant projects also offer financial support and employment opportunities for qualified applicants.

For more information, contact: Graduate Program Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122. Phone: 215-204-1375, Fax: 215-204-3872.

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

CRIME, LAW AND DEVIANCE SECTION

The American Sociological Association Section on Crime, Law and Deviance announces its annual student paper competition. Paper topics can cover any subject matter relevant to the sociology of crime, law or deviance. Papers may be reports of original empirical or theoretical scholarship, or evaluations of existing research or theory. Entries must not exceed 30 double-spaced pages (including all tables, references, and appendices) and should follow the *American Sociological Review* style for citations and references. Eligible papers must have been written while the author was a college or university student anywhere in the world. ASA membership is *not* required. Although undergraduate students are eligible, it is important to note that most of the submitted papers in the past have been from graduate students. Entries may have been presented or submitted for publication elsewhere, but may not have been accepted for publication or published at the time they are submitted to this competition. The winner will receive a \$500 travel grant to attend the 1994 ASA meetings (August 5-9, 1994 in Los Angeles, California) for acceptance of the award and, at the winner's option, to present the paper at a session. The entry deadline is March 15, 1994. Nine copies of the paper should be sent to: Professor Celesta **ALBONETTI**, Department of Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4351.

CORRECTIONS

The September/October issue of *The Criminologist* ran a position announcement to be filled at Colorado State University. Please note that **Professor Prabha UNNITHAN's** name was misspelled with an n instead of an h.

Also, in the September/October issue featuring an article on **COSSA**, the address appeared incorrectly. COSSA is located at 1522 K Street, NW, Suite 836, Washington, D.C. 20005 rather than 1522 E Street.

The Criminologist's editors apologize to Professor Unnithan and to the Consortium.

1993 ASC AWARD WINNERS

ASC FELLOWS



Albert K. COHEN, Professor Emeritus at the University of Connecticut, was awarded the **EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD**, which recognizes outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by a North American criminologist.



Hugh D. BARLOW, Professor at Southern Illinois University, received the **HERBERT BLOCH AWARD**, which recognizes outstanding service contributions to the American Society of Criminology and to the professional interests of criminology.



David GARLAND, University of Edinburgh, Scotland, was the recipient of the **THORSTEN SELLIN & SHELDON ANDELEANOR GLUECK AWARD**, which recognizes outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by a non-North American criminologist.



John IRWIN
Professor of Sociology
San Francisco State University



Franklin E. ZIMRING
Professor of Law at University of
California, Berkeley and
Director, Earl Warren Legal Institute

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

The 1994 Western Society of Criminology (WSC) Conference will be held at the Berkeley Marina Marriott, February 24 to 27, 1994, in Berkeley, California. The theme for the conference is Integrating Research and Practice. For more information, contact Christine Curtis, Program Chair, San Diego Association of Governments, 401 B Street, Suite 800, San Diego, CA 92101, (619) 595-5361 (voice), (619) 595-5305 (fax).

The NEH Summer Seminar--Social Problems: The Constructionist Stance will be held from June 13-July 29, 1994. Offered under the National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Seminars for College Teachers program, this seven-week seminar will explore the construction of social problems and the processes by which public issues emerge and evolve. This seminar may be of interest to scholars in several disciplines, including sociology, political science, anthropology, history, criminology, communications, journalism, and folklore. NEH Summer Seminars are intended primarily for individuals teaching undergraduate courses at two and four-year colleges and universities. Individuals who are not college professors but who are qualified to carry out the work of the seminar are also eligible to apply. Students currently enrolled in graduate programs are not eligible. Participants will receive a stipend of \$3,600. Applications must be postmarked by March 1, 1994. For further information and application materials, contact: Joel Best, NEH Seminar Director; Department of Sociology; Southern Illinois University; Carbondale, IL 62901-4524. Tel: (618) 453-7615.

The International Society for the Systems Sciences Annual Meeting will be held June 14-19, 1994, at the Asilomar Conference Center on the Monterey Peninsula, Pacific Grove, California. The theme is "New Systems Thinking and Action for a New Century." Papers are solicited on new systems thinking and research, on interdisciplinary, interparadigmatic, and integrative approaches that show promise in this context. The deadline for abstracts is January 15 and for papers is March 15, 1994. For details, contact Dr. Linda Peeno, ISSS Managing Director and Vice-President, PO Box 6808, Louisville, KY 40206-0808, Telephone/Fax: 502-899-3332.

The Law and Society Association has issued a Call for Participation for its 1994 Annual Meeting to be held June 16-19, 1994, at the Arizona Biltmore Resort in Phoenix, Arizona. The theme of the meeting is "Cultural, National and Transnational Legalities: Contested Domains." Proposals are welcome for presentation and discussion of all aspects of research on topics that link law and society, in the broadest sense of these terms. The due date for proposals is December 20, 1993. Late proposals will be considered on a space available basis. For a copy of the Call contact: Law and Society Association, Executive Offices, Hampshire House-Box 33615, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003-3615 USA, Ph. 413-545-4617, fax 413-545-1640, e-mail isa@legal.umass.edu.

SASH Call for Participation: 3rd Annual Sociologists Against Sexual Harassment Day Conference, August 6, 1994, Los Angeles, California. SASH seeks proposals to organize: (1) scholarly panels, (2) roundtables for discussion of focused topics, (3) practical application workshops. Registration scholarships for volunteer staff. To submit a proposal or to volunteer, contact: Phoebe Stambaugh, Program Chair, The School of Justice Studies, ASU, Tempe, AZ 85287-0403, tel.: (602) 965-0217; fax: (602) 965-9189; eml: azpxs@asuacad.bitnet.

Call for data

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1993

The Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project is working on the 21st annual **Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics**. This project is funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. We are seeking the assistance of individuals and organizations who may be able to help identify new or innovative data for possible inclusion in **Sourcebook 1993**.

Sourcebook is organized into six sections: (1) Characteristics of the criminal justice systems; (2) Public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics; (3) Nature and distribution of known offenses; (4) Characteristics and distribution of persons arrested; (5) Judicial processing of defendants; and (6) Persons under correctional supervision.

If you have conducted any studies or have knowledge about studies that may be included in any of the above sections, we would greatly appreciate your forwarding the reports or information on how to obtain them. Data of national scope are of particular interest. If you have any questions about **Sourcebook**, please contact us.

**Kathleen Maguire
Ann L. Pastore**

Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center
University at Albany
135 Western Avenue Draper 241
Albany, New York
(518) 442-5408 FAX (518) 442-5603

LAUB INTERVIEW, continued from page 1

Laub's own research most recently focused on crime and deviance over the life course.

Rob Sampson and I have been reanalyzing data from the Gluecks' longitudinal study of crime and delinquency trying to address questions concerning continuity and change in criminal offending over the life-course. We recently published a book on this research (*Crime in the Making: Pathways and Turning Points Through Life*, Harvard University Press). I have also been interested in issues concerning victimization risk, as well as issues concerning juvenile justice processing, and I've had a long-standing interest in the history of criminology.

Submissions

Laub's view of the journal reflects his own broad interest in substantive criminological questions—his interest is in work that uses data and quantitative analysis to focus on substantive theoretical issues rather than work which has a primary focus on empirical issues only.

Laub is more interested in seeing innovative quantitative studies than in research that simply uses an esoteric statistical procedure for its own sake.

I have a broad, expansive point of view as to what falls into the category of quantitative criminology. An article which provides state-of-the-art statistical analysis is a mainstay of the journal but other aspects of quantitative work are also important. For example, work that focuses attention on design issues such as the validity and reliability of key measures or sampling procedures is welcome as well. The umbrella of quantitative criminology includes anything that focuses on issues and problems that have implications for what quantitative criminologists do.

Among some members of the criminological community, there might be a perception that the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* serves a closed community of mathematical researchers. Laub would like to dispel that notion.

Some criminologists are doing very good empirical work, but do not see the journal as an outlet because they perceive their work lacks statistical sophistication. I would like to counterbalance that attitude with the message that straight-forward empirical studies that use appropriate statistical analysis to address the question as posed are welcome at the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*. Modeling efforts, which may or may not be atheoretical, but make a contribution to the future development of criminological theory, are also welcome.

But, the journal still has room for papers on the cutting edge of quantitative work.

We serve a niche in providing a quantitative audience with work which provides a tutorial review of state-of-the-art quantitative techniques. From time to time we will specially commission articles for a Methods Showcase section. Recent examples are articles on case control methodology and survival analysis techniques. One article currently underway covers sample selection techniques.

Not every empirically based manuscript will find a home at the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*. Laub says,

Of course, my bias is towards publishing good research papers. Examining more critically my own biases, I am inclined toward quantitative analyses that address important theoretical questions. I realize that how one defines important theoretical questions is a matter of debate. One could have a competent quantitative analysis, using appropriate methods, but, if it doesn't address an original theoretical question or push us in a direction we haven't been pushed before then my inclination is to be less than enthusiastic. But remember, I rely heavily on the judgements of external referees in making editorial decisions.

Laub is especially interested in attracting new contributors to the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*.

One of the things that is quite exciting for me as a journal editor is that, during the two years I've been editing the journal, we have been publishing new authors to a greater extent. For example, the first year under which I was editor, 75% of the articles were new authors to the journal. During the second year we have also attracted a number of new authors. I think that we've opened the journal up quite a bit and I feel pretty good that we have attracted a new set of authors. For me, it also means I have a new set of reviewers to draw on as well. But, more importantly, it brings diversity and vitality to the journal. We draw, not just from departments or schools of criminal justice and criminology, but from departments of sociology, psychology, operations research, and other related disciplines.

The review process at the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* is a fairly standard refereeing process. However, when you are dealing with a broad range of quantitative approaches you can't expect a single editor to maintain a high degree of competence across the range. So, Laub relies heavily on the journal's editorial board.

I make all the decisions on whatever goes into the journal. But, if there is a dispute or disagreement among the reviewers, I seek advice from James Alan Fox (the editor-in-chief and founding editor of the journal). Between the two of us we can usually decide which side to come down on. If not, we may get another reviewer to read the piece to receive yet another perspective.

The Journal

Published by Plenum, the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* is now beginning its tenth year of publication. Laub's tenure as editor is in its third year. The journal is a criminology journal but Laub's definition of criminology embraces the definition of Sutherland from the 1930s: criminal justice is included under the broad umbrella of criminology.

Please see LAUB INTERVIEW, page 8

LAUB INTERVIEW, continued from page 7

I would not make large distinctions between the two. I notice that some departments are beginning to avoid the distinction by calling themselves departments of criminology and criminal justice. I use the term criminology as a big tent under which all related topics fall.

The *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* is a niche journal, not intending to compete directly with other journals for manuscripts or readers.

The field of criminology is broad and diverse. The American Society of Criminology, for instance, is quite diverse in terms of its research interests. We offer an outlet for research that is empirically based: papers that may or may not be appropriate for other journals such as *Criminology*. Obviously we will draw on the same pool of manuscripts to a certain extent but I don't think that the competition is necessarily a bad thing. I think that *Criminology* is the best journal in the field and I hope it will continue to be the best journal in the field. There are important differences between *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* and *Criminology* but we do overlap some with respect to quantitative work. However, there is enough quantitative work out there that *JQC* can carve out its own special niche. It is in my best interest as a scholar in the field and a member of ASC for *Criminology* to remain our premier journal.

Besides our focus on empirical based work, *JQC* can be distinguished from *Criminology* in that we, on occasion, publish special issues that try to pull together quantitative work from a particular substantive area. This has taken two different approaches. One has been to pull together work from a particular country. *JQC* has done two of these special issues--one from Sweden and one from the Netherlands. Both were quite interesting and it was exciting to pull together a group of scholars from a particular country to write about their work and bring that work before an English-speaking audience,

primarily based in the U.S. The other type of special issue is topic based: such as the one on victimization, focusing on lifestyle/routine activity theories of victimization. We will be publishing a special issue on gender, crime, and criminal justice at the end of this year. These kinds of activity are an important part of *JQC*.

Rejection

There appears to be a self-selection process that occurs in submission to the journal.

Because of the self-selection process, the vast majority of manuscripts that we receive go out for external review and most, if not all, have a decent chance of getting in. We receive about 55 to 60 manuscripts per year, and we eventually accept for publication about 25 to 30 percent of the submissions.

Few manuscripts are not accepted for publication because of inappropriate statistical procedures. But, data quality can be a problem in the review process.

A major reason for not accepting papers for publication is a mismatch between the research question and the data. An author may have an interesting research question, but for a variety of reasons the data set that he/she is using to address that question may be inadequate or even contain a major flaw with respect to key measures.

The *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* does not have any page length requirements. Short papers are welcome and the maximum length should be determined by the topic.

Short research notes which deal with a very focused issue are welcome as are longer, full-blown research manuscripts. If the topic is well-focused, a simple--here is the problem, here are the results--can suffice.

You can expect fairly quick turnaround.

We try to get things turned around as quickly as possible. Typically we get

a response back to the author in about three months.

Not every manuscript is appropriate to the journal, but, I think *JQC* is a place for authors to consider as an outlet if their work is using quantitative techniques to bear on important research questions. The journal reflects the field in its interdisciplinary nature and I am interested in seeing a broad range of theoretically oriented papers as well as papers geared toward policy issues. I am also interested in papers which focus on methodological problems in criminology and criminal justice research.

RECENT PH.D. GRADUATES

George Washington University granted the Ph.D. to:

Leslie S. SCHREIBER (May 1993). "Alcohol and Campus Sexual Aggression: Students' Neutralizations of Responsibility," **Professor Ronald WEITZER**, Chair.

Beverly B. SCHULKE (May 1993). "Women and Criminal Recidivism: A Study of Social Constraints," **Professor Thomas COURTLESS**, Chair.

University of California, Irvine, Department of Criminology, Law and Society recently graduated the following doctoral students:

Matthew LEONE (June 1991). "Social, Economic, and Organizational Correlates of Jail Crowding," **Dr. Henry PONTELL**, Chair.

Edward SCHUMANN (December 1991). "Effects of Attorneys' Arguments on Jurors' Use of Mathematical Evidence," **Dr. Ross CONNER**, Chair.

Elizabeth SZOCKYJ (March 1992). "In Quest of the Regulation of Insider Trading," **Dr. Gilbert GEIS**, Chair.

Shiraz MISHRA (December 1992). "Medical Indigency and Health Care Access: A Theoretical and Empirical Validation," **Dr. John DOMBRINK**, Chair.

Jon'a MEYER (December 1993, expected). "The People's Court: An Exploration of the Municipal Courts," **Dr. Paul JESILOW**, Chair.

Susan POLAN (December 1993, expected). **Dr. Arnold BINDER**, Chair.

Linda TRUITT (December 1993, expected). "Quantitative Analysis of Disparity in Felony Criminal Court Processing," **Dr. James MEEKER**, Chair.

THE SEARCH IS OVER!!

All of the current state-by-state data, from Inmates to Budgets to Staff to Programs, right at your fingertips, or in your pocket!

Four Volumes

- Adult Corrections
- Jail Systems
- Juvenile Corrections
- Probation/Parole



Published by
Criminal Justice Institute, Inc.



Criminal Justice Institute, Spring Hill West, South Salem, New York 10590
(914) 533-2000
(914) 533-2105 fax

Send to: _____
Address: _____

Vol. I Adult Corrections		Vol. II Jail Systems		Vol. III Juvenile Corrections		Vol. IV Probation and Parole		Complete Four-Volume Set	
Copies	Price	Copies	Price	Copies	Price	Copies	Price	Copies	Price
1-4	\$10.00 each	1-4	\$8.00 each	1-4	\$8.00 each	1-4	\$8.00 each	1-4	\$30.00 each
5-9	9.00 each	5-9	7.00 each	5-9	7.00 each	5-9	7.00 each	5-9	26.00 each
10-49	7.00 each	10-49	6.00 each	10-49	6.00 each	10-49	6.00 each	10-49	22.00 each
50-99	6.00 each	50-99	5.00 each	50-99	5.00 each	50-99	5.00 each	50-99	18.00 each

Send _____ copies of Adult, _____ of Jails, _____ of Juvenile, _____ of Probation & Parole, _____ of Four Volume Set.
Enclosed is check for \$_____. Purchase Order No. _____ Agency orders may be billed if indicated here. _____

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. Telephone: (409) 294-1689, FAX 409-294-1653.

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. The Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections has openings for two tenure-track Assistant or Associate Professors. Qualifications for both include a doctorate in criminal justice or related field prior to effective date of hire. Candidates should demonstrate a strong record of research and publications, commensurate with rank sought, and commitment to teaching undergraduate and graduate students within a Liberal Arts context. Candidates with a broad range of criminal justice expertise are sought, but there is a preference for people who can teach in areas of occupational/organizational crime, multicultural perspectives on crime and justice, criminal courts, and law and society. Active involvement in research is expected, regardless of specialization. Salary negotiable, according to qualifications and experience. Application deadline is December 1, 1993; appointments begin August 16, 1994. Send letter of interest, vita, and names, addresses, and phone numbers of three references to: James Garofalo, Director; Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections; Southern Illinois University at Carbondale; Carbondale, IL 62901. SIUC is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Applications from women and minorities are encouraged.

U.S. Sentencing Commission, a federal Judicial Branch agency, seeks a Senior Research Associate to design, conduct, and complete independent social science research and survey projects in recidivism, deterrence, prison impact, and other areas of

sentencing practices. The salary range will be \$47,000-\$60,000+. Must have a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a closely-related social science field and two years post-degree work experience in research. Must have experience working in a PC environment, with PC-based statistical packages or data management programs. Send a resume or SF-171, latest performance appraisal and writing sample to: U.S. Sentencing Commission, One Columbus Circle, N.E., Suite 2-500, South Lobby, Washington, D.C. 20002-8002, Attention: #93-10. Job open until filled. Moving expenses will not be paid. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

University of Alabama at Birmingham. The Department of Criminal Justice of the University of Alabama at Birmingham seeks applications for a tenure track position to begin Fall 1994. Qualifications: Ph.D. in criminal justice/criminology or relevant social science discipline required. Well-qualified ABD's will be considered if the dissertation can be completed by December 1994. Preference will be given to candidates exhibiting the potential for research productivity and capable of teaching courses in policing and research methods. Possibility exists for directing the internship program. Teaching load is two courses per quarter. Closing Date: January 1, 1994 or until filled. Send cover letter, vita, and three letters of recommendation to Dr. Brent L. Smith, Search Committee Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294. UAB is an EO/AA Employer.

Northeastern University. The College of Criminal Justice invites applications for a faculty position at the rank of associate professor, beginning September 1994, in the area of statistics/methods. Responsibilities shall include teaching undergraduate and graduate courses in statistics and methods, accomplishing research and scholarship, and performing service to the University and the profession. It is also expected that this faculty member will assume a major role in the editorial affairs of the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, which is housed within the College. Candidates must hold a Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology or related discipline, and should have a strong record of quantitative research and publication in the field of criminology and criminal justice, have demonstrated ability to attract external grant funds, and have a solid reputation within the profession. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Northeastern University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Title IX employer. Applications received by November 15, 1993 will receive fullest consideration. Send letter of application, curriculum vitae, statement of research interests, writing samples, and the names and addresses of three references to Dean James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115.

Indiana University, South Bend. The School of Public and Environmental Affairs announces two tenure track faculty positions in Criminal Justice. The School at South Bend is one of five campuses which comprises the largest School of Public and Environmental Affairs in the United States. Because of this systemwide approach, the School maintains a great diversity of programs and faculty, offering graduate and undergraduate degrees in public affairs, public policy, public management and criminal justice. The School is seeking new faculty for tenure track positions for the 1994-95 academic year. All applicants must have the appropriate terminal degree, be committed to high teaching standards, engage in professional and community service and participate in research activities. Position I: Assistant or Associate Professor--Preference will be given to those applicants whose research and teaching interests are in the area of criminology with particular interest in corrections. Will be expected to teach other

general criminal justice courses. Skills in quantitative analysis and a commitment to community service are desirable. Position 2: Assistant or Associate Professor--Preference will be given to those applicants whose research and teaching interests are in the area of criminology, sociology, psychology or political science with particular interest in courts, the judiciary, legal process and criminal law. Highly qualified candidates with the Juris Doctorate will also be considered. Skills in quantitative analysis and a commitment to community service are desirable. Application reviews will begin December 1, 1993 and will continue until a suitable candidate has been identified. Send application letters and curriculum vitae with names and addresses of references to: Dr. Barry W. Hancock, c/o Dr. Deborah Freund, Associate Dean, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. An Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer, Employer, and Contractor, M/F.

University of North Carolina-Charlotte. The Department of Criminal Justice has a tenure-track Assistant Professor position for a well-qualified scholar to teach graduate and undergraduate courses beginning Fall, 1994. A Ph.D., demonstrated research ability, active professional involvement, and strong publication and teaching potential are expected. Preference will be given to candidates with expertise in law enforcement and/or corrections and those who have some practical experience. Salary and fringe benefits are competitive. Review of applications will begin December 15, 1993 and continue until the position is filled. UNCC is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer. Candidates should send a cover letter, vita, and three letters of reference to: Paul C. Friday, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 28223. Short-list candidates will be required to submit transcripts. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

University of New Hampshire Family Research Laboratory. Family Violence Research fellowships are available starting in the summer of 1994. 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 within commuting distance to UNH (one-and-a-half hours from Boston). Annual stipends run from \$18,600 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 (statement of intended use of fellowship, curriculum vita, three letters of recommendation and publications or work sample) is March 1, 1994. For more information, contact David Finkelhor, Co-Director, Family Research Laboratory, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824; (603) 862-1888.

New York City Criminal Justice Agency. Senior Research Analyst. The New York City Criminal Justice Agency, Inc. (CJA), is a private, not-for-profit pretrial services and research organization working under contract with the City of New York. The Research Department is seeking to fill one current, and several prospective, senior-level project manager positions. The current opening is for a Senior Research Analyst who, as a project director, will be responsible for the design and implementation of research projects, statistical analysis of data, preparation of research reports, and supervision of project staff in all facets of project work. This position requires a Ph.D. in criminal justice or social science, strong methodological and statistical abilities, excellent oral and written communication skills, experience with either mainframe or pc computerized data analysis programs such as SPSS or SAS, demonstrable research experience, and strong interest in criminal justice policy. Good interpersonal and supervisory skills are essential. Starting date is no later than January 1994. Ph.D. candidates with

demonstrable research experience, in the final stages of the dissertation, will be considered for anticipated openings, depending on project needs. To apply send cover letter, including current salary, and resume (or curriculum vitae), to NYC Criminal Justice Agency, 305 Broadway, 5th Floor, NYC, New York 10007, ATT: Crystal Cotton, Personnel Coordinator. Application deadline is November 15, 1993, or until position is filled. CJA is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

State University College at Buffalo. The Department of Criminal Justice invites applications for a tenure track, Assistant Professor appointment to begin September 1, 1994. Salary is competitive; excellent benefit package. The College is the largest of the SUNY Colleges of Arts and Sciences. The Department has the largest combined enrollment of undergraduate and Master's degree criminal justice majors in the SUNY system. The Department currently has eight full-time, multi-disciplinary faculty including four new members appointed during the past four years. The undergraduate and graduate programs have been completely revised. Qualifications: Ph.D. in criminal justice or related field required (ABD may be considered if Ph.D. is completed prior to appointment). Candidates should demonstrate a commitment to effective undergraduate and Masters level teaching and advising, research/publications, and funded research. Primary area of research and teaching specialization needed is Race/Gender and Crime. Secondary areas are open and include: law and society, juvenile justice, criminal justice history, victimization, criminal justice policy, computer applications, jails or drugs. Application deadline: December 1, 1993. Send curriculum vita, courses specifically qualified to teach, a statement on research plans for the next three years, a writing sample, and the names, addresses and phone numbers of four references to: Dr. John A. Conley, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, State University College at Buffalo, 1300 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14222. (The College and the Department specifically invites and encourages applications from women and minorities.) (SUCB is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.)

POSITIONS, continued from page 11

Australian Institute of Criminology. Applications are invited for the position of Deputy Director at this Australian Government Authority located in Canberra. The person appointed to this position will be responsible for managing the Institute's extensive policy related research program and will deputise for the Director when necessary. He or she will be a highly qualified and experienced criminologist, social scientist or lawyer with a proven record of research achievement as well as an established record of competence as a manager and will have broad interests and contacts in criminology and criminal justice both in Australia and overseas. The appointment will be for an initial maximum contract period of five years subject to renewal and will attract a remuneration package in the region of \$A115,000 p.a. which will include a performance bonus and a fully serviced motor vehicle. Reasonable relocation expenses to Canberra will be paid. Applications together with a full curriculum vitae and the names and contact details of at least four referees should be forwarded to the Personnel Officer, Australian Institute of Criminology, GPO Box 2944, CANBERRA ACT 2601, AUSTRALIA before the end of December 1993. Further information is available from the Director of the Institute, Professor Duncan Chappell, tel: 61-06-274-0200 or fax 61-06-274-0201.

Penn State University. Seeks applicants for four faculty positions in a new program to be formed by the proposed merger of the Department of Administration of Justice and the Criminology area of the Department of Sociology. The rank and tenure status of each position is open and the salary is competitive. Ph.D. required. We seek outstanding scholars in criminology, criminal justice and/or the sociology of law. Senior applicants should have an established record of research and scholarship while junior applicants should have clear potential to become productive scholars in a major program. Strong quantitative skills are desirable. Applicants received by December 15, 1993 will receive full consideration. All applications will be considered, however, until the positions are filled. Send letter of application and vita to: Thomas J. Bernard; Chair of the Search Committee; Box C, 901 Oswald Tower; Penn State University; University Park, PA 16802. An AA/EOE. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

Penn State University. Seeks applicants for two fixed-term faculty positions teaching criminal justice courses at the undergraduate level. These positions are in a new program being formed by the proposed merger of the Department of Administration of Justice and the Criminology area of the Department of Sociology. One position is in the area of policing; the other in one or more of the following area: law, courts, corrections. Ph.D. or J.D. is required. Professional experience preferred. These fixed-term positions range up to three years, beginning 1994, with the possibility of re-funding. Salary commensurate with credentials. Applications received by December 15, 1993 will receive full consideration. All applications will be considered, however, until the positions are filled. Send letter of application and vita to: William H. Parsonage; Chair of the Search Committee; Box 3, 1002 Oswald Tower; Penn State University; University Park, PA 16802. An AA/EOE. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

University of Maryland at College Park. The Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology announces a tenure-track faculty position for the Fall, 1994. While specialization in corrections is preferred, other specialization areas will be considered. The position can be filled at the Assistant or Associate Professor level. Salaries are negotiable and competitive. Ph.D. is required for the position. Qualified applicants should send vita and three letters of reference to: Dr. Charles F. Wellford, Director; Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology; University of Maryland; Room 2220 Samuel J. Lefrak Hall; College Park, Maryland 20742-8235. For best consideration, applications must be received by November 30, 1993. The University of Maryland actively subscribes to a policy of equal educational and employment opportunity. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply.

Indiana University, Fort Wayne. The School of Public and Environmental Affairs announces a tenure-track faculty position in Criminal Justice at Indiana University, Fort Wayne. The School at Fort Wayne is one of five campuses which comprises the largest School of Public and Environmental Affairs in the United States. Because of this

systemwide approach the School maintains a great diversity of programs and faculty, offering graduate and undergraduate degrees in public affairs, public policy, public management and criminal justice. All applicants must have the appropriate terminal degree, be committed to high teaching standards, engage in professional and community service and participate in research activities. Assistant Professor--Doctorate in social science field with teaching and research interest in criminal justice. Area of specialization is open, but applicants with serious commitment to applied quantitative criminological research will be preferred. Application reviews will begin December 1, 1993 and will continue until a suitable candidate has been identified. Send application letters and curriculum vitae with names and addresses of references to: Dr. Deborah Freund, Associate Dean; School of Public and Environmental Affairs; Indiana University; Bloomington, IN 47405. An EO/AA Educator, Employer, and Contractor, M/F.

Indiana University, South Bend. The School of Public and Environmental Affairs announces two tenure track-faculty positions in Criminal Justice at Indiana University, South Bend. The School at South Bend is one of five campuses which comprises the largest School of Public and Environmental Affairs in the United States. Because of this systemwide approach the School maintains a great diversity of programs and faculty, offering graduate and undergraduate degrees in public affairs, public policy, public management and criminal justice. The School is seeking new faculty for tenure track positions for the 1994-95 academic year. All applicants must have the appropriate terminal degree, be committed to high teaching standards, engage in professional and community service and participate in research activities. Assistant or Associate Professor--Preference will be given to those applicants whose research and teaching interests are in the area of criminology with particular interest in corrections. Will be expected to teach other general criminal justice courses. Skills in quantitative analysis and a commitment to community service are desirable. Assistant or Associate Professor--Preference will be given to those applicants whose research and teaching interests are in the area of criminology, sociology, psychology or political science with particular interest in courts, the judiciary, legal process and crimi-

POSITIONS, continued from page 12

nal law. Highly qualified candidates with the Juris Doctorate will also be considered. Skills in quantitative analysis and a commitment to community service are desirable. Application reviews will begin December 1, 1993 and will continue until a suitable candidate has been identified. Send application, letters and curriculum vitae with names and addresses of references to: Dr. Barry W. Hancock; c/o Dr. Deborah Freund, Associate Dean; School of Public and Environmental Affairs; Indiana University; Bloomington, IN 47405. An EO/AA Educator, Employer, and Contractor, M/F.

Florida A&M University. The College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice announces two positions. Position #0169910/Criminal Justice Department is for an Associate/Assistant Professor. Minimum qualifications are a Ph.D. in criminology/sociology (criminology preferred) with a strong interest in teaching in the areas of deviance, criminology, corrections and delinquency, and/or a strong record of research productivity including success in securing extramural research funding. Salary: \$40,000 negotiable. Position #18185/Criminal Justice Department is for an Associate/Assistant Professor. Minimum qualifications are a Ph.D. in criminology/criminal justice with a strong interest in teaching undergraduate courses in at least two specialty areas--juvenile delinquency and corrections, and also, conducting research. Salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience (\$36,000 negotiable). The starting date for both positions is January 1994. Applicants may send cover letter and resume to the attention of Dr. Owusu-Ansah Agyapong, Chair; Florida A&M University; Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice; Perry Paige Building 403; Tallahassee, FL 32307.

Duquesne University. The Sociology Department invites applications for a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level for Fall 1994 (subject to final budget approval). We seek expertise in the area of criminology/criminal justice. Specific areas of interest should include juvenile justice, delinquency, criminology, and introduction to criminal justice. Strong evidence of effective teaching and research potential is expected. Ph.D. required. The successful candidate will have the opportunity to teach in the undergraduate curriculum and in the

Graduate Center for Social and Public Policy. Send curriculum vita, sample of scholarly work, teaching evaluations, if available, and names and addresses of three references by January 22, 1994 to: Gail Flint Stevens, Search Committee Chair, Department of Sociology, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA 15282. Duquesne is an AA/EOE.

Memphis State University. The Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, College of Arts and Sciences, invites applications for a tenure-track position at the assistant professor rank beginning August, 1994. The preferred candidate will have specialties in criminological theory and research methods; hold the doctorate in criminal justice, criminology, or a related social science; and have a diverse educational background at the baccalaureate and/or masters level, desirably in the arts and sciences. Exceptionally qualified ABDs will be considered if completion of degree requirements is imminent. The successful candidate will have strong pedagogical and methodological skills, a vigorous commitment to research and publication, and interpersonal skills that facilitate interaction with faculty, students, and the community. Salary is competitive with excellent fringe benefits. Submit a letter of application, vita, and names/addresses/telephone numbers of three references to Search Committee; Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice; Memphis State University; Memphis, TN 38152. Review of applications will begin on January 15, 1994 and continue until the position is filled. MSU is an EO/AA University. Minorities and women are strongly encouraged to apply.

University of South Florida, Tampa. The Department of Criminology, College of Arts and Sciences, invites applications for an Associate Professor tenure-track, 9 month contract position (contingent upon funding) effective August, 1994. Salary is negotiable--commensurate with rank and experience. Qualifications include a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, Criminology, or a closely related field. Teaching excellence and a demonstrated publication and research record commensurate with the Associate rank are required. Experience as a corrections professional (particularly probation) is preferred. A background of teaching in a corrections training academy would be helpful. A commitment to multicultural diversity is required.

The individual initially will be expected to redesign the Department's excellent corrections track to create a one-to-one correspondence between the academic knowledge required in USF's B.A. degree program and that required by Florida correctional training academies. This individual also will teach at both the undergraduate and graduate levels and have research and service responsibilities. Interested applicants should send a letter of application, vita, and three letters of recommendation, and representative reprints of scholarly work to: Linda G. Smith, Ph.D.; Chair, Search Committee; Department of Criminology--SOC 107; University of South Florida; 4202 E. Fowler Avenue; Tampa, FL 33620-8100. The application deadline is January 15, 1994. According to Florida law, applications and meetings are open to the public. The University of South Florida is an EO/AA/equal access employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. If you require an accommodation because of a disability in order to participate in the application/selection process, please notify the hiring authority 5 days in advance.

Indiana University of Pennsylvania. The Department of Criminology invites applications for a full time, tenure-track, Assistant Professor position to begin Fall, 1994. Our department, the largest of IUP's College of Social Sciences and Humanities, offers Associate, Bachelors, Masters, and Doctorate degrees. Candidates must have a Ph.D. in Criminology, Criminal Justice, or a closely related discipline. We are seeking a person with a commitment to teaching at the undergraduate and graduate levels and an active research agenda. Applicants who are generalists as well as those having specialized areas of expertise that will contribute to the course offerings and research agenda of a comprehensive criminology department are encouraged to apply. Applicants should forward a letter of interest, a current vita, an official transcript, three letters of recommendation, and copies of publications or writing samples to: Dr. Kate Hanrahan, Chair; Search Committee; Criminology Department; IUP; Indiana, PA 15705. Priority will be given to applications received by January 15, 1994, but applications will be considered until the position is filled. IUP is an AA/EOE. Women and minorities are strongly urged to apply.

POSITIONS, continued on page 14

POSITIONS, continued from page 13

Loyola University Chicago. The Department of Criminal Justice invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor position and a tenure-track associate professor position beginning in August 1994. Demonstrated interest and competence in teaching, scholarly research and publications is required in one or more of the following areas of specialization: criminal law and procedure; criminal justice management and administration; organizational behavior; judicial decision-making, and court management and organization. Ph.D. is required. Demonstrated skills in advanced quantitative analysis are desirable. Salary is competitive. Send a letter of application, curriculum vitae, examples of scholarly writing, and copies of university transcripts to Dr. Gad Bensinger, Chair; Department of Criminal Justice; Loyola University Chicago; 820 North Michigan Avenue; Chicago, IL 60611. An AA/EO Employer.

University of Nebraska at Omaha. The Department of Criminal Justice seeks applications for a tenure-track position to begin with the fall semester of 1994. The Department of Criminal Justice offers undergraduate and graduate programs on the Omaha campus, and an undergraduate program on the Lincoln campus of the University of Nebraska. The Omaha MSA population is approximately 620,000 and the Lincoln MSA population is 220,000. The Department of Criminal Justice is a unit of the College of Public Affairs and Community Service, which also has programs in public administration/urban studies, social work, and gerontology. In addition the college has a Center for Public Affairs and Research and the Goodrich Scholarship Program. The department offers a Bachelor of Science, a Master of Science and a Master of Arts, and a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice. The position is at the assistant/professor level. Responsibilities include undergraduate and graduate teaching. An earned Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field is required for this position. Applicants with a specialization in law should have a Ph.D./J.D. Applicants should be able to demonstrate a commitment to excellence in teaching and possess a strong research and publications record. Priority will be given to applicants with specializations in corrections or race/gender/ethnicity and crime. Persons interested in applying for this position should send a vita and three

letters of reference to Vincent J. Webb, Ph.D.; Department of Criminal Justice; University of Nebraska at Omaha; Omaha, NE 68182-0149. The review of applications will begin November 15, and continue until the position is filled. The University of Nebraska at Omaha is an AA/EOE: minorities, women, handicapped, and Vietnam-Era veterans are encouraged to apply.

University of Nebraska at Omaha. The Department of Criminal Justice seeks applications for a specialist in quantitative methods to begin Fall 1994, pending final budget approval. The department offers a Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice as well as a Master of Science and a Master of Arts in Criminal Justice. The department will offer a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice to begin Fall 1994. The position is at the associate professor/professor level. The individual appointed to the position will be responsible for coordination and instruction in the statistics/quantitative methods sequence of the Ph.D. program. A Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field is required. Applicants should possess appropriate training and graduate level teaching experience in statistics/quantitative methods. A record of research and publications appropriate for appointment at a senior rank is required. Persons interested in applying for this position should send a vita and three letters of reference to Vincent J. Webb, Chair; Department of Criminal Justice; The University of Nebraska at Omaha; Omaha, NE 68182-0149. The review of applications will begin November 15, and continue until the position is filled. The University of Nebraska at Omaha is an AA/EO Employer: minorities, women, handicapped, and Vietnam-Era veterans are encouraged to apply.

Southeast Missouri State University. The Department of Criminal Justice seeks applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position for August, 1994. The positions 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, as this will be a primary area of teaching responsibility. Over 8,000 students attend the university, which is located on the Mississippi River, 100 miles south of St. Louis. Send a letter of application, resume, and the names, addresses and telephone number of three references to Dr. Michael Brown, Chair

of the Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701. SMSU is an EO/M-F/AA Employer. The position will be open until filled, with initial screening to begin February 1, 1994.

Michigan State University. Untenured assistant or associate professor. Beginning August, 1994 academic year, full time. Responsibilities include teaching undergraduate and graduate courses on criminal and correctional law. Position also involves work with graduate students involved in research relating to the law and other substantive areas of criminal justice, including security. Ph.D. and J.D. required. Applicants should have a demonstrated ability to carry out a strong agenda of applied research in a Land Grant University setting, where outreach is valued. Women and minority group candidates are strongly urged to apply. Applicants must furnish a statement of interest in the position, a current vita, transcripts of all college and postgraduate studies, examples of writing, and three letters of recommendation. Send all materials to: Dr. Jay A. Siegel, Chair, Law Position Search Committee; School of Criminal Justice; Michigan State University; 560 Baker Hall; East Lansing, MI 48824-1118 by November 26, 1993. Late submissions will be considered if suitable candidate pool is not identified by deadline.

Marquette University. Criminology and Law Studies invites applications for an anticipated tenure-track position in criminology/criminal justice at the assistant professor level, beginning August 1994 (pending final budgetary approval). Candidates are invited to apply who have a doctorate in criminology/criminal justice. Applications will also be accepted from persons in ABD status who have strong research and teaching potential or experience in a criminal justice agency. Preference will be given to candidates with expertise in corrections, the criminal court system, quantitative criminological research, and in a specialty area of the candidates' choosing. A supportive environment exists for criminal justice research in institutional settings as well as within a large urban environment. Review of applications will begin February 1, 1994, and continue until the position is filled. Send a letter of interest, current curriculum vita, and three letters of reference to: Dr. Richard

POSITIONS, continued from page 14

Zevitz; Department of Social and Cultural Sciences; Lumiere Hall, Room 340; Milwaukee, WI; (608) 288-6838. An EO/AEE.

East Carolina University. Applications are invited for a tenure-track, twelve month criminal justice faculty position at the rank of Assistant Professor available August 1, 1994. We are particularly interested in applicants with expertise in juvenile justice and multi-cultural justice issues. The criminal justice program is one of three degree programs in the School of Social Work and is certified by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission. There are about 200 declared majors and about 400 intended majors in criminal justice. Additionally, there are about 300 majors in the undergraduate and graduate social work programs. ECU is the third largest university in North Carolina with an enrollment of 17,000. The campus

is located in Greenville which is approximately 80 miles from the state capital to the west and 80 miles to the coast of North Carolina to the east. Salary is open and commensurate with qualifications and experience. Applicants must have a doctorate in criminal justice, criminology, or a related discipline. Preference will be given to candidates with demonstrated research ability, a strong publication record, teaching, and practice experience in juvenile justice. When applying, please submit an application letter indicating your teaching and research interests as well as your particular strengths; a vitae; at least three (3) current letters of reference; and samples of current and recent scholarly work (articles, position papers, etc.). Review of applications will begin January 11, 1994, and will continue after that date until the position is filled. Minorities, women, and persons with disabilities are especially encouraged to apply. An EO/

AA Employer. Applicants must comply with the Immigration Reform and Control Act. Send all application materials to: Dr. Kenneth R. McCreedy, Chairperson; Selection Committee; School of Social Work and Criminal Justice Program; East Carolina University; Greenville, NC 27858-4353 (919) 757-4381; Fax: (919) 757-4196. If additional information is required, contact any of the following: James M. Campbell, Director of Criminal Justice Program, (919) 757-4205; William T. Gartman, Associate Dean for Undergraduate Studies, (919) 757-4194; or Dr. Gary Lowe, Dean, (919) 757-4208 (E-Mail: SWLOWE@ECUVMI).

St. Lawrence University. Tenure-track position starting August 1994 at the Assistant Professor level in the Department of Sociology. Strong teaching and research interests in social deviance and any of the following areas: criminology, sociology of law, sociology of medicine and gender issues. An ethnographic research perspective and a cross-cultural teaching perspective are highly desirable. Contribution to the department's introductory courses and its qualitative methods course is expected. 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 1994. St. Lawrence University is committed to fostering multicultural diversity in its faculty, staff, student body and programs of instruction. As an EO/AEE, we specifically encourage applications from women, persons of color, and the disabled. Review of applications will begin February 1, 1994. A curriculum vita, statement of interest, three letters of reference, and any supportive documents (syllabi, student evaluations samples of research, etc.) should be sent to: Stephen Papon, Chair, Department of Sociology, St. Lawrence University, Canton, NY 13617.

The University of Michigan-Flint. Applications are being sought for a tenure-track criminologist at the assistant professor level in a joint Sociology/Anthropology/Social Work/Criminal Justice Department beginning September 1994. Preference will be given to candidates with a Ph.D. in Sociology, although candidates with a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice will also be considered. The ideal candidate would be able to teach

EDITOR FOR THE JOURNAL OF CRIME AND JUSTICE

The **JOURNAL OF CRIME AND JUSTICE** is soliciting applications for the position of Editor. The Editor is responsible for setting the editorial policy of the **JOURNAL**, and overseeing all aspects of the peer review process and the daily operations of the **JOURNAL**. The new Editor will be appointed in March 1994 and assume his/her duties in September 1994.

Applicants must meet the following qualifications:

- Demonstrated record of scholarly activity as indicated by publication in refereed journals, research, and/or book authorship.
- Editorial experience as indicated by past positions as editor or assistant editor, membership on editorial boards, and/or active participation as referee for academic journals.
- Earned doctorate or terminal degree in criminal justice or related field.
- Senior (associate or above) academic rank at host institution.

Applications are due by **February 1, 1994** and must include:

- A statement of editorial philosophy for the **JOURNAL**.
- A statement of the applicant's qualifications, including a vita.
- A written declaration of support from the host institution indicating release time, space, fi-

nancial, and other support to be supplied by the institution. The host institution is responsible for supplying camera ready copy of two issues per year to Anderson Publishing Company.

The **JOURNAL OF CRIME AND JUSTICE** is also soliciting a **CALL FOR PAPERS**. Individuals are invited to submit manuscripts reflecting a wide array of criminal justice and criminology topics, ranging from criminal justice system issues to theoretical and methodological discussions. Manuscripts should not exceed 30 double-spaced typed pages, including references (15 pages for research and program notes). All manuscripts must be submitted in triplicate and be accompanied by an abstract of 100-150 words. Please follow APA style for citations, notes, and references. Authors of accepted manuscripts will be asked to furnish a copy of the final paper on 5.25" floppy disk in ASCII format (if possible).

Inquiries and applications, as well as manuscripts, should be directed to:

Steven P. LAB, Editor
JOURNAL OF CRIME AND JUSTICE
 Criminal Justice Program
 Bowling Green State University
 Bowling Green, Ohio 43403-0280
 (419) 372-7778

POSITIONS, continued from page 15

Sociology of Law, Intro to Criminal Justice and Policing and Society on a regular basis as well as some combination from the following courses: Criminology, Deviance, Juvenile Delinquency, Intro to Corrections, and Intro to Sociology. Applicants must demonstrate both a dedication to quality teaching and a strong commitment to scholarly research. Closing date: January 15, 1994. Send vitae, accompanied by a letter describing teaching and research interests to: Wilfred G. Marston, Chair, Search Committee; Department of Sociology; The University of Michigan-Flint; Flint, MI 48502-2186. The University of Michigan-Flint is an EO/equal access/AAE which encourages minorities, women, and persons with disabilities to apply.

The Citadel. The Department of Political Science at The Citadel invites applications for an entry-level, tenure-track appointment with the rank of assistant professor, to begin August 1994. Ph.D. required; Ph.D. candidates in the final stages of completing their degrees will be considered; teaching experience and research activity are also desirable. The person filling the position should have a Ph.D. in Sociology with a strong background in Criminal Justice/Criminology or a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice/Criminology with a strong background in Sociology. The position offers the opportunity to teach upper level courses in Criminal Justice as well as courses in Sociology. The successful candidate will join a Ph.D. in criminology already on the Political Science faculty (of 10) and will teach largely in the Criminal Justice subfield in the Political Science major. The CJ subfield is one of three subfields in the department and enrolls about half of over 400 undergraduate majors. (Sociology courses at The Citadel are offered in the Department of Political Science; there is no separate sociology department.) Salary negotiable and competitive. The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, is an EO/AA employer. Send vita and supporting materials (transcripts, three letters of recommendation, and samples of research and writing) no later than January 14, 1994, to Dr. Milton L. Boykin; Chair, Search Committee; Department of Political Science; The Citadel; 171 Moultrie Street; Charleston, SC 29409. Tel: 803-953-2037 (office); 803-577-0716 (home); FAX: 803-953-7084.

RESEARCH NEWS

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS
PUBLISHES DRUG REPORT

The **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)**, a Department of Justice agency, released a comprehensive, 224-page statistical description of drugs, crime and drug control efforts. The publication, "Drugs, Crime, and the Justice System: A National Report," discusses the drug-crime link, the extent of drug use, illicit drug trafficking, the history of domestic drug control, public opinion, testing, policy and other aspects of the nation's drug problems. It looks beyond enforcement and corrections, examining the justice system's role as an integral part of education, prevention and treatment. It contains numerous statistics and research findings from federal, state, and private sources. Single copies of the BJS report (NCJ-133652) as well as other BJS statistical information and publications may be obtained from the **National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Phone: 1-800-732-3277.**

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIOLEGAL STUDIES

The **Law and Social Science Program at the National Science Foundation** is continuing its competition for research dealing with global perspectives on sociolegal studies. The aim is to support research on law and law-related processes/behaviors. The competition seeks to encourage examination of global dimensions of sociolegal phenomena (e.g., disputing, law and social change, legal pluralism, social control, crime causation) and sociolegal dimensions of global phenomena (e.g., economic and commercial transactions, immigration and population shifts, social and ethnic conflict, environmental regulation, public and private governance). Proposals are welcome that advance fundamental knowledge about legal interactions, processes, relations, and diffusions that extend beyond any single nation as well as about how local and national legal institutions, systems, and cultures affect or are affected by transnational or international phenomena. Proposals may locate the research within a single nation or between or across legal systems or regimes as long as they illuminate or are informed by global perspectives. Proposals submitted must be received by **February 1, 1994**. Planning grant proposals, travel support requests to lay the foundation for research, and proposals for improving doctoral dissertation research are welcome. Funding decisions will be announced approximately four to six months after the deadline. Proposals should be prepared in accordance with the guidelines in Grants for Research and Education in Science and Engineering (NSF 90-77).

The Program also 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 research should show promise of advancing a scientific understanding of law and legal process. The Program has an "open window" for diverse theoretical perspectives, methods, and contexts for study. 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 received program support. The review process is approximately six months. It includes appraisal of proposals by *ad hoc* reviewers from throughout the social scientific community and by an advisory panel that meets twice a year. **Target dates for submission are January 15, 1994** for proposals to be funded as early as July, and **August 15, 1994** for proposals to be funded in or after January, 1995. For further information, contact: **Susan O. WHITE, Program Director, Law and Social Science, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20550, Phone: (202) 357-9567, e-mail: SOWHITE@NSF.BITNET, Fax: (202) 357-0357.**

Harrow and Heston PUBLISHERS



P.O. Box 3934, Stuyvesant Plaza, Albany NY 12203
Telephone/Fax: (518) 456-4894

Madness, Language and the Law
by Bruce A. Arrigo

An outstanding semiotic analysis of the legal process in commitment of the mentally ill. CONTENTS: 1. Introduction. 2. On Civil Commitment: Contemporary History Of Institutionalization. 3. On Legal Semiotics: Practical Understanding Of Semiotics, Modernism And The Law, Postmodernism And Literary Criticism. Michel Foucault. Critical Legal Studies. 4. Semiotic Methodology. 5. Results: Language, Commitment and the Mentally Ill: Perspectives On Confinement Governing Civil Commitment Law. Reassessment Of Semiotic Research Strategies. 6. A Sample Case: The Case Of Boggs Vs. N. Y. City Health And Hosp. Corp. (1987), A Postmodern Literary Critique Of The Text. 7. Conclusions. Glossary of Semiotic Terms. References. Index. 179 pages. ISBN: 911577262. Hard Cover: \$49.90. Available Dec. 1993.

New!

Who Pays? Casino Gambling, Hidden Interests and Organized Crime
by Craig Zendzian

An enlightening glimpse into the secret world of casino gambling, the deals, the mob, the executives, and their relationship to governmental bureaucracy. CONTENTS: Preface. 1. Introduction. 2. Nevada and Earlier Gambling Movements in America. 3. The Bahamas and Casino Gambling. 4. Gambling Comes to New Jersey. 5. Let's do Business: The Corporate Way, that is. 6. Who Investigates Racketeers? 7. Where Does it End? References. Index. 149 pages. Price: ISBN: 0911577254. \$39.95. Hard cover.

New!

Discovering Criminology: From W. Byron Groves.
Edited by Graeme Newman, David Galaty
and Michael J. Lynch

A fascinating collection of unpublished and published papers of the works of Casey Groves, critical criminologist, philosopher, and theorist of criminology. Papers run the gamut of critical theory, Marxism, delinquency theory, psychoanalytic criminology, philosophical foundations of criminology, social deviance and bureaucracy, existentialism and much more. Introductory comments by Shlomo Shoham, Graeme Newman, Thomas Bernard, Nancy Frank, David Galaty, and Michael Lynch. 311 pages. Price: Hardbound only. ISBN: 911577165: \$64.00.

Dangerous Men 2Ed. by Richard McCleary
New 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. by Todd Clear. References. Index. ISBN: 0911577246. 156 pages. Price: \$15.50

Vengeance: the Fight Against Injustice
by Pietro Marongiu and Graeme Newman

"A landmark study that greatly enlarges our understanding of the problems of violence, criminal justice, and vigilantism in modern society." 177 pages. References. Index. ISBN: 094767540 Hard cover. Originally \$34.00, special discount price \$12.00.

It's Back!

Race and Criminal Justice

Edited 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. References. Index. 203 pages. (0911577203). Paper. \$19.50.

A Primer in the Psychology of Crime
by Mark Seis and S. Giora Shoham

Nothing like this book anywhere. Provides a balanced, innovative account of the psychology of crime. CONTENTS: 1. Perspectives, Defining Crime, and Theoretical Evaluation. 2. Psychoanalytic Theory. 3. Trait Perspectives. 4. Behavioral, Situational And Social Learning Perspectives. 5. Cognitive Learning Perspectives. 6. Existential and Phenomenological Perspectives. 7. References. Index. Approx. 170 pages. ISBN: 911577173. Paper. Price: 17.50 (tent.) Available Jan. 1994.

New!

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. CONTENTS: 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

It's Back!

A Primer in the Sociology of Crime
by S. Giora Shoham and John Hoffmann

This primer covers all the classic theory and research on the sociology of crime, including, Criminology and Social Deviance, Ecological Theories, Anomie, Differential Association, Control Theories, Stigma and Interaction. Conflict and Radical Perspectives. 179 pages. ISBN: 091157719X. Paper. \$17.50.

A Primer In Private Security
by 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. "...flawless performance..." *Journal of Security Administration*. References. Index. 174 pages. Price: Paper ISBN: 0911577181. \$17.50.

A Primer in the Sociology of Law
by Dragan Milovanovic

CONTENTS: I. Basic Concepts and Origins of the Sociology of Law. II. The Classical Theorists. III. Modern Perspectives. IV. Conclusion. 8. Essay Questions. 160 pages. Prices: ISBN: Hard/soft: 0911577130/122. \$32.00/18.50.

A Primer in Radical Criminology 2ed
by Michael J. Lynch and W. Byron Groves

The most popular and widely adopted text in radical criminology. "...remarkably comprehensive and thorough in its coverage of radical, as well as much 'traditional' literature..." — *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*. 158 pages. 0911577157. Price Paper: \$15.00.

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

A rare collection of 22 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. "...a superb collection of case studies that goes to the heart of what policing is all about." — Professor Herman Goldstein. 286 pages. ISBN hard/soft: 091157722X/211. Prices: \$49.50/19.50.

BOOK REVIEWS

Editors' Note: Please be advised that *The Criminologist* will no longer accept unsolicited book reviews.

Pawel MOCZYDLOWSKI, *The Hidden Life of Polish Prisons*. Bloomington, Indiana: University of Indiana Press. 1992. 190 pages. \$34.95.

Pawel Moczydlowski, in *The Hidden Life of Polish Prisons*, presents a view of prison life in Poland in the tradition of Gresham Sykes in *Society of Captives*. In broad outline, Sykes and Moczydlowski are much of the same mind in both the problem posed and the conclusions drawn: What is the nature of prison society? It is hierarchically arranged with identifiable roles and language. From whence does it arise? It is derivative from the conditions of imprisonment. Persons familiar with Sykes' classic work and the debates and research that followed will find comparative food for thought from another place, time and life circumstance.

Moczydlowski's basic thesis is that the hidden life in Polish prisons is derivative from their economic organization. Three sets of relationships define this hidden life—among inmates, between inmates and supervisors, and among supervisors. A chapter is devoted to each set. The most detailed discussion is reserved for relationships among inmates.

Issue is taken with those who suggest that inmate relations in Polish prisons can be dichotomized into "people" and "suckers" or "slaves," where the "people" are in a privileged position and "suckers" are deprived of all rights. Instead, Moczydlowski argues, prison life among inmates is a bit more complicated and varied. In one of the prisons studied five categories are identified—fests (trusties), git people, the Swiss, victims, and fags. Criteria are presented for distinguishing members in each of these categories. For example, git people are distinguished by, among other things, their view that People's Poland was a faulty, too strict and unjust political system. They would serve other states if possible and endeavor to undermine existing political relations in Poland, including contemplation of sabotage and attempted assassinations. The Swiss, as the name implies, are those who opt out of day-to-day involvement in the prison's hidden life. In general, this group is "composed above all of older inmates." Norms of the hidden life forbid harassment of the Swiss.

In addition to the basic description of these groups, Moczydlowski explores prisoner migration from one group to another, as well as how

some background experiences that transcend the basic categories. For example, "countrymen" are identified as those (much like Joan Moore's "Homeboys") who come from the same regions of the country. "Tea drinkers" are groups of inmates who share cigarettes, tea, food, and problems together within the confines of a specific location, generally a cell.

Once categories of inmates are identified and described, attention is turned to the hierarchical relations among the groups, and in particular to the question of the origins and sources of change in the organization of a prison's hidden life. By taking the reader through a series of "thought experiments" Moczydlowski develops his case for the internal economic roots of prison life and against the "importation" model. While interesting, to this reader at least, his analysis would have been strengthened had he paid greater attention to the rather obvious flip side. The labels "the Swiss" and "Countrymen" indicate in a rather straightforward manner that ideas and social categories intrude from the outside and thus suggest that a follow-up comparative study more carefully investigating the "importation" position taken by Irwin and Cressey might be in order. In the final analysis, the importation of attributes from surrounding conditions is acknowledged in that variation in the nature of prison life is said to be linked to the degree to which prisons approach total institutions in the Goffman sense of the term.

In addition to his fascinating, well-documented and lucidly written account of the hidden life of Polish prisons, Moczydlowski, who at the time of publication was a sociologist at the Institute for Social Prevention and Resocialization in Warsaw and General Director of Prisons in Poland's Ministry of Justice, offers some very useful advice for those who would do research in prison. It is a closed world, infused and maintained by a network of secrecy and co-optation. The essential feature of this secret life for the investigator is social solidarity. "Disclosure of even a small fragment could end with disclosure of the whole... the appearance of someone new, including an academic investigator, means that the community must know what role to play in front of this new person" (pg. 19).

Convinced of the important methodological implications of secrecy maintenance, Moczydlowski relates stories of numerous false starts for researchers who assumed that simple survey questionnaires might yield useful insights. These stories reveal pranks, suspicion, canned answers, intimidation, falsehoods, and animosity, all of which stifled the flow of useful information. In the end, a solid case is made for the importance of recognizing different phases in

research on the hidden life of prison and the questionable wisdom of single-shot interviews.

The Hidden Life of Polish Prisons is a book well worth reading. It is grounded in a long tradition of studies and filled with comparative insight.

REFERENCES

- Goffman, E. (1961). *Asylums*. Garden City, NY: Anchor Books.
 Irwin, J. and D. Cressey (1962). "Thieves, Convicts and the Inmate Culture." *Social Problems*: 10:142-155.
 Moore, J. (1978). *Homeboys: Gangs, Drugs, and Prison in the Barrrios of Los Angeles*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.
 Sykes, G. (1958). *The Society of Captives*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Sheldon EKLAND-OLSON
The University of Texas at Austin

Jaime MALAMUD-GOTI. *Smoke and Mirrors: The Paradox of the Drug Wars*. Boulder, San Francisco and Oxford: Westview Press. 1992. 117 pages. \$24.50.

"Bolivia and the United States," writes Jaime Malamud-Goti "must terminate the perverse war on drugs approach" (101). That war, he notes, "is not only extremely costly... but also counterproductive on almost all counts" (110).

Malamud-Goti has a great deal of experience with drug policy in Latin America, having been involved with developing drug policy at the highest levels of the Argentine government. He first studied the Bolivian cocaine war when he went to that country as an Argentinian envoy. He illustrates well in this brief book, that in Bolivia:

- enforcement tactics have actually enhanced the cocaine trade;
- the state is not strong enough to take on the combined interests that revolve around drugs and is too weak to control the anti-drug agencies created in response to U.S. pressure;
- underdevelopment has ensured that coca paste production would expand;
- (as in the United States) the use of seizures (and the destruction of "factories") as a measure of the "success" of drug operations distorts the reality of the drug business and is primarily intended to satisfy the needs of the agencies involved to demonstrate that they are doing their job;
- career concerns of agents often take higher precedence in setting the agenda than eliminating drug trafficking and growing; ("A DEA agent probably gets more credit by having in his portfolio a history of destroying four or five paste producing pits, called 'factories,' than one large, expansive hydrochloride processing laboratory" [37]).
- the cocaine business has not led to any upward mobility of the campesinos, but on the contrary

- to their increased dependency on the cash market;
- enforcement measures which temporarily force down the price of coca, only prompt campesinos to become involved in manufacturing paste;
 - the enormous number of people involved directly or indirectly in the trade makes "sustained enforcement virtually impossible" (15);
 - the cocaine economy has had catastrophic effects on the environment (peasants have resisted the use of herbicides, and their use has provoked open hostilities);
 - even though national law forbids the use of defoliants and herbicides, the agents on the ground regularly use them and violate the law;
 - enforcement concentrates on small time producers because of an inability to control traffic at the top;
 - democratic institutions cannot control the military and giving the military more power (as is demanded by the U.S.) leaves Bolivian leaders deeply uneasy;
 - the war approach pushed by the U.S. is deeply resented, especially by peasant producers;
 - efforts to decrease the price of coca are successful only temporarily;
 - after price decreases, price levels often rebound and are higher than the original price;
 - eradicated plots of coca are merely replaced with ones in less accessible areas;
 - crop substitution will not be effective in part because there are no roads good enough to get perishable products to market;
 - resources which are supposed to be used to fight the war on drugs are often used on showy displays of success for political reasons, further depleting money available;
 - the bureaucratic competitiveness of the military and the police (UMOPAR) make any attempts to get them to work together futile;
 - if the war against the cocaine trade was successful, it would bring about "unbearable side effects in the short and medium term unless unforeseen economic transformations enable the country to mobilize national resources and absorb a mass of coca/cocaine business layoffs" (93);
 - victory over the business would mean extreme recession and unprecedented unemployment, social unrest, and an increase in urban criminality; and that
 - the drug forces are notorious for their corruption and human rights abuses. There is little indication that this will change.

In a section entitled "Who is Cheating on Whom?" Malamud uses an incident which sums up the problems with the war strategy and the political interests of those involved. In 1987, Bolivia committed itself to eliminating 5,000 hectares of coca yearly. U.S. aid was tied to this commitment. Since the goal could not be accomplished, the U.S. government then set up a two-stage process. Bolivia was to eliminate 1,300

hectares of coca between January and July. When the Bolivians ran short 156 hectares, a decision was made to modify maps in order to hide the failure. These modifications were intended to ensure that Bolivia could continue to receive U.S. aid. When U.S. officials were notified of the deception--they decided to ignore what had been done. The agreed-upon fiction (that Bolivia had indeed eliminated the 1,300 hectares) was to the benefit of both Bolivian and U.S. officials. The individuals who attempted to bring the cheating to light to U.S. officials were demoted, and those who perpetrated the lie were promoted.

In another section, Malamud discusses what happened when enforcement became so successful that the trade actually was slowed down. When it became apparent that there was a drop in the number of arrests and seizures, the U.S. officials threatened to cut off funds.

This is a good book full of inside information and detail. It illustrates well arguments that have been made elsewhere about the failures and successes of the war on drugs.

Christina Jacqueline JOHNS
Eastern Michigan University

Joseph SERIO, Translator and editor. *USSR Crime Statistics and Summaries: 1989 and 1990*. University of Illinois at Chicago: Office of International Criminal Justice. 1993. x + 114 pages. \$18.00 cloth.

Ostensibly, *USSR Crime Statistics and Summaries: 1989 and 1990* is a straightforward and useful translation of two important Soviet documents that were originally produced by the Ministry of the Interior. Both concern crime statistics and they are entitled, respectively, the "Survey of Crimes and the Struggle Against Them in 1989" and "The Current State of Statistics on Law and Order in the USSR, 1990." These documents were translated and edited by Joseph Serio of the Office of International Criminal Justice of the University of Illinois at Chicago, and they are preceded by a Foreword by Timothy Heleniak, an analyst in the Soviet Branch of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In his Foreword, Heleniak declares that the crime statistics herein "reveal the increasing lawlessness and breakdown of authority in Soviet society . . . [and] will help us understand some of the monumental challenges now facing the former Soviet Union" (p. viii).

On the surface, the contents of *USSR Crime Statistics and Summaries: 1989 and 1990* are of immense interest, not least because of the great dearth of such data since the rise of Stalinism in the 1920s. Those scholars interested in some of the empirical contours of crime and justice in the USSR should therefore have reason to rejoice at the appearance of this book. The first of the two translated documents presents data, *inter alia*, on (what it terms) the fundamental tendencies in the

dynamics and structure of crime; demography; property crime; organized crime; drug addiction; and crime control. The second includes violent crime; economic crime; street crime; crime on public transportation; traffic safety; and fire safety. Each of the two documents is profusely illustrated with diagrams and tables and each is followed by an appendix. The Appendices, moreover, contain potentially valuable information on the number of crimes registered in the USSR from 1961 to 1989; the number of crimes committed by juveniles; the number of murders and rapes; group crimes; crimes committed by recidivists; and alcohol-related crimes.

The basic problems with this seemingly-useful book stem both from the nature of the statistical data themselves and from the complete lack of editorial comment on them. While Serio is credited with having "edited" the book, it is not at all clear precisely what in this empirical mass of confusion he has edited or what he has excised from the original Soviet documents. Surprisingly, there is no editor's introduction, marginal editorial notes are entirely absent, and there is no glossary of basic terms.

To make matters even worse, the reader is never quite informed of what the term "registered crime" consists, whether it involves the same organizational procedures for all crimes (for murder, for economic crime, or "drug addiction," for example), and whether it has been used consistently by the police or the Procuracy in the different Republics. While the translator is concerned to convert rubles to \$ U.S. (p. ix) and hectares to acres (p. 36), neither he nor the editor anywhere provide the legal definitions of any of the crimes referred to throughout the text and in the diagrams (some of which have no headings). These difficulties are themselves compounded by unannotated classificatory confusion. Economic crimes, for example, are said to consist in "profiteering, bribery and miscellaneous" at one point (pp. 75-76), yet elsewhere we are informed that "[a]mong juveniles, economic crimes (theft, robbery, armed robbery) are most common" (p. 88). Some crimes have both raw numbers and rates given for them, others only raw numbers. Moreover, at several points the reader is repeatedly distracted with random comments on recidivism or bootlegging or alcoholism.

It is very difficult indeed to know quite what purpose could possibly be served by the publication of this book. An unregulated avalanche of numbers provides little, if anything, of concrete value to anyone. The result is that *USSR Crime Statistics and Summaries: 1989 and 1990* eerily repeats without comment all the methodological inadequacies, the ideological diatribe and the untheorized data that have been churned out *ad nauseam* over the years by Soviet Communist Party hacks and their admirers. This is *glasnost*?

Piers BEIRNE
University of Southern Maine

David E. ROGERS and Eli GINZBERG, eds. *Adolescents at Risk: Medical and Social Perspectives.* Cornell University Medical College Seventh Conference on Health Policy. Boulder, CO: Westview Press. 1992. 157 pages. \$38.50 hardback; \$12.00 paperback.

It has been estimated that approximately seven million adolescents in the United States today are at risk of experiencing violence, drug and alcohol abuse, sexual promiscuity, sexually transmitted disease and suicide. At present it appears there is an inability, or an unwillingness, to cope with these adolescents in spite of the social and financial burden they impose upon the rest of the American society. Rogers and Ginzberg, along with others, address these issues in their book *Adolescents at Risk*. They attempt to educate the reader in both a critically constructive and prescriptive manner in meeting the complex challenges of at risk youth. This book emerged from the Cornell University Medical College Seventh Conference on Health Policy and includes a compilation of chapters which address specific issues and provides possible solutions to particular adolescent problems. Perhaps the most striking feature of *Adolescents at Risk* is that it takes a multi-disciplinary approach to what has traditionally been seen as primarily a medical problem. Ranging from the disciplines of psychology, sociology, and education to medicine, the book provides both academics and practitioners with important information and viable policies focusing on how the family, school system, economy, and overall framework of society all contribute to placing certain youth at risk.

Eli Ginzberg contributes the first chapter which simply provides an overview of the book. The next two chapters identify early warning signs of at risk youth based on the view that both the social environment and certain adolescent predisposition's are all critical when examining risk behavior. Jerome Kagan asserts that chronic school failure, anxiety within the family environment, peer pressure, machismo, lack of empathy and reinforced asocial behavior can be utilized as predictors of at risk behavior while the youth is still in the initial stages of grade school. Richard Jessor specifies further that programs directed at adolescents should focus on the youth's social environment, perceived environment, personality, alternative behavior and biology/genetics in an attempt to help adolescents who are or will be at risk.

Chapter four, written by Charles E. Irwin, Jr. and Mary-Ann Shafer, consists of an analysis of adolescent sexuality with emphasis on how society tries to manipulate the sexual behavior of youths while actually knowing little about adolescent sexuality. Furthermore, sexuality among youth is found to be a normative behavior which is associated with such variables as age, race,

social bonds, self-esteem, peer pressure and stimulant consumption. A critical fact about adolescent sexuality is that every sexually transmitted disease is increasing among youth and immediate policy action is desperately needed to cope with this epidemic. In chapter five, Hoover Adger, Jr. provides a brief overview of adolescent drug use and alcohol consumption. The main assertion here is that society needs to identify risk behavior early so that effective treatment can occur.

Stephen C. Joseph contributes chapter six which provides a sobering description of AIDS cases among adolescent in New York city. Though very few of the thirty thousand reported cases of AIDS in the city are within the adolescent population, a critical concern exists as many youths may have contracted the virus but fail to exhibit the symptoms. With this in mind, Joseph then provides possible alternatives and solutions for practitioners who are attempting to combat the AIDS problem. Felton Earls contribute chapter seven which examines adolescent violence. In keeping with the multidisciplinary theme of the book, Earls states that numerous social and physical sciences could collectively contribute to combating violence among youth. In addition, communities, legislators and researchers could all improve current practices and policies which may result in improved methods of combating adolescent violence.

The last three chapters can be grouped as a collective 'call for action' section in that J. Emilio Carrillo, Joy G. Dryfoos and David Mechanic all provide prescriptive guidelines to improving the social situation of youth in America. Though the complete set of policy directions are not enunciated, certain reforms they argue can be implemented. The common theme found in all three chapters concentrates on the link between the school, individual, family and community. If these four areas could somehow be more strongly integrated, it is argued that fewer at risk youth would be produced. In addition, the health care community must be integrated more aggressively into the community in an attempt to provide adolescents with education and a positive coordinated setting outside the family.

In the final chapter, David E. Rogers states that currently America is doing little to adequately develop and provide for its youth even when some early warning signs are known, such as family breakdown. Rogers recommends bolstering the family, improving education, changing youths' social infrastructure, developing early warning plans and marrying the school and community as a means of addressing adolescent problems.

Adolescents at Risk reflects a much needed involvement by the medical community in key health related problems which plague far too many of America's youth. The book is acceptable to both policy makers and academics with its convincing and substantiated arguments. How-

ever, one crucial pitfall is that its many recommendations entail fundamental restructuring of society. Even the less radical recommendations, though viable and practical, are based on social welfare ideals which are not only unpopular with some in America, but also virtually impossible to implement given the enormous political concerns with economic budget deficits found at every level of government. Despite these impracticalities, *Adolescents at Risk* contributes to the existing body of literature on problematic youth and provides a very 'human' examination of ways to begin to address the incredible complexity of providing solutions to troubled youth.

Michael P. MacDONALD
Simon Fraser University

Helen PREJEAN. *Dead Man Walking: An Eyewitness Account of the Death Penalty in the United States.* New York: Random House. 1993. 278 pages. \$21.00.

The modern death penalty involves nothing less than a slow death by psychological torture, which no offender deserves (Johnson 1990:4).

Dead Man Walking is a riveting first-person account of a Louisiana Catholic nun's experience with the "slow psychological torture" of the execution process from the perspective of her role as spiritual advisor to the condemned.

Following the Socratic dictum, "A life unexamined is not worth living" (Souryal 1992:3), Prejean reflectively examines the contradictions inherent in the execution process from her own stance in opposition to capital punishment, to the recognition of the victims families' unrelenting pain with the loss of a loved one. As she learns about the injustices of the system, Prejean realizes that both victims' families and the condemned have been victimized by the American Criminal Justice System.

Struggling with her own conflicts in the world of capital punishment, Prejean helps the two condemned men she counsels to face the contradictions in their own behaviors and come to a relatively peaceful acceptance of their death by execution. At the same time she feels compelled to work with the victims' families. Yet they are not always as receptive to Sr. Helen as the offenders. In fact, they sometimes vehemently reject her offers of help.

Furthermore, Prejean confronts almost every leading Louisiana prison official with whom she comes in contact, with the contradictions between their personal opinions about the death penalty and their active participation in executions. Prejean (1993:102) first asks Paul Phelps, "one of the more humane, progressive heads of

Louisiana Department of Corrections," and a "good Catholic man" how he in good conscience can play a part in the death penalty which he admits, accomplishes nothing. She asks Frank Blackburn, Warden of Angola how he as a Christian minister can signal "the executioner to kill a man" (Prejean 1993:122).

Additionally, Prejean (1993:171) talks with Howard Marcellus, who was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months at a federal correctional institution for accepting bribes "while serving as chairperson of the Louisiana Pardon Board." Sr. Helen notes that during his tenure as chairperson, the pardon board never once recommended commutation of the death penalty. Marcellus claims that the pardon board was expected to deliver such decisions, so Governor Edwards would not have to deal with a politically unpopular clemency decision. Yet Marcellus agrees that the death penalty is biased against poor people and people of color.

Governor Edwin Edwards, himself, is not spared Prejean's confrontations. In a 1983 public press meeting, Edwards clearly states his anti-death penalty personal opinions, which must be submerged "to carry out the expressed will of the people" (Prejean 1993:56).

All these corrections' officials take Edwards' position. The death penalty is the law in Louisiana, and as state officials they must carry out the law. Prejean is not satisfied; in fact, she is horrified with such paradox. Yet she does not condemn them, and like Socrates, continues searching for the truth about how good moral men can take part in the immoral act of execution.

Even though *Dead Man Walking* is not an academic book, it does include a good overview of research relevant to the death penalty. Prejean summarizes classic deterrence research, more recent studies of the death penalty costs (which are now more expensive than the average life imprisonment sentence), gory details of botched executions and the more recent evidence of the burns which electrocution inflicts. Granted, the research is presented to support Prejean's anti-capital punishment position; yet it still provides the reader with an adequate contemporary overview of capital punishment research.

Sr. Helen clearly states that the typical death row inmate is male, young, black, indigent and without adequate legal defense. She also notes she was surprised that Pat Sonnier, the first death row inmate she counseled, was not black. I too was surprised and disappointed with the dry academic coverage of African-American issues relative to crime and the death penalty. In contrast to the in-depth personal accounts of the two white death row inmates and the white victims' families, I was left with a sense of the African-American as abstract other.

Aside from these problems, the book is a powerful step-by-step account of the execution process including the inmates' last visitors, last

meal, and last words. Unlike many anti-capital punishment supporters, Sr. Helen presents an equally vivid portrayal of the victims' families' struggles. In reading many sections, I found the book difficult to put down. A good companion for Robert Johnson's *Death Work* (which covers some of the same processes in a more academic fashion, from the perspective of correctional personnel), I would highly recommend this book for use with both undergraduate and graduate students in any course which addresses the death penalty controversy. Students will not have to be coerced to read this book. *Dead Man Walking* is an important addition to the death penalty literature because it portrays such a balanced, compassionate picture of everyone connected to the state's "death work."

REFERENCES

- Johnson, R. (1990). *Death Work: A Study of the Modern Execution Process*. Pacific Grove, CA: Brooks/Cole.
 Souryal, S. (1992). *Ethics in Criminal Justice: In Search of the Truth*. Cincinnati: Anderson.

Marianne FISHER-GIORLANDO
 Grambling State University

Coramae R. MANN. *Unequal Justice: A Question of Color*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press. 1993. 320 pages. \$35.00 hardcover; \$14.95 paperback.

Unequal Justice is about minorities and crime. The minority groups which Mann writes about are African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans, and Native Americans. She prefaces her work by stating that although she addresses minority groups as a whole, there are differences within individual minorities, as well as variations within subgroups of each minority. In addition, she states that because there has been more research done on African Americans, much of her work will focus on African Americans. However, when able, she offers information regarding other minority groups as well.

The book is composed of two parts: Part I is Minorities and Crime, and Part II is The Response to Minority Crime. From the chapters in Part I, Mann defines race by using what she calls the "minority experience." The importance of one's experience is paramount, according to this author, yet is often ignored in minority studies. She also distinguishes between race and ethnicity and addresses definitional problems associated with three concepts. Specifically she describes how both one's race and ethnicity are defined by groups "other than one's own," which she considers especially problematic. Mann makes the distinction between prejudice and racism in this section. This distinction is of extreme importance because she puts more emphasis on racism within the criminal justice system, as opposed to individual prejudices.

The minority crime problem is also addressed in Part I, in which Mann proposes that, instead of examining differences across races when viewing crime statistics, we should view differences within races. She asserts that because differences between races are examined more often, the public's perception of the crime problem is inaccurate. Mann addresses explanations of minority crime citing traditional theories of crime, such as strain, as well as some more nontraditional explanations, such as those dealing with self-esteem.

In Part II of the book, Mann discusses the response to minority crime in law enforcement, the courts, and corrections. She demonstrates how the entire criminal justice system is biased against minorities. She cites police brutality, sentencing bias, and prison overcrowding as specific examples of the results of institutional biases that plague the criminal justice system.

The book contains detailed arguments using empirical data which support the contention that the criminal justice system, as well as the entire society, is inherently biased against minorities. The author suggests that because the minority experience has been traditionally ignored, the criminal justice system could be nothing but biased. Further, she makes a plea for an increase in minority scholars to at least address some of the biases of the current system. However, even with an increase in minority scholars, Mann concludes that funding for minority research may be limited. In addition, the author contends that primarily minorities should engage in research on minorities because many nonminorities do not have an adequate understanding of the minority experience.

This work is definitely thought-provoking and causes the reader to question problematic assumptions which do often lead to bias. Her conceptualization of race through the minority experience is insightful and should be consistently addressed in future research. She also points out how fear may influence our perceptions, for instance, how we are afraid of the unknown; therefore, we may be afraid of minorities if we are nonminorities, because we do not have the same experiences and do not know each other. On the basis of this argument, it may be in our interest to initiate discourse between diverse groups of people to facilitate mutual understanding. The reader may be left with a cynical view of not only the criminal justice system but society as well. Her work is realistic to a degree, but she provides few solutions to the problems associated with race relations. However, her arguments provide opportunities for the development of solutions for insensitivity to the minority experience.

If we ignore Mann's arguments, the current state of affairs will continue, if not worsen. Perhaps we should heed the words of Maya Angelou

in "On the Pulse of the Morning," the most recent presidential inaugural poem:

Lift up your faces, you have a piercing need
For this bright morning dawning for you.
History, despite its wrenching pain,
Cannot be unlived, but if faced
With courage, need not be lived again (1993).

Angelou gives us hope by recognizing that we must move beyond history and by looking at today, and beyond to tomorrow, with the desire to solve our problems.

REFERENCES

Angelou, Maya (1993). *The Inaugural Poem: On the Pulse of the Morning*. New York: Random House.

Kathryn E. SCARBOROUGH
Sam Houston State University

Barry C. FELD. *Justice for Children, The Right to Counsel and the Juvenile Courts*. Boston: Northeastern University Press. 1993. 329 pages. \$50.00 hardcover.

During the 1992 presidential campaign, Republicans attacked Hillary Rodham Clinton for her writings on children's rights in an attempt to use family values as a social "hot button" or a divisive wedge issue in this election. In a speech in Houston just before the GOP convention, Republican National Committee chairman Richard Bond criticized Mrs. Clinton by stating that she "believes kids should be able to sue their parents rather than helping with the chores as they are asked to do" (Germond and Witcover, 1993:408). Later at that same convention, conservatives Pat Buchanan and Pat Robertson as well as Marilyn Quayle continued this bitter attack by painting Hillary Clinton as a "radical," a "feminist," and an "extremist."

This Republican distortion of Hillary Clinton's writings on children's rights was an attempt to position both her and Bill Clinton as being too liberal for mainstream America in regard to family values, specifically those involving government policy toward family and children. In reality, Mrs. Clinton's writings on this subject, especially her 1973 Harvard Educational Review article (as Hillary Rodham), focused on the changing status of children under the law, particularly their legal rights. In this now famous article, Mrs. Clinton had argued that all procedural rights should be granted to children. She believed that the only effective means for securing for children the protective procedures of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights in our legal system was with the provision of legal counsel, as granted by the Supreme Court in *In re Gault* (387 U.S.1 [1967]). In this sense, she posited that children's rights could be protected by a legal institution that would have the responsibility for seeing that they were enforced (Rodham, 1973).

How fascinating it is that twenty years after Mrs. Clinton's article, children's rights are still not fully protected in America's legal system and still can be used as political footballs! Barry Feld's excellent book is a welcomed contribution to the literature of children's rights for he offers the reader new empirical data to substantiate the lack of progress in this area. This work should be viewed as landmark, pioneering research since it reports the first and only comparative analyses of variations in the rates of legal representation for juvenile delinquents for entire states as well as for subsets within one state.

Feld uses imagination and ingenuity in his study of *In re Gault's* promise of counsel that still remains unrealized by many juvenile delinquents today. Utilizing data originally collected and stored at the National Juvenile Court Data Archive (NJCDA), six state--California, Minnesota, New York, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania--are analyzed in order to provide a comparative assessment of the implementation of *In re Gault*. The data included all delinquency and status offenses disposed of in these six jurisdictions during 1984. These six states were chosen by Feld because they were the only states whose data files included information on representation by counsel.

Data collected by the Minnesota Supreme Court's Judicial Information System (SJIS) for delinquency and status offense cases processed in 1986 were also studied by Feld in order to provide an in-depth analysis of the determinants and effects of representation in one state, Minnesota. The SJIS data used in the Minnesota analysis is a youth-based data file versus the NJCDA case-based data used in the comparative analysis of the six states.

Feld's research provides the reader with an abundance of discoveries that allows for a more complete understanding of this complex issue. Much like an Egyptian pyramid, Feld builds continuously on each finding until he produces a final clear valid and significant piece of scholarship that educates the reader. Each finding is developed and connected to the other findings in such a way as to produce a coherent understanding of the variables involved in this issue. An illustration of Feld's success in this endeavor of building knowledge was his lack of satisfaction with two important points that emerged from his interstate comparison.

After discovering that the rates of legal representation vary considerably by states (half of the jurisdictions for which data were available are still not in compliance) and that the presence of an attorney appears to be an aggravating factor in the sentencing of young offenders, Feld pursued more explanations for these phenomena. He found a relationship between courts in counties with high representation of legal counsel and juveniles charged with criminal offenses. These

courts handle more of these type of cases as well as fewer cases of juveniles charged with status offenses than do those courts in low representation counties. This rate of representation provides an indicator of a formal, due-process orientation which, in turn, is associated with differences in pretrial detention, sentencing, and case-processing practices. Certain social structure variables (urban, suburban, or rural) can also affect a court's procedural and substantive policies as can the influences of race and gender.

The thought provoking final chapter allows the reader to explore with Feld three possible alternatives to the contemporary juvenile court, which in his opinion, punishes in the name of treatment while denying youth procedural due process rights: (1) "juvenile courts could be restructured to fit their original [therapeutic] purpose"; (2) "punishment could be embraced as an acceptable and appropriate part of delinquency proceedings but coupled with all criminal due-process safeguards"; (3) "juvenile court jurisdiction over criminal conduct could be abolished and young offenders tried in criminal courts with certain modifications in substantive and procedural criminal law" (p. 279). He couples these alternatives with an argument for the critical assessment of the social construction of "childhood" before a new purpose for the juvenile court, or its abolition, can be formulated.

Children's rights were specifically brought to the attention of the American public during the 1992 presidential campaign as the Republicans attacked the Democratic candidate's wife, Hillary Clinton, for many of her writings on this subject. Feld's book ironically empirically substantiates many aspects of her concerns, particularly the lack of procedural rights or counsel for juveniles in legal proceedings. Interestingly enough, Feld like Mrs. Clinton twenty years earlier in her famous journal article, argues for the creation of social institutions to assure the welfare of the next generation. These social institutions will need to be created in such a manner that they will insure the best interests of juveniles in order to protect the "personhood" or independence of young people rather than just safeguarding the interests of society.

This book should be required reading for those interested in the provision of legal counsel for juveniles as well as the improvement of the juvenile justice system. Unfortunately, many juvenile judges and lawyers who are most responsible for many of the changes needed in the system will find this analysis intimidating because of their lack of statistical background that is needed to fully comprehend Feld's work. More general explanations of his findings and conclusions would assist these readers in their understanding of this valuable book.

Rose Johnson BIGLER
Sangamon State University

Patricia A. ADLER. *Wheeling and Dealing: An Ethnography of an Upper-Level Drug Dealing and Smuggling Community*, 2nd ed. New York: Columbia University Press. 1993. 204 pages. \$13.95.

One of the most complete fieldwork studies of upper level drug dealers and smugglers is depicted in *Wheeling and Dealing* by Patricia Adler. The author and her husband spent six years from 1974 to 1980, immersed in the secrecy of a southwest California drug subculture. An advantage of both a male and female researcher in participant observation is the gender differences in perception and interpretation, as well as the ability to study a cocaine and marijuana trafficking subculture which at that time, was dominated by males.

The book is divided into ten chapters with vivid descriptions of modes of operation, determinants of success and failure, career progressions of dealers, and social organization within the drug community. From an ethnographic standpoint, Adler details five key issues: (1) how they gained initial access, (2) the importance of covert and overt researcher roles, (3) methods of data collection, (4) ethical dilemmas, and (5) analysis of observations.

One of the more interesting components in the book is Adler's discussion of obstacles in data collection. She describes a culture clash between herself and the drug dealers as "trying to make rational sense out of an irrational world." The differences assisted the author in reflecting on her own previously taken-for-granted value system.

Adler addresses the risks and fears during her research but seems to downplay potentially dangerous situations involving deception of subjects, tape recorded interviews, and the paranoid effects of cocaine and marijuana use. Although drug use is justified for acceptance into the subculture, Adler omits how her own perceptions may have been biased while under the influence of drugs.

Furthermore, Adler does not mention the proportion of time spent in the field in relation to time spent in other settings or activities. A limitation to participant observer research is the danger that observed behavior is taken for granted if not enough time is spent away from the field (Whyte 1984).

A second component of interest is the author's comparisons of upper level drug dealers and smugglers on three levels. First, she compares levels of dealers to a prestige hierarchy, measured by successes and failures that define an individual's reputation within the subculture. Second, the dealer hierarchy is related to the social organization of the community. Third, the drug subculture is equated with the competitive market model within the legitimate business world. Adler's comparison is strikingly similar to Sutherland's

(1937) description of attributes of *The Professional Thief*.

Although Chapters 1 through 8 remain unchanged in the revised edition, many of the questions left unanswered by the first edition are clarified with the addendum of Chapters 9 and 10. The only exception to that is the author's neglected discussion of the disengagement process from the field. In the first edition, the reader is left wondering how the Adlers distanced themselves from the subculture after they had collected sensitive and incriminating data. This question is not remedied in the revised edition.

About ten years have passed since the author left the field in 1980. Chapter 9 recounts the findings of a follow-up study where Adler revisits the field between 1991 and 1992 to evaluate the changes that have occurred over a decade of research. Out of 65 original subjects, Adler is able to track down 10 men and 3 women to find out about the factors that influence their reintegration into mainstream society and the careers they now pursue. Although none of the subjects were actively dealing, the type of careers and general lifestyle are indicators of level of success in conventional society. The only weakness in this chapter is the sample of 13 used to make generalizations about the original group of 65 deviant careers of upper level drug traffickers. However, because so little is known about deviant careers and societal reintegration, Adler's follow-up sample provides unusual insight.

Chapter 10 is a review of recent drug trafficking literature at all levels, from lower level crack dealers to upper level cocaine elites. Adler compares and contrasts the shifts in social organization of drug trafficking, drug usage patterns, and public attitudes from 1965 to 1990 as a result of drug legislation and drug enforcement.

Despite a few weaknesses, this book is detailed and easy to understand. It is clearly a valuable contribution to fieldwork and an excellent example of a longitudinal approach to the study of deviant careers.

REFERENCES

- Sutherland, E. H. (1937). *The Professional Thief*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
 Whyte, W. F. (1984). *Learning from the Field: A Guide from Experience*. London: Sage.

Leanne FITAL ALARID
Sam Houston State University

REVIEW ESSAY

Scott CUMMINGS and Daniel J. MONTI, editors. *Gangs: The Origins and Impact of Contemporary Young Gangs in the United States*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press. 1993. 355 pages. \$19.95 paper; \$59.50 hardcover.

This book aims to place youth gangs in both historical and contemporary perspective. Its purpose, "to describe in rich detail the various ways in which young persons organize themselves and behave as gangs," is ill-served by provocative, but unsupported statements that do a disservice to scholarly attempts to deal with this elusive phenomenon. Among these, for example, "racially mixed gangs have become more common," and "growing numbers of gangs composed exclusively of young women" are to be found (vii-ix); indeed the "single greatest change in gangs and gang membership has involved young women" (p. 8). Works such as Thrasher's, Yablonsky's, and Cohen's are said to "speak to the tendency of persons to deny gangs intellectual credibility and practical significance" (p. 9). The distinction between "so-called 'etic' and 'emic' methods of studying gangs" is "curious and somewhat arbitrary" (p. 18) and "persons who study gangs" are divided "into two categories": "persons who view gangs as poor excuses for groups" and "persons who accept gangs as a valid form of human association" (pp. 22-23).

Fortunately, things get better, beginning with Joan Moore's "Gangs, Drugs, and Violence," which demolished several gang stereotypes. Two reports of research not previously published follow: "Anatomy of a Wilding Gang," by Scott Cummings, and "Down With the Program: Racial Attitudes and Group Violence Among Young in Bensonhurst and Gravesend," by Howard Pinderhughes.

Cummings' wilding gang comprised "a small group of teenagers who terrorized the elderly" in a community of about ten thousand in the Fort Worth, Texas, metropolitan area (p. 52). Rapid racial turnover had left some 250 elderly whites scattered, isolated, and easy victims of black teenagers. Interviews with participants suggest that "wilding groups are a type of violent gang" (p. 66). None of these young men, however, were affiliated with established gangs. Rather, "wilding groups appear to be comprised of marginal and pathological individuals who operate on the fringes of social groups and other adolescent subcultures" (p. 67).

Pinderhughes' study concerns Brooklyn neighborhoods, scenes of some of the most widely reported incidents of racial violence. Stories revealed by interviews and focus groups yield a

Please see ESSAY, page 26

ASC STUDENTS CALL FOR ENTRIES

1994 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 1994 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) names(s), department(s), and (optional) advisors(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, 1994 to:

L. THOMAS WINFREE, JR.
Department of Criminal Justice
New Mexico State University
Box 30001/Dept. 3487
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003-0001

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, literary 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 1994 meeting of The American Society of Criminology in Miami, Florida, November 9-12, 1994. 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, 1994.

EDITORS

Freda Adler
Rutgers University
William S. Laufer
University of Pennsylvania

EDITORIAL BOARD

Kenneth Adams
Sam Houston University
Celesta Albonetti
Texas A&M University
James Byrne
University of Lowell
Albert K. Cohen
University of Connecticut
Simon Dinitz
Ohio State University
Delbert Elliott
University of Colorado
Hans Eysenck
University of London
James O. Finckenaur
Rutgers University
Daniel Georges-Abeyie
Florida State University
John J. Gibbs
Indiana University (PA)
Don Gottfredson
Rutgers University
Stephen D. Gottfredson
Indiana University
Kate Hanrahan
Indiana University (PA)
Patricia Harris
University of Texas
Nicholas N. Kittrie
American University
Pietro Marongiu
University of Cagliari
Joan McCord
Temple University
Gerhard O. W. Mueller
Rutgers University
Joan Petersilia
University of California
Rand Corporation
Marc Riedel
Southern Illinois University
Diana C. Robertson
University of Pennsylvania
Robin Robinson
Rutgers University
Kip Schlegel
Indiana University
Steven D. Walt
University of San Diego
David Weisburd
Rutgers University
Elmar Weitekamp
University of Tübingen
Marvin E. Wolfgang
University of Pennsylvania

CONSULTING EDITORS

Wanda Foglia
University of Pennsylvania
Jane Siegel
University of Pennsylvania

EDITORIAL OFFICES

School of Criminal Justice
Rutgers University
15 Washington Street
Newark, NJ 07102

Department of Legal Studies
The Wharton School
University of Pennsylvania
2207 Steinberg Hall-Dietrich Hall
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6369

Advances in Criminological Theory

A Serial Publication by Transaction

Call for Papers

Volume 8 *The Criminology of Criminal Law*

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 Volume 8. 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, 3rd Edition.

Send articles to:

Dr. William S. Laufer
Department of Legal Studies
The Wharton School
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, PA 19104

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

ESSAY, continued from page 23

common portrait of racial and ethnic antagonism based on lack of economic opportunity, fear of black power, and perceptions that blacks and other minorities are troublemakers who nevertheless are given favored treatment by media and in job competition. While many of these young people are outcasts in their own communities, antagonism toward anyone who does not "belong" in the neighborhood serves as the rationale for "missions" in which strangers are attacked, often viciously.

These chapters offer valuable insights into little understood phenomena. One is struck by both similarities with and differences between these fluid, unnamed and informally organized groups and others that meet criteria generally associated with gangs. Both of these types of groups appear to have "gang potential," yet the conviction grows that the gang—without some qualifier—is an inappropriate term, for either scientific or policy discourse. The groups studied by MacLeod (1987) did not think of themselves as gangs; nor did Sullivan's (1989) cliques, or most of the groups studied by Schwartz (1987). Like most gangs, however, those studied by MacLeod, Sullivan, Schwartz, Cummings, and Pinderhughes are found chiefly in less economically advantaged communities, and they share many other characteristics. Comparison of these and other types of youth collectivities might be a first step toward the sort of taxonomy gangs that Joan Moore calls for in her chapter—or perhaps a taxonomy of a more generic nature, such as youth collectivities, awkward though that may seem.

The Cummings and Pinderhughes chapters contrast sharply with Diego Vigil's "Established Gang," which draws on the rich body of research that he, Joan Moore, and others have accumulated over the past two decades. The chapter is an excellent summary of the history and the cultural context of barrio gangs, nicely combining ecological, social control, and socialization perspective. Vigil also comments briefly on neighborhood-based gangs comprised of other racial and ethnic groups.

Ray Hutchison and Charles Kyle next criticize research neglect of schools as sources for gang recruitment, settings for gang behavior and for gang victimization of teachers, other students, and members of rival gangs. Lengthy quotes from student interviews (and occasionally with school administrators) present a dramatic picture, leading to the conclusion "that the gang situation in the public schools is out of control" (p. 127). Frequent citation of news media and the somewhat shrill tone of the chapter raise questions, however, as does dismissal of Irving Spergel's criticism of the study from which their data are drawn.

In a unique chapter Hutchison discusses and illustrates gang graffiti from the barrios of Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, and Chi-

cago. Graffiti are important symbols for gangs and often reflect gang conflicts, as when gangs mark turf boundaries or deface graffiti of a rival gang. Some graffiti, however, is so esoteric as to be "accessible only to members of . . . (a particular) subculture." The influence of gang symbols and behaviors, within broader youth subcultures, as well as gang subcultures, has been neglected as a research topic, despite—I am sorry to say—observations that earlier researchers made but did not exploit. Graffiti were less in vogue during the 1960s, but somewhere in my files is a "brochure" of newspaper clippings about the Vice Lords compiled by a member of the gang, complete with an elaborate cover featuring a skull and crossed pool cues, a smoking gun, a knife dripping with blood, dice showing "snake-eyes," and a large bundle of money. We also witnessed the early stages of dance styles such as the "horse" and the "Watusi"—long before they became popular—at dances held by the Egyptian Cobras in the Maxwell Street area of Chicago. Today, as Hutchison notes, some gang symbols are commercially exploited. The area is ripe for further research.

Felix Padilla's chapter on "Working Gangs" describes his study of a Puerto Rican gang ("the Diamonds"), located in northwest Chicago. While the location is in the same general area as the research reported by Hutchison and Kyle, the two reports could hardly be more different. Padilla argues that the Diamonds have taken on "a businesslike character" (p. 175). By this account division of the city "into two gang nations" resulted in "moderate and congenial relations . . . [between] rival gangs," contributing to "solidifying the business operation of the gang" (p. 177). Ethnic solidarity within the Puerto Rican community further enhances business, by providing "a base of local consumers or people who are referred by friends . . . (as) faithful customers . . ." The gang is a protective mechanism: "By ourselves, we are nobody. We can be had without no problem;" "This is not a game that you can win by yourself. If you want to win, you do it as a team. If you want to lose, play alone" (p. 181). Padilla concludes, however, that the business orientation and organization of the Diamonds is "highly exploitative," in effect "another type of minimum-wage labor," the very characteristics of the legitimate labor market to which gang business operations are viewed as a more desirable alternative.

The businesslike and entrepreneurial character of Padilla's Diamonds contrasts sharply with characterizations of traditional street gangs, in structure, and in their relationships with both immediate and larger communities. Jerome H. Skolnick, Ricky Bluthenthal, and Theodore Correl's "Gang Organization and Migration" contributes further to the typological distinction between traditional street gangs and gangs that are focused primarily on the drug business (see also

Klein, forthcoming). Skolnick, et al. interviewed "inmates and wards in five California correctional institutions" (p. 194) between 1988 and 1990, as well as law enforcement and correctional officials. Summarizing their previously published work, "cultural" and "instrumental" (entrepreneurial) gangs are described, and the hypothesis advanced that the former are increasingly being transformed into the latter. Paradoxically, the "cultural resources" of more traditional cultural gangs provide advantages to successful migration to other cities to sell drugs, compared to gangs organized for instrumental purposes.

Padilla's Diamonds are both entrepreneurial and deeply embedded in the local culture (see, also, among others, Moore, et al., 1978; Sullivan, 1989; Sanchez-Jakowski, 1991). Such evidence suggests that the empirical distinctions and the theory advanced by Skolnick, et al. are ideal-typical, a type of analysis that is perhaps more likely to emerge from data based on interviews rather than on close observation. This is particularly the case when persons unsophisticated in research methods and theory (convicts, gang members, and police) are asked about esoteric phenomena about which they're knowledgeable, and concerning which they have a stake in displaying their expertise, in personal rationalization, and/or in rationalizing phenomena under study. Nevertheless, Skolnick, et al.'s data and theories of gang migration and its relationship to drug distribution are suggestive and provocative (cf., Klein, forthcoming).

Part II closes with Daniel Monti's examination of "Gangs in More-and Less-Settled Communities" in the St. Louis area. While the information gathered is difficult to evaluate, useful insights emerge, e.g., gangs are found in relatively affluent communities, and observations of the influence on, but hardly the domination of, St. Louis area gangs by Los Angeles based Crips and Bloods.

Part III ("What Can Be Done About Gangs") begins with "Moral Panic and the Response to Gangs in California," by Patrick Jackson (with Cary Rudman). Recent legislative attempts "to crack down on what was perceived as an inextricably connected problem of gangs, drugs, and violence" (p. 257) are described. The chapter also provides a useful discussion of the assumptions upon which such legislation is based. Robert A. Destro, author of the next chapter ("Gangs and Civil Rights"), further demonstrates the extent to which legal definitions of gangs *assume and reify* gang stereotypes.

Editors Cummings and Monti's final chapter briefly discuss the politics of public policy and related research concerning and policies directed toward "economic development, education, and job training" based on "underclass theory" as the basis for a national gang strategy.

Please see ESSAY, page 27

ESSAY, continued from page 26

This book is both fascinating and frustrating. It describes interesting new research on little studied topics, summarizes important work done by several contributors, and discusses legal matters rarely treated in the gang literature. It only scratches the surface of the variety of groups that bear the appellation, gangs. The tone occasionally is more alarmist than scholarly. The "Selected Bibliography" is selective, indeed-important work is slighted or ignored—and numerous errors occur in the listings. Vast differences in empirical findings among the chapters are hardly acknowledged, and policy implications are drawn without sufficient empirical or theoretical grounding.

Definitive scholarly treatment of an area as ill-defined as youth gangs is hardly to be expected. Indeed, at this stage of knowledge

development it is impossible. While the editors are to be congratulated for bringing together a rich sampling of gang-related research, they should perhaps be more modest in their claims.

REFERENCES

- Klein, M. W. (forthcoming) *The American Street Gang: Its Nature, Prevalence, and Control*. New York: Lexington Books.
- MacLeod, J. (1987) *Ain't No Makin' It: Leveled Aspirations in a Low-Income Neighborhood*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
- Moore, J., with R. Garcia, C. Garcia, L. Cerda, and F. Valencia (1978) *Homeboys: Gangs, Drugs, and Prison in the Barrios of Los Angeles*. Philadelphia: Temple Univ. Press.
- Schwartz, G. (1987) *Beyond Conformity or Rebellion: Youth and Authority in America*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Sanchez-Jankowski, M. (1991) *Islands in the Street: Gangs and American Urban Society*. Berkeley: Univ. of California Press.
- Short, J. F., Jr. (1990) "Gangs, Neighborhoods, and Youth Crime." *Criminal Justice Research Bulletin* Vol. 5, No. 4, 1-11.
- Sullivan, M. L. (1989) "Getting Paid": *Youth Crime and Work in the Inner City*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

James F. SHORT, JR.
Washington State University

NEW TITLES

Beverly R. FLETCHER
University of Oklahoma

Dreama MOON
University of Arizona

Lynda Dixon SHAVER
Indiana University, editors

**Women Prisoners:
A Forgotten Population**
Praeger, 1993

Available from Greenwood Publishing,
Inc., 88 Post Road West, PO Box 5007,
Westport, CT 06881-5007

CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES: INTRODUCTION AND EVALUATION

A New Landmark Text by Ronald L. Akers, University of Florida

This book is a concise but thorough review and appraisal of the leading theories of crime and criminal justice. Akers offers a knowledgeable and insightful introduction to and critique of each theory. A unique feature of this 248-page book is its consistent focus on how well each theory measures up to the scientific standard of *empirical validity*—through a balanced review of existing research testing each theory.

The book also offers the following:

- A clear concept of what each theory is and the critical criteria for evaluating each theory.
- The central concepts and hypotheses of each theory, carefully and concisely explained—including the latest revisions and developments.
- Comprehensive coverage of both theories of criminal/delinquent behavior and theories of law/criminal justice.
- Both the original theory as well as its latest revisions and developments are examined and evaluated.
- An evaluation of theoretical integration.
- Clear and understandable exposition of abstract concepts.
- Extensive references to aid further study.
- Comprehensive author and subject indexes.

This book's compact size, clarity of writing, and comprehensive coverage make it suitable as a core or supplemental text for courses in criminological theory, general criminology, juvenile delinquency, and deviant behavior. Akers' knowledgeable review of the scholarly literature, concise analyses, and original insights offer an invaluable tool for the student.

Complimentary copies available for course adoption consideration from

ROXBURY PUBLISHING COMPANY
P.O. Box 491044, Los Angeles, CA 90049 • (213) 653-1068 • Fax (213) 653-4140

NOMINATIONS FOR 1994 ASC AWARDS

The ASC Awards Committee invites nominations for four major awards, to be presented at the 1994 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 or 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). No candidate will be considered unless materials (c.v., etc.) are available and arrive by deadline. Send nominations and supporting materials by February 1, 1994 to the committee chair:

JILL ROSENBAUM
Criminal Justice Department
California State University
Fullerton, CA 92634

The Criminologist

Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

American Society of Criminology
1314 Kinnear Rd., Suite 212
Columbus, OH 43212
ISSN 0164-0240

SECOND CLASS
POSTAGE PAID
COLUMBUS, OHIO