

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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January/February 1994

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Jerome H. Skolnick

Cliche though it may be, it is indeed an honor and a privilege to have been elected President of The American Society of Criminology. Our society is a growing, vital organization, which can be influential in shaping the research, policy and practice agenda of criminology. It can also illuminate, and perhaps influence, a broader public in the realities and complexities of crime and public safety. Accordingly, as ASC President, I hope to accomplish several goals:

First, through the annual meeting, to provide a major international forum for reporting research findings and developing interpretations of crime and justice related activities.

Second, to attract outstanding crime scholars to the ASC who had not been previously active.

Third, to continue and strengthen the Society's commitment to diversity and opportunity for younger scholars and scholars of color.

Fourth, to attract more funding, especially federal funding, for research; to broaden the concept of useful criminological research; and to legitimate the processes by which such funds are allocated.

The first three goals are reflected in the way the program has been conceived and organized for the Miami meeting (November 9-12, 1994).

Please see MESSAGE, page 6

THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN IN THE 1990s



Rose Johnson Bigler
Sangamon State University

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

-Fourteenth Amendment
The United States Constitution

In the last year and a half, the rights of children have often been in the news media and therefore, the public arena, because of four particular cases: Joseph Wallace, Gregory Kingsley, Kimberly Mays, and Jessica DeBoer. There are two basic questions that underlie each of these cases: (1) "Can we equate what is in the best interest of the biological parents as always being in the best interests of the child"? and (2) "At what point do the legal rights of the child as an American citizen enter into the debate concerning what is in the best interests of the child"? The children involved in these four cases illustrate some advancement in answering these questions and at the same time raise other issues in the movement to establish the legal rights of children in the 1990s.

Historically, the child has had little status and few legal rights in society. The legal philosophy that has guided the juvenile court and the question of juvenile rights is the doctrine of *parens patriae*. *Parens patriae*, or the state as parent, is based on English legal precedent, especially the actions of the English Chancery Court. The English court philosophy dealing with juveniles was derived from another early Roman principle of *patriae postestas*. Under Roman law, the father had complete control over his children. Under the English law, *parens patriae*

Please see RIGHTS, page 7

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AROUND THE ASC

The winner of the 1993 Award from the Division on Critical Criminology of the American Society of Criminology is **Susan CARINGELLA-MacDONALD**. Currently she is an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at Western Michigan University. Her work on feminist and Marxist theory, on forcible rape, and on attacks on the autonomy of the female body have placed her in the forefront of the Division's ranks as a scholar.

Barry KRISBERG of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency was the recipient of the August Vollmer Award, which recognizes outstanding contributions to applied criminology.

The Department of Criminal Justice at Coppin State College in Baltimore, Maryland recently appointed **Dr. O. Elmer POLK** to its faculty as an Associate Professor of Criminal Justice.

CORRECTIONS

A book review submitted by Rose Johnson Bigler entitled *Justice for Children, The Right to Counsel and the Juvenile Courts* appeared in the October/November issue of *The Criminologist* in which the references were inadvertently omitted. They are:

Germond, Jack and Witcover, Jules (1993). *Mad as Hell: Revolt at the Ballot Box, 1992*. New York: Warner Books, Inc.

In re Gault (387 U.S. 1 [1967]).

Rodham, Hillary (1973). "Children Under the Law," *Harvard Educational Review*, Vol. 43, No. 4, November 1973, 487-514.

The editors apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused the readers.

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RECENT PH.D. GRADUATES

Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Department of Criminology granted the Ph.D. to:

Thomas R. O'CONNOR (December 1993). "Inequity and Crime: An Empirical Assessment of General Strain Theory," **Dr. Robert MUTCHNICK**, Chair.

Sam Houston State University, College of Criminal Justice awarded the Ph.D. to:

O. Elmer POLK (May 1993). "The Effects of Race/Ethnicity on the Career Paths of Advanced or Specialized Texas Law Enforcement Officers," **Dr. Larry HOOVER**, Chair.



"It's too loud? You're too old!"

Photo by Yutaka HARADA, National Research Institute of Police Science, Japan



Hyatt Hotel in Phoenix
Photo by Victor T. CHENEY

CALL FOR PAPERS

Behavioral Sciences and the Law is seeking manuscripts devoted to law and behavioral science concerns related to psychic trauma. Articles dealing with a variety of issues will be considered. Possible subject matter will include, but not be limited to: post-traumatic stress disorder; criminal victimization; rape and sexual assault; domestic violence; child abuse; accidents; terrorism; torture; urban violence; combat; crisis intervention; trauma to witnesses of injury to others; secondary gain; emotional distress in criminal and civil law; and civil liability for the infliction of psychological trauma. Deadline for submissions is 2/1/94. Manuscripts devoted to law and behavioral science concerns related to death are also being solicited. Articles dealing with a wide variety of death-related psycholegal issues will be considered. Possible subject matter will include, but not be limited to: suicide; homicide; accidental death; euthanasia; psychological autopsy; testamentary and probate issues; legal determination of death; equivocal death analysis; wrongful death actions; dying declarations; expert testimony regarding cause of death and/or other death-related issues; death penalty; etc. Deadline for submissions is 4/1/94. Send manuscripts and inquiries to:

DR. CHARLES PATRICK EWING
 Professor of Law
 State University of New York
 Buffalo, NY 14260
 Telephone: (716) 645-2770

The Journal of Offender Rehabilitation announces the planned publication of a special edition, focusing on international corrections. Manuscripts that address this issue are now being sought. Abstracts may be submitted until March 1, 1994. Completed manuscripts may be submitted until June 1, 1994.

Papers focusing on Asia, Africa and the Pacific Basin should be submitted to:

DR. GREG NEWBOLD
 Department of Sociology
 University of Canterbury
 Christchurch, New Zealand
 643-366-7001 (phone)
 SOCI022@CSC.CANTERBURY.AC.NZ (E-mail)

Papers focusing on Central and South America, Europe and the Islamic nations should be submitted to:

DR. CHRIS ESKRIDGE
 Department of Criminal Justice
 University of Nebraska at Omaha
 Lincoln, NE 68588-0630
 402-472-6755 (phone)
 CESKRIDG@UNLINFO.UNL.EDU (E-mail)

POLICE USE OF FORCE: OFFICIAL REPORTS, CITIZEN COMPLAINTS, AND LEGAL CONSEQUENCES



A major breakthrough. At long last, we have some systematic, national-level data on the police use of force and its consequences. The Police Foundation's Police Use of Force will be the starting point for all future studies of the subject.—Sam Walker, University of Nebraska

The lack of data on police use of force became obvious immediately after the Rodney King incident in 1990. Journalists, scholars, and government officials went in search of national statistics. They found none.

Recognizing the compelling need for such data, the National Institute of Justice, a research arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, asked the Police Foundation to conduct a national survey of police use of force, citizen complaints, and their legal consequences. The much awaited report, authored by Tony Pate and Lorie Fridell, is now complete. The Police Foundation has released a 360-page, two-volume publication setting forth a wealth of information collected from 1,100 law enforcement agencies. The report, containing an extensive appendix of approximately 200 tables, documents the extent to which force is used, the policies and procedures governing the use of force, the rates and dispositions of citizen complaints, the characteristics of officers and citizens involved in those complaints, and the civil suits and criminal charges stemming from alleged excessive force.

To order the report (ISBN-884614-00-0), send \$60.00 (includes postage and handling) to: Police Foundation, Publications, 1001 22nd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Telephone: (202) 833-1460.

Also of interest: City in Crisis, a two-volume report by a special advisors' commission to the City of Los Angeles documenting the police response to civil disorder sparked by the verdict in the Rodney King trial. To order, send a check for \$30.00 to the address above.

Free Brochures on Crime Prevention!

AARP presents practical information everyone can use:

- How to Spot a Con Artist*
- How to Protect Your Home*
- How to Protect Your Neighborhood*
- How to Report Suspicious Activities*
- How to Protect You and Your Car*
- How to Protect Your Rural Homestead*
- How to Conduct a Security Survey*

Up to 50 copies of each title, in English or Spanish, are available to each agency without charge from: AARP, Attn.: CJS B-5, 601 E Street NW, Washington, DC 20049. Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. For information about ordering larger quantities, call (202) 434-2222.



"Serious Talks"

Photo by: Yutaka HARADA

National Research Institute of Police Science, Japan

Université de Montréal Faculté des arts et des sciences

The Université de Montréal's Research Unit on Children's Social Maladjustment invites application for two postdoctoral fellowships beginning between June and September 1994. The candidates will be expected to work in a research team which studies the development and treatment of children's social maladjustment. Send your curriculum vitae before March 15th, 1994 to:

M. Richard E. Tremblay, directeur
GRIP
Université de Montréal
750, boulevard Gouin Est
Montréal (Québec), CANADA
H2C 1 A6

Adjudicated Youth with Disabilities Project

The Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs has funded a three-year national research project to investigate the transition of adjudicated youth with disabilities into the postsecondary environment. The Adjudicated Youth with Disabilities Project is a collaborative effort between the University of Nebraska--Lincoln and the University of Idaho--Boise Center. This national project involves every state in a Delphi and survey research study; each region of the country will be represented in the qualitative interview process. Results will be available in January and will be used to construct a contingency model for delivering transitional service to adjudicated youth with disabilities. For further information contact Dr. Richard Pollard, Adjudicated Youth with Disabilities Project, University of Idaho--Boise Center, 800 Park Boulevard, Boise, ID 83712.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY

The Division of International Criminology held its annual awards luncheon during the ASC meeting in Phoenix. Each year the DIC recognizes a published work which makes a significant contribution to the field of comparative criminology. This year two Distinguished Book awards were given to **Setsuo MIYAZAWA** for Policing in Japan and to **R. Emerson DOBASH** and **Russell P. DOBASH** for Women, Violence and Social Change.

The awards luncheon was highlighted with a presentation by this year's Distinguished International Scholar, **Ester KOSOWSKI**. Dr. Kosowski is from Brazil and has published primarily in the area of Victimology. She is also President of the Brazilian Society of Victimology and Vice-President of the World Society of Victimology. She has distinguished herself as a legal scholar in the area of victim rights. She also served on the Brazilian Committee on Drug Policy and headed the Brazilian Section of the International Crime Survey.

New officers of the Division were announced. Officers for 1993-95 are: **Paul C. FRIDAY** (University of North Carolina-Charlotte), Chair; **Nancy Travis WOLFE** (University of South Carolina), Secretary; **Chris BIRKBECK** (Universidad de Los Andes, Venezuela), **Setsuo MIYAZAWA** (Kobe University, Japan), and **Betsy STANKO** (Brunel University, England) as Executive Counselors.

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

ASC members in the Bay Area and elsewhere are encouraged to attend the **1994 Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science** in San Francisco. AAAS 94 includes an ASC sponsored symposium entitled "Inner City Crime and Future Violence Initiatives." It will be held on **Wednesday, February 23, 1994** from 2:30 to 5:30 p.m. in the San Francisco Hilton. The session will emphasize specific changes that can be made to reduce rates of violent crime in urban America. Changes in law and enforcement policy, in urban social organization, in ethnic relations, in employment policies, and in medical and psychobiological approaches to crime will be discussed. Confirmed participants in the symposium are Elliott Currie, Jeffrey Fagan, Joan Moore, and Robert Crutchfield. The Symposium was organized and will be chaired by Roland Chilton, ASC Representative to the AAAS. For more information, please contact the AAAS Office, 1333 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005 or call (202) 326-6450.

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 **Seventh National Youth Crime Prevention Conference** will be held **March 16-19, 1994** in Miami, Florida at the Omni International Hotel. Young people and adults from more than 40 states are expected to share information and learn about new strategies to address urgent crime problems. Seven Professional Development Seminars augment conference training on Wednesday, March 16, and Saturday, March 19. There is a \$50 charge for each of these optional seminars. Conference registration includes continental breakfasts and lunches on Thursday and Friday as well as conference materials, exhibit areas, and workshops. Prior to February 18, the fee is \$105 per person; after February 18, registration is \$130. Conference brochures may be obtained from NCPC, 1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor, Washington, DC 20006-3817, (tel.:(202) 466-6272 or from Youth Crime Watch

Medicolegal Investigation of Death. Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, Michigan and the Michigan State Police are cosponsoring a seminar on **March 24 & 25, 1994** at the Holiday Inn Fairlane in Detroit. This seminar will cover: Collection and Preservation of Evidence, Injury by Gunfire, Knives, and Blunt Objects, DNA Profiling and Specimen Collection, Blood Spattering, and Crime Scene Work Up as well as many more topics of interest. The nationally known faculty includes Werner Spitz, M.D., Michael Baden, M.D. and Henry Lee, Ph.D. as well as other experts from Michigan. The cost for this two-day course is \$225 and includes continental breakfasts, lunches and course materials. For more information contact Janice Freytag at Wayne State University, Detroit (313) 577-1180.

A National Gang Symposium: Issues in Law Enforcement, Corrections, and Community Intervention, April 7-8, 1994, sponsored by the Department of Criminal Justice Sciences, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61790-5250. Presentations by nationally known scholars and community intervention specialists and technical workshops by federal corrections and urban police gang intelligence experts. Special room rate at Jumer's Hotel, Bloomington, IL, (309) 662-2020. Two-day registration fee is \$20, payable on site. Pre-register with Dr. Mark Fleisher, Conference Coordinator, at above mailing address, Phone (309) 438-5968, Fax (309) 438-7289, or Internet FLEISHER@ILSTU.EDU, by March 15, 1994.

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 **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 **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.

The **National Association for Mediation in Education** is soliciting proposals for its 9th annual conference, Violence Prevention and Building our Diverse Communities, to be held **July 22-27, 1994** at University of Massachusetts, Amherst. For more information contact: NAME, 205 Hampshire House, Box 33635, UMASS, Amherst, MA 01003-3635 or call (413) 545-2462 or E-mail: Internet: NAME@acad.UMass.edu or Conflict Net: NAME@agc.ipc.org.

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.

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The program, which features the theme "Challenges of Crime and Social Control" was developed in conjunction with Thomas Blomberg, Program Chair, and Lorie Fridell, Associate Program Chair, of Florida State University. We have agreed, in a meeting with the larger Program Committee, to aspire to enhancing quality, diversity and opportunity in developing panels and accepting papers.

Miami is an international city and should attract visitors from abroad, particularly from Europe, and, we hope, from South America. A number of the 1994 Program Division Chairs, as well as Area Chairs Pat Carlen and John Hagan, are from universities located beyond our national borders. We expect that a number of the panels will have a distinctively international and theoretical cast.

In addition to encouraging participation from abroad, we plan to experiment with poster sessions; and to develop roundtables which will join junior and senior scholars. In this way, we hope to present an exceptionally interesting and varied program.

As most of you know, whoever is the current President has nothing to do with the selection of the site for the annual meeting during which he or she assumes the Presidency. (The President influences site selection six years up the road, and prays that he or she will still have the physical capacity to attend.) So I was presented with Miami as a site for the 1994 annual meeting, and I thank those of my predecessors who selected it for the gift.

Karen McElrath, Chair of the local arrangements committee, waxes enthusiastic about the delights of Miami in November. The humidity declines, the hurricane season is past, and the snowbirds don't arrive in large numbers until Christmas.

The Hyatt Regency is a stellar hotel (much like the one in Phoenix) but with Biscayne Bay or ocean views from every room. Better make early reservations.

Miami is also a multi-ethnic community, with a strong Latino-Caribbean flavor in food and music. (The Larry Sherman Rock Band promises to introduce some tunes with a Latin beat for dancing.)

The Bayside marketplace, a ten-minute walk from the hotel, features ethnic foods and shops. The hotel is a 10-15 (\$11) minute taxi ride from South Miami Beach, the art deco capital of the world, with outdoor cafes

and quality restaurants on a ten-block stretch of Ocean Beach. The area also features an attractive public beach.

Coconut Grove (first Bahamian settlement in Florida), is now a trendy village with shops, bookstores and restaurants. Everglades National Park is about a 45 minute drive from the hotel with canoeing, boating and guided tours. For those with a bit more time, Karen recommends a scenic drive through the Florida Keys. Key Largo, the first Key, is only 60 miles from the Hotel. Key West is about a 3-4 hour drive.

As to the fourth goal above, the Executive Board and I hope to heighten the Society's visibility and to increase its influence to support Federal funding for research; to heighten the neutrality and legitimacy of the processes by which such funds are distributed; and especially to insure an effective and credible research program at the National Institute of Justice. (In doing this we intend to follow through on the sound initiatives developed by past Presidents Alfred Blumstein and Delbert Elliott, and to draw upon their wisdom and experience.)

During the week of November 9, President-elect Freda Adler and I met acting NIC Director Michael Russell; with Laurie Robinson, acting Director of the Attorney General's Office of Justice Programs; and I met with Suzanne Stoiber of the National Research Council Committee on Law and Justice.

Freda and I also met with Howard Silver and Michael Buckley of COSSA (Consortium of Social Science Associations) in Washington DC. COSSA is a lobbying group, which seeks to advance the interests of the social research community. The ASC is an affiliated member of COSSA, whose full members include such larger organizations as The American Sociological, Economic, Psychological and History Associations. (As the ASC grows later, we will probably want to attain full membership as well.)

With COSSA we are hoping to enlist some of our senior members to make presentations to Congress regarding public policy on crime and safety. We are well aware that crime policy and funding is often responsive to "symbolic politics." We well appreciate our limits. Nevertheless, we hope to impress upon the Congress the importance of both basic and applied research for understand-

ing the nature and causes of crime in America; and for making decisions about resource allocation for dealing with crime.

Should these meetings take place, I'll write another message to the membership. Stay tuned!

In the meantime, each of you can participate in the effort. Write a letter to your Senators and to each and every member of your state Congressional delegation explaining why basic and applied research is important for addressing the crime issue in America.

You should point out how small (and diminishing) is the funding for justice research as compared to research on health and even on education. (It can scarcely make sense to allocate \$22 billion on crime initiatives with less than \$22 million for research.) But make the case in your own words. A letter from each of you, on your university stationary, can be quite significant. Here is an instance where self and national interest are joined!

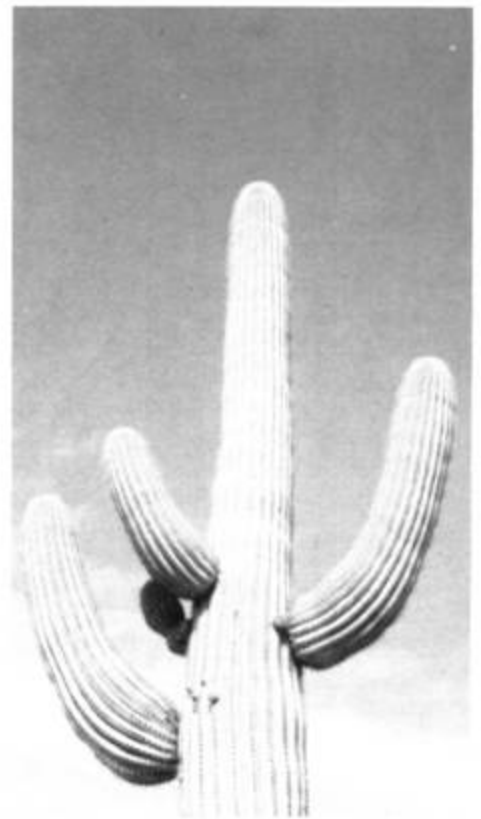


Photo by Gary FEINBERG, St. Thomas University

RIGHTS, continued from page 1

allowed the king, or the English state, to take the place of the parents when necessary in dealing with juveniles.

In the United States, the legal concept of *parens patriae* was instituted in the juvenile court system in 1899. At that time, Illinois' codified juvenile law became the model for juvenile court statutes throughout the nation. With the first juvenile court established in Cook County, Illinois in 1899 under the Illinois Juvenile Court Act, an institution of law was created that was separate in both form and function from the adult criminal courts. The juvenile court judges ideally were to be guided in their deliberations by what was "in the best interests of the child." These judges were to serve as advocates for the child and to guide the child's development in the best possible manner.

In the ninety-five years since the development of the juvenile court, very little progress has been made in protecting the rights of children. Instead, children's rights remain subordinate to the rights of their parents. Children fail to receive the protection afforded to all citizens by the United States Constitution because the courts do not recognize that children are entitled to all the same procedural and substantive due process rights as adults.

Though some constitutional rights have been granted to juveniles, other rights of the child are often dismissed in favor of parental rights and authority. Juvenile courts and state child welfare agencies in over thirty states emphasize family preservation (or reunification efforts) as the best solution to children's needs and family problems. This focus on and support of the biological parents is often at the expense of the children since the troubled parent is often in no position to protect or provide for the child.

Joseph Wallace*:

The focus on and support of the biological parents often at the expense of the child is best illustrated by the case of Joseph Wallace. According to police reports in Cook County, Illinois on April 19, 1993, three-year-old Joseph Wallace's mother stood him on a chair and strung an electrical cord around his neck. After stuffing a sock in his mouth and taping it shut with medical tape, she said goodbye to him. Little Joseph reportedly waved goodbye, and his mother pulled the

chair from under him. The boy then hung to death (McWhirter and Wilson, 1993).

Joseph Wallace had been returned to his biological mother only two months before by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). This was the third time since Joseph's birth in 1989 that DCFS had returned Joseph to his mother from foster care (Pearson, 1993; McWhirter and Gottesman, 1993a; Gottesman and Hardy, 1993).

Joseph Wallace was born to a woman with a history of violent mental illness. Amanda Wallace had swallowed batteries, broken mirrors, screws, and long pins as well as tried to set herself on fire. During her pregnancy with Joseph, she had inserted soda pop cans in her vagina (Greene, 1993; McWhirter and Gottesman, 1993b). Psychiatrists' reports had issued warnings to the court: "[The mother] is well intentioned, but might kill her baby"; "[The mother] is incapable of caring for Joseph or any other baby, and might hurt/kill her baby," and "[The mother] should never have custody of this baby or any baby" (Greene, 1993). Yet, the court ordered that Joseph was to be taken from a loving foster home and given to the mentally ill birth mother. In his decision, the judge stated, "In terms of parenting, we have to try to reunite families. I have heard nothing in here that makes me feel this child is at risk at this time" (Greene, 1993).

The case of Joseph Wallace and his death allows us as scholars to focus on the problems that are inherent in the practice of family reunification. The practice of family reunification or preservation stresses the importance of the biological family in the lives of children. The fundamental premise of this practice is that children should not be removed from the home if at all possible, and if a child is removed from the home of his/her biological parents, he/she should be reunited as soon as it is feasible. The ultimate goal of all child care intervention with this practice is the reunification or the preservation of the family.

Family reunification programs affirm the major premise of the family, or that the child is the biological property of the parents. In Western legal tradition, children were and are still seen as being unable to represent themselves before the law. Instead, they are considered to be adequately represented by

their parents. This legal tradition strongly protects the rights of parents to the care, custody, and rearing of their children. Indeed, the right of the parent to rear their children is viewed as one of the highest natural rights. A parent's right and need for "the companionship, care, custody, and management of his or her children" is a much greater interest than any property rights (*Lassiter v. Department of Social Services*, 452 U.S. 18, 27 [1981]).

Under the doctrine of *parens patriae*, the state must act only as "in loco parentis" in specific cases where parents are unwilling or unable to exercise the proper representation of what is "in the best interest" of their child or children. In those cases, the court supposedly acts as an advocate for the child and makes decisions in his/her best interests.

Family reunification and preservation programs require that we address a major question to our courts: "Are the courts acting in the best interests of the child or in the best interests of the parents and society?"

With the Congressional passage of the 1980 Federal Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act (PL 96-272), states accepted less responsibility for children and their interests, motivated out of concern for the negative effects on children of removing them from their homes and worry about the increasing costs of foster care. The Federal Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act focused its attention on the importance of the biological family as the preferred child-rearing unit and its preservation and unification. Indeed, the mandate of PL 96-272 was to strengthen and preserve family life by making "reasonable efforts" to prevent out-of-home placement of children and allow the return of placed children to their families.

It is clear in the case of Joseph Wallace that the family reunification and preservation programs adopted in 1988 in Illinois have not been successful. Instead, the biological "property" of Amanda Wallace was returned to her and that "property," little three-year-old Joseph, paid for the decision of the court with his life. This decision certainly was not in his best interest nor, one presumes, in the best interest of the parent or society. The court did not protect his legal rights under the Fourteenth Amendment but instead allowed the state's child-welfare programs to take a higher priority.

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Gregory Kingsley:

On September 25, 1992 Florida circuit court judge Thomas S. Kirk granted a request from 12-year-old Gregory Kingsley to terminate the parental rights of his mother and to approve his adoption by a foster family. In his decision, the judge noted that Gregory had been abandoned and neglected by Rachel Kingsley, his mother, and that it was certainly in his manifest best interest that her parental rights be terminated immediately (DePalma, 1992; *Legal Rights of Children Take One Giant Step*, 1992).

That Gregory fared better in juvenile court than Joseph in obtaining a decision that he believed was in his best interest, is largely due to the fact that *he* demanded some legal rights in the courts. The lawsuit by Gregory Kingsley to terminate his mother's parental rights (the father had already agreed to give up his rights) was the first such case in the nation. This case was important in juvenile law because it gave new status to the rights of children.

Family reunification or preservation programs are not able to help children like Gregory. This child had drifted in and out of foster homes in Florida for thirty months—much longer than the eighteen months allowed by state law before termination proceedings could begin. Gregory had lived with his biological mother for only seven months of the eight years before the trial (DePalma, 1992).

During his term of foster care, Gregory had never received visits, telephone calls, or letters from his mother. He testified in court that "I thought she forgot about me," and "I thought she didn't care about me" (DePalma, 1992). Gregory poignantly further stated in an ABC 20/20 interview with Barbara Walters, "When she [his mother] found out that I was happy and wanted to stay where I was, she decided, 'Oh well, I don't want you to be adopted, so I'm going to get you back,'" and "I just want a place where I feel safe and that I'm happy, and that I know people will always be there for me" (*Boy Suing Parents Will Be On TV*, 1992).

The landmark decision in this case terminated the natural mother's parental rights. Judge Kirk said that the mother "had lied consistently" during the trial about her actions and that he believed that there was clear and convincing evidence, "almost beyond a reasonable doubt," that she had ne-

glected and abandoned Gregory (DePalma, 1992).

In this case, by the Florida court terminating the mother's parental rights because she was found to be an unfit parent, what was in the best interest of the child was not equated with the best interests of the biological parent. Instead, Gregory Kingsley, now known as Shawn Russ, was allowed to exercise his constitutional rights and be heard above adult concerns in a court of law.

Still, additional legal questions were raised by this case: (1) How much time must be given to the parents to unify the family? Obviously, in this case thirty months was too long and the family was not unified. (2) At what expense to the child should this time be given to the family? (3) At what point should state agencies be forced to abandon their own interests (especially financial) and seek termination of the parental rights in order to better serve the children under their care? (4) When a family and the state has failed the child, when is that child allowed to sue and speak for his/her own best interests?

Kimberly Mays:

In another unique Florida case, 14-year-old Kimberly Mays asked the court to terminate the parental rights of her natural parents, Ernest and Regina Twigg. Kimberly had known Robert and the late Barbara Mays as her parents until 1988 when blood tests led to the discovery that Kimberly and Arlena Twigg (who later died of a heart defect) had been switched at birth at the hospital. The Twiggs later were given visitation rights with Kimberly in a settlement in exchange for agreeing not to seek custody (Sachs, 1993).

Their visitation rights with Kimberly soon ended because they caused too much emotional turmoil for her. The Twiggs sued seeking continued visitation rights with Kimberly despite her wishes (Sachs, 1993).

Kimberly wanted an end to her fears that she would be taken from her father against her will by her biological parents (Collins, 1993a; Birth-swap teen elated trial is over, 1993). In June 1993, circuit court judge Stephen Daken agreed with Kimberly stating, "surely a minor child has the right to assert a constitutional privilege to resist an attempt to remove her from the only home she has known . . . and declare her the child of strangers" (Sachs, 1993). Two months

later, in August, the court decided that she did not have to visit with the Twiggs (Collins, 1993b).

Though the Twiggs' lawyer had jumped up during the court proceedings and yelled, "Objection! Kimberly's best interests are irrelevant," obviously the court did not agree (Collins, 1993b). Kimberly, like Shawn Russ (Gregory Kingsley), was able to assert her constitutional rights primarily because of her age. This case, like that of Gregory Kingsley, was one of a child having the competency to exercise her rights and have those rights recognized independently of the parents involved. This child was allowed to exercise some self-determination in the decision of what was in her best interest, versus the court relying only on the parents' biological custody and authority as an answer.

Jessica DeBoer:

Probably the case that most fascinated the American public was that of two-and-a-half-year-old Jessica DeBoer. Unable to exercise any voice at all in the court proceedings, she was the focus of an intense custody battle between the couple that wished to adopt her (Jan and Roberta DeBoer) and her biological parents (Dan and Clara Schmidt).

The natural mother, then unmarried Clara Clausen, had given Jessica up for adoption after she was born in 1991, and in the process, had submitted a false name for the birth father. Later she changed her mind about the adoption and informed Dan Schmidt that he was Jessica's biological father. Soon both biological parents filed motions to get the child returned to them. After genetic tests confirmed that Dan Schmidt was Jessica's biological father, the DeBoers were ordered by an Iowa court in December 1991 to return the child. Applying Iowa law, the judge could not consider the best interests of Jessica until after the biological parents were found to be unfit. Because neither parent had had custody of Jessica, they could not be declared unfit. The DeBoers refused to honor the Iowa court's order arguing that Dan Schmidt was not a fit parent because he had abandoned two other children by two other women. They instituted legal action in Michigan to keep Jessica (Gibbs, 1993; Charon, 1993).

The court battles raged on for a year and a half in both Iowa and Michigan while Jessica lived with the DeBoers, whom she

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ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research

First session: June 27–July 22, 1994 Second session: July 25–August 19, 1994

Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice Seminar

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

Seminar dates:
July 25–Aug. 19,
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For more information or to obtain a Summer Program brochure and application, contact:

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viewed as her parents. Finally, in July 1993, the Michigan Supreme Court threw out a Michigan lower court ruling and said that Michigan had no jurisdiction in the case and that Jessica would have to be returned to the Schmidts (Gibbs, 1993). The U.S. Supreme Court agreed with this decision and denied a request from the DeBoers to stay the Michigan order (Adoptive parents lose custody of girl, 1993).

No one who saw Jessica or heard her anguished cries on the news on the day she was being transferred to the Schmidts from the only home she had ever known could not feel anger at this decision. First, anger directed at the courts for allowing this case to be dragged out for two and a half years. Second, anger directed at both sets of parents and the courts for failing to consider what was in the best interest of Jessica. Jessica was not old enough to speak for her interests, and one cannot believe that either lawyer for the two sets of parents or the court truly represented her interests. Jessica was just biological "property" returned to the couple who gave her life despite what may have been in her best interests.

This case further opens the debate over what it means to be a parent and what rights the child has when the court acts in the best interests of the parents and society and not the child. What constitutes a parent? Are we to believe that just because someone has sexual relations which results in a female egg being fertilized by a male sperm that the two individuals are parents? States like Iowa that have laws declaring that biological parents have custodial rights unless a child has been abandoned or the parents are found to be unfit, have missed an essential ingredient for parenthood: responsibility. Dan Schmidt should have shown some interest in parental responsibility as he worked daily in the same building with Clara Clausen during her pregnancy. Clara Clausen should have exercised some responsibility for the best interest of the child she bore instead of lying to protect herself by giving a false name at the adoption of the child. Of course, the DeBoers could have put aside their own self-interest in the adoption and returned the child to the Schmidts when first ordered to do so by the courts.

The Iowa and Michigan courts should have rendered immediate judgements in this case in order to protect Jessica. By not acting in a responsible manner, they violated her

legal rights and did not act in her best interests but acted in the best interests of the two sets of battling parents.

The Future of Children's Rights:

Members of the American Society of Criminology can assist in furthering the debate about children's rights by becoming active in several different ways:

- (1) Engage in this debate as a scholar. At the present time, lawyers and child welfare/social workers are writing most of the scholarship in this area. Both fields' perspectives are very different than that of criminologists and sociologists. Lawyers often focus with linear thinking on the law and process versus the abstract and empirical approaches in which we have been trained to understand both the juvenile and adult justice systems. Many child welfare/social workers focus on the importance of the biological family and family therapy that protects and promotes their own disciplines rather than the best interests of the child.
- (2) Perform as an activist and encourage your state legislature to
 - (a) examine its laws pertaining to the termination of parental rights in adoption cases as well as when children have been abused, neglected, or abandoned to the foster care system;
 - (b) establish an age of competency for children to exercise their rights and argue for what is in their best interest; and
 - (c) work with the courts to develop a list of children's rights lawyers, or lawyers who have been trained in this area, to speak on behalf of younger children in court hearings.
- (3) Conduct additional investigations and scholarly research that concentrates on the effects of family reunification and preservation programs in states around the country. The research on these programs is conspicuous mainly by its absence. Guidance for state legislatures is needed on a policy level that can be offered by scholars with such empirical research. Guidance is also needed on the federal level since the Clinton administration is seeking \$1.4 billion for family preservation over the next five years.

Children must be afforded more legal protection by our courts. With the many changes in the American family today, we can no longer rely upon both the biological family and the courts to protect what is in the best interests of children. Instead, children must be given the authority and means necessary in order to assert some control over their lives. If children are too young and are unable to do so, someone else must be appointed who can represent their best interests. Above all else, the best interests of children must always be considered paramount in juvenile court proceedings.

*This section is from a revised version of a paper recently presented at the 1993 meeting of the American Society of Criminology.

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The National Institute of Justice Data Resources Program

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This one-week workshop will provide a forum for the discussion of methodological issues related to the analysis of police data. Participants will also be introduced to police and other criminal justice data deposited with the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). The workshop will include sessions on the analysis of a variety of police data, including data collected by police—such as call-for-service data—and data collected to study police behavior, including observational data. Analyzing geocoded and qualitative data are among the planned topics.

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

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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.

Research Institute on Addictions. The Research Institute on Addictions (RIA) announces an opening for a postdoctoral research fellow in crime and alcohol/drug use. The incumbent will work on a federally funded research project entitled "The Impact of Family Violence on the Development of Drug Problems for Women." The individual selected will be responsible for oversight of project implementation, supervision of research staff, data analyses, and will assist in manuscript preparation. Applicants should have a recent doctoral degree or be ABD (all but dissertation) in psychology, sociology, criminology, social work, or other social science field. Prior research experience is required, preferably as a project director or key staff member in a large research project. Knowledge of multivariate statistical packages (e.g., SPSSX, LISREL) is integral to the position. This appointment is effective immediately, for one year, with renewals up to three years possible. RIA is a non-profit organization dedicated to the study of alcoholism, drug abuse, and related issues. The Institute is part of the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, the nation's largest state alcohol/drug agency. Applicants should send their vita, representative reprints, statement of research goals, and three letters of recommendation to: Laura E. Muench, Personnel, Research Institute on Addictions, 1021 Main Street, Buffalo, NY 14203. Deadline: ASAP. Salary: \$37,161 plus benefits. The Research Institute on Addictions is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Southeastern Louisiana University. The Department of Sociology, Social Work and Criminal Justice invites applications for a tenure-track position at the rank of Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice beginning September, 1994. Candidates should have a PhD in Criminal Justice, Sociology, or a closely related field. Exceptionally qualified ABDs will be considered. The ideal candidate will be a generalist in criminology/criminal justice with a preference for corrections, teaching experience and demonstrated research potential. Twelve hour teaching load. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Review of applications will begin November 15, 1993 and will continue until the position is filled. Submit resume, letter of application, transcripts, and three references to: Thomas E. Sullenberger, Chair, Criminal Justice Search Committee, Southeastern Louisiana University, SLU 535, Hammond, LA 70402. Southeastern Louisiana University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

University of Edinburgh. The University invites applications for a Chair in Criminology tenable from 1st October 1994. The Chair becomes vacant on the retirement of Professor F. H. McClintock. No particular field of interest is specified but preference may be given to candidates whose work extends, as well as complements, existing activities. The successful candidate will be expected to provide intellectual leadership and innovation in the subject, commensurate with the Faculty's rating of international excellence

in research. The salary will be within the Professorial range. Applications (one copy), including a C.V. and the names of three referees should be sent to the University of Edinburgh, Personnel Office, 1 Roxburgh Street, Edinburgh EH8 9TB, Scotland, U.K. (Telephone 44-31-650-2512), from whom further particulars may be obtained. Please quote Ref. No. 930450.

Shippensburg University. The Department of Criminal Justice of Shippensburg University has a tenure track position beginning September 1994, at the Assistant Professor level. Salary is very competitive with summer work possible. Duties include teaching 12 hours per semester, advising students, participating in departmental activities, and serving on university committees. Minimum requirement is a PhD in Criminal Justice; a terminal degree in a primary social science field will be considered. College level teaching experience at the undergraduate or graduate level is required. Must be qualified to teach basic and advanced courses in Corrections, Rehabilitation and Treatment, and a basic course on Court Organization & Operations. Some professional experience in courts/corrections is preferred. Evidence of research and scholarly productivity will be helpful. Send vita, copies of transcripts, and three (3) letters of recommendation by January 15, 1994 to Dr. Donna C. Hale, Professor and Chairperson of the Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, PA 17257. Telephone: (717) 532-1608 or 1558. Shippensburg University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Women and all minorities are strongly urged to apply.

Rochester Institute of Technology. The Department of Criminal Justice at Rochester Institute of Technology seeks applicants for a full-time, tenure-track position in its Bachelor of Science program. Appointment will be at the rank of assistant professor. PhD in a relevant social science discipline is required; however, advanced ABDs will be considered. Teaching speciality is open but candidates should have scholarly strengths in methodology and/or criminological theory. Review of applications will begin January 4, 1994 and continue until the position is filled. Send vita and three current letters of recommendation to John Klofas, Search Commit-

tee, Department of Criminal Justice, Rochester Institute of Technology, 93 Lomb Memorial Dr., Rochester, New York 14623-5603. RIT is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer, looking for individuals with an ability to contribute in meaningful ways to the Institute's commitment to cultural diversity and pluralism.

California State University, Long Beach.

The Criminal Justice Department at State University, Long Beach has a tenure-track position available at the rank of assistant or associate professor beginning August 1994. Applicants must have an earned doctorate in criminology or criminal justice at the time of appointment, and a demonstrated proficiency to teach undergraduate and graduate classes in at least two of the following areas: (1) criminology theory (2) juvenile delinquency (3) ethics (4) statistics. Applicants seeking a position at the rank of assistant professor must show the potential for scholarly and creative activities. Those who are seeking the rank of associate professor must have demonstrated record of scholarly activities, community service and teaching experience commensurate with the rank. All candidates must have the ability to communicate effectively with an ethnically and culturally diverse campus community. The salary range is from \$31,764-\$55,488 depending on qualifications. Interested individuals must send a cover letter; resume; three letters of recommendation; and transcripts from the institution awarding the highest degree to: Dr. Ronald E. Vogel, Chair, California State University, Long Beach, Department of Criminal Justice, 1250 Bellflower Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90840-4603. Review of applications will begin on January 10, 1994 and will continue until the position is filled. California State University, Long Beach, in compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI and Title VII), Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, ethnicity, religion, sex, handicap, or age in any of its policies, procedures, or practices; nor does CSULB discriminate on the basis of marital status or sexual orientation. This nondiscrimination policy covers all CSULB programs and activities, including employment.

Salem State College. Salem State College invites applications for two tenure-track Assistant Professor positions in the undergraduate Criminal Justice Program to teach, advise majors, and conduct research. The positions are available for the Fall of 1994. Preferred qualifications include an earned doctorate in Criminal Justice or a closely related field, college teaching, research/professional experience, and sensitivity to and experience with persons of diverse backgrounds and learning styles. Specialities may include: Judicial Administration, Legal Procedures and Issues, Community-based Criminal Justice, Evaluation Research/Policy Analysis, Statistics, Theoretical and/or Comparative Criminology. To apply, send letter expressing teaching and research interests, a curriculum vita, and three letters of reference to: Salem State College, Office of Affirmative Action, Attn.: Criminal Justice Position, 352 Lafayette Street, Salem, MA 01970. Application review will begin on February 1, 1994 and continue until the positions are filled. Salem State College is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Persons of color, women and persons with disabilities who can teach in a multicultural environment are strongly encouraged to apply.

The University of Akron. The Department of Criminal Justice in the Community & Technical College is seeking candidates for the position of Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice, beginning August 1994. Responsibilities include teaching in Associate degree program in Criminal Justice, student advisement, working with criminal justice agencies in the community, and other University service. A master's degree, a minimum of three years college level teaching (part-time or full-time), and a minimum of five years experience in criminal justice/law enforcement are required. Salary is negotiable. Summer teaching possible. Send letter of application, resume, one teaching reference, one professional reference, and any evidence of teaching and/or professional excellence by April 1, 1994 to Dr. Carole G. Garrison, Search Committee Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, The University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-4304. The University of Akron is an Equal Education and Employment Institution.

The University of Texas at San Antonio. Two tenure-track positions at the Assistant Professor level are available fall 1994 in the legal studies emphasis in Criminal Justice. The Criminal Justice degree program is located in the Social and Policy Sciences Division with other undergraduate programs in geography, political science and sociology, and a graduate program in public administration. POSITION ONE requires a JD or PhD (either of which must be completed at the time of application) in criminal justice, criminology, judicial administration, or closely related field, evidence of scholarly research and publication, teaching experience at the college or university level, and formal experience in a component of the criminal justice system. POSITION TWO requires a J.D. or Ph.D. (either of which must be completed at the time of application) in criminal justice, criminology, judicial administration, or closely related field, evidence of potential for scholarly research and publication; teaching experience at the college or university level, and formal experience in a component of the criminal justice system are preferred. Both positions involve research and teaching in some of the following areas: substantive criminal law; legal research and writing; paralegal management practices; trial and evidence; criminal procedure; and law, courts and the legal system. Applicants also are expected to share in teaching core courses, including nature of crime and justice, and research methods. Send letter of application specifying position sought (i.e., POSITION ONE or TWO), vita, three current letters of reference, a representative sample of written work, teaching evaluations (if available), and other relevant supporting documentation to Chair, Criminal Justice Search Committee, Division of Social and Policy Sciences, The University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX 78249-0655. Completed applications must be postmarked no later than February 1, 1994. Supporting documentation must be postmarked no later than February 15, 1994. Applicants who are not U.S. citizens or permanent residents should indicate visa status. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. The University of Texas at San Antonio is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

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Overseas—University of Maryland University College anticipates faculty openings in its undergraduate program on U.S. military bases in Europe and Asia. One year renewable appointments begin August 1994. Ideal for teachers who are excellent in the classroom and enjoy travel. Qualifications: (1) PhD, (2) competence to teach in two academic disciplines (criminology or law enforcement and another discipline), (3) recent college teaching experience and (4) U.S. citizenship. Benefits include transportation and important military base privileges. Preference given to those qualified to teach courses in several fields of business or in business and a second discipline (e.g., economics, computer applications). Frequent travel and the cost of schooling make these positions difficult for those with children. Send resume to: Dr. Ralph E. Millis, University of Maryland University College, College Park, MD 20742-1642.

University at Buffalo. Chair—Department of Sociology. The State University of New York at Buffalo invites applications and nominations for the position of Chair of the Department of Sociology to begin in the 1994 Fall semester. Applicants should be well-established scholars who are capable of providing leadership for the Department. Applicants should be qualified for tenured appointment at the full professor level at an AAU institution, and should demonstrate a substantial scholarly publication record as well as administrative and teaching experience. The area of speciality is open. Salary is very competitive, according to experience and qualifications. The Department of Sociology at the University at Buffalo has 13 full-time and 12 adjunct faculty members. The department has approximately 100 undergraduate majors and 50 graduate students in its MA and PhD programs. Applicants should send a letter of application, curriculum vita, and the names and addresses of three references to Dr. Mark B. Kristal, Chair - Sociology Search Committee, Office of the Dean of Social Sciences, Box CR, University at Buffalo, 275 Park Hall, Buffalo, NY 14260-4100. The screening of applications should begin in December, 1993; the interview process is expected to start in January, 1994. We encourage women and minority candidates to apply. The Uni-

versity at Buffalo is an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action Employer.

Kent State University. The Department of Criminal Justice Studies announces a position for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position to begin Fall semester, August 1994 at the Kent State University's Kent campus. Responsibilities include undergraduate/graduate teaching, student advising, and departmental and university service. Research and professional activity are expected. Qualifications include a PhD in Criminal Justice or closely related field. Preference will be given to those candidates with a specialization in police studies. Application deadline: February 28, 1994. Qualified persons should send a letter of application, curriculum vita, examples of scholarly writing, if available, and have letters from three professional references sent to: Dr. Peter Kratcoski, Chairman; Department of Criminal Justice Studies; Kent State University; Kent, OH 44242. KSU is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, The City University of New York. The Department of Sociology is seeking applicants for two tenure-track Assistant Professor positions to begin September 1, 1994. The first position is for a specialist in minority communities in urban areas, and in crime, violence and deviance. Candidates should possess demonstrated research ability, and be able to teach in undergraduate and graduate programs in Criminology. Ph.D. in Sociology is required. The second position is for a specialist in Dispute Resolution. Candidates should possess mediation training and research skills, be willing to assist in the development of a new undergraduate degree program in Dispute Resolution, teach courses in that area and in the sociology of law and community relations. Ph.D. in Sociology/Social Psychology is required. Salary range \$29,931 - \$50,250. Applicants should send a letter of application detailing research and training interests, a curriculum vita and three letters of reference by March 1 to: Dr. David Goddard, Chair, Department of Sociology, 445 West 59th Street - Suite 2118, New York, NY 10019. John Jay College of Criminal Justice is an EEO/AA Employer.

St. Mary's University. St. Mary's, operated by the Society of Mary, is a Catholic university with the mission to foster a community of faith in which people of varied traditions and experiences unite in commitment to an educational venture, in dedication to a life of scholarship, and in service to society. The Public Justice Department, located in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, offers a BA and MJA in Public Justice with concentrations in corrections, legal studies, and police science and also provides conflict resolution training to some of its major. Applications are invited for a tenure-track Assistant Professor of Public Justice. A PhD in criminal justice or a related social science discipline is required. Scholarship of teaching and of discovery (research) is expected. Supportive of Roman Catholic educational traditions but need not be of Catholic faith. To teach a variety of graduate/undergraduate courses in corrections and police science and primary responsibility for the corrections concentration in newly formed MJA graduate program. Salary is competitive (CUPA). Review begins February 1, 1994 pending final budget approval and continues until position is filled. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Please forward: (1) letter of application addressing interest in position and future of corrections in America, (2) vita, (3) graduate transcripts, (4) three letters of reference, and (5) evidence of teaching excellence and scholarly performance or potential to: Dr. James Ginger, Public Justice Department, St. Mary's University, One Camino Santa Maria, San Antonio, TX 78228-8574. (AA/EEO)

University of North Florida. Applications are invited for a tenure-track Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice, beginning August, 1994, pending legislative funding. The department offers BA and Master's degrees in Criminal Justice. A PhD in criminal justice or related field or a Juris doctorate is required. Evidence of excellent college teaching, scholarly promise and willingness to meet the department's service mission are required. Primary specialization in courts, and either criminal justice administration or law enforcement; other areas may include criminal justice systems, comparative criminal justice, criminological theory and criminal law. Salary: competitive. Send letter of

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application, vita, 3 letters of recommendation to: Chair, Criminal Justice Search Committee, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, University of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL 32224. Postmark deadline for applications, January 30, 1994. The University of North Florida is an AA/EOE.

The University of Baltimore. The Department of Government and Public Administration and the Department of Criminal Justice invite applications for a joint tenure-track position in information resource management, computer applications, and research methods to be filled at the Assistant Professor level starting in August, 1994, pending final budgetary approval. Candidates with specializations in criminal justice planning and systems analysis will be given special consideration. A doctorate in public administration, criminal justice or criminology, political science, or a related field is required. The successful candidate will be expected to demonstrate the potential for excellence in teaching and research and will participate in the degree programs of both departments. The Department of Government and Public Administration offers a NASPAA approved Master of Public Administration program and a BA in Government and Public Policy. The Department of Criminal Justice offers MS and BS degrees in Criminal Justice. Additional research opportunities may also be available through the Schaefer Center for Public Policy. All interested applicants should send a letter of application, a vitae, and three letters of reference to Dr. Jeffery Senese, Chair, Recruitment Committee for Public Administration and Criminal Justice, Charles Royal Building, University of Baltimore, 1420 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21201. The deadline for applications is January 31, 1994. The University of Baltimore is an AA/EOE.

Northeastern University. The College of Criminal Justice invites applications for a tenure-track faculty position at the rank of Assistant Professor, beginning September 1994, in the area of legal studies with research interests in violence, deterrence, courts, sentencing, or other connections between law and social/behavioral science. Responsibilities shall include teaching undergraduate and graduate law-related

courses, research and scholarship, and service to the University and the profession. A terminal degree is required; a Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology, legal/justice studies or related discipline is preferred. Experience in conducting scholarly research is also required, and teaching experience is preferred. Candidates should possess the potential for high quality teaching, research, and grant work. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Northeastern University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Title IX employer. Applications received by March 15, 1994 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, Boston, MA 02115.

The University of South Carolina at Spartanburg (USCS). Applications are invited for an Assistant Professor, tenure-track position in Sociology, subject to budgetary approval, to begin August 15, 1994. Ph.D. preferred (required for tenure-track); ABD considered. Salary competitive. Preference given to candidates specializing in race/ethnicity, gender, and aging, although other areas of specialization will be considered. Send letter of application, vita, official undergraduate and graduate transcripts, and three letters of recommendation to Sociology Search Committee, Office of the Dean, School of Humanities and Sciences, USCS, 800 University Way, Spartanburg, SC 29303. Review of applications begins February 15, 1994; late applications considered until position filled. USCS is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Applications from minorities and women are especially encouraged.

The University of South Carolina at Spartanburg (USCS). Applications are invited for a criminal justice position to begin Fall 1994, subject to budgetary approval. Earned doctorate preferred (required for tenure-track) in sociology, criminal justice, or a related field. Rank and salary competitive. Preference given to candidates with interdisciplinary focus on community-based organizations and demonstrated commitment to quality undergraduate teaching. USCS, a liberal arts institution of 3,500

students, provides outstanding educational opportunities to the residents of upstate South Carolina, one of the most dynamic growth areas in the country. Send letter of application describing teaching and research interests, vita, official undergraduate and graduate transcripts, and three letters of recommendation to the Criminal Justice Search Committee, Office of the Dean, School of Humanities and Sciences, USCS, 800 University Way, Spartanburg, SC 29303. Review of applications begins December 15, 1993; late applications considered until position is filled. USCS is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Applications from minorities and women are especially encouraged.

University at Albany. The School of Criminal Justice seeks to fill a vacancy, pending final budget approval, in the area of statistics and research methods beginning in Fall, 1994. This is a tenure-track, rank open position. The School of Criminal Justice offers multidisciplinary graduate and undergraduate programs leading to the BA, MA, and PhD degrees. A PhD or similar degree is required and preference will be given to candidates with demonstrated research ability, strong publication record, and the ability to teach statistics and research methods courses ranging from undergraduate to the advanced PhD level. The School is concerned with a variety of substantive areas including crime and delinquency, criminal justice administration, law and social control, and planned change. Persons who, in addition to their methodological expertise, have substantive interests in these areas are encouraged to apply. Review of candidates will begin on February 1, 1994, and will continue until a suitable candidate is found. Applicants should submit a curriculum vita, including names and addresses of three references, and a brief statement describing research and writing plans. Send materials to Alan Lizotte, Chair, Search Committee, School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, NY 12222. The University at Albany is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Applications from women, minority persons, handicapped persons, and special disabled or Vietnam era veterans are especially welcome.

BOOK REVIEWS

Dirk VAN ZYL SMIT and Frieder DUNKEL. *Imprisonment Today and Tomorrow: International Perspectives on Prisoners' Rights and Prison Conditions.* The Netherlands: Kluwer Law and Taxation Publishers. 1991. 750 pages. \$125.00.

This text contains valuable information regarding imprisonment in 22 countries including Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England and Wales, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the German Democratic Republic, Hong Kong, Hungary, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, The People's Republic of China, Poland, Scotland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America (the State of Texas). In addition, it contains commentary from the United Nations regarding prisoners' rights and imprisonment. The United Nations emphasis on human rights is evident in the writing. Although political events in several of the included countries have resulted in the demise of jurisdictions and creation of others, the information contained in this text is valuable to anyone interested in the subject of imprisonment and/or corrections from an international perspective.

Most of the articles contained in the text were presented at a seminar at Buchenbach, near Freiburg in the Federal Republic of Germany, in 1989. Participants in the seminar presentations were given a table of contents regarding the structure of articles discussing the law in action—not necessarily as it appears on the books. The goals were to describe empirically the purposes of incarceration in the various societies and to address issues regarding conditions of confinement. The editors have done an admirable job of translating the articles to create continuity and comparability (with the normal caution required when making these kinds of comparisons) between countries. Cultural interpretations seem to have been made accurately and there seems to be consistency in describing the same phenomenon when using particular words—common meaning has been established insofar as that can be accomplished when dealing with diverse societies and cultures. Since most articles address the same topics, comparisons are relatively easy and valid.

Each article addresses the "broad question of the significance of incarceration in the general system of social control . . . an overview of the prison systems in [the] respective countries . . . [and the] philosophical approach and the legal framework defining their prison system." The specific problems and issues of the prison systems which are addressed include complaints systems, judicial control and involvement, political control and involvement, medical treatment

of prisoners, prison labor, disciplinary and security measures, visits and contacts with the outside world, the use of open prisons, and "the broader questions of judicial and administrative control of the early release of sentenced prisoners." Organizational structure, the legal basis of imprisonment, penological philosophy, quantitative information regarding the numbers and types of prisoners, and practical description of conditions and special category inmates are discussed in each article.

This text is an excellent sourcebook for both the academic and the practitioner. Coverage of topics, though varied, is largely complete. It is an excellent text to be used in courses on comparative criminal justice, comparative penology, or comparative criminology. While the cost of the book (\$125.00) may preclude its use as a classroom text, it clearly should be in the holdings of all libraries at universities or colleges which offer major courses of study in criminal justice, criminology, and related disciplines.

Harold E. WILLIAMSON
Northeast Louisiana University

Mary ZEY. *Banking on Fraud: Drexel, Junk Bonds, and Buyouts.* New York: Aldine de Gruyter Press. 1993. 306 pages. \$43.95 hardcover; \$21.95 paperback.

The criminal case against Michael Milken and Drexel Burnham, involving charges of various forms of illegal and fraudulent activities in the securities markets, was surely among the most highly publicized of all white collar crimes over the past several decades. By now several popular accounts of these crimes have been produced. To date, however, the analysis of such high finance crimes by criminologists and sociologists has been more limited. Mary Zey's *Banking on Fraud* aspires to contribute to a deeper understanding of the high finance crimes of the 1980s than is generally available in the popular accounts, which tend to focus on the personalities and the specific sequence of events involved.

Zey's approach to understanding the frauds in the world of high finance—including the inter-related frauds tied to corporate take-overs, the savings and loans failures, and trading in securities and bonds—is strongly rooted in organizational theory and empirical studies. Indeed, Zey draws much more heavily upon the literature on organizations and corporate finance than on a distinctively criminological literature. Such cross-fertilization is certainly highly commendable, although in this case some of the relevant criminological work seems to be almost willfully ig-

nored. Rather, the author relies on such work as Fligstein on organizational dynamics and Mizuchi on corporate networks and interlocking directorates.

This book painstakingly attempts to identify and untangle the extraordinary complex of factors which contributed to the high finance frauds of the 1980s. A basic thesis of the book is that organizational crime is best explained by "structural embeddedness" (as a function of structural contradictions within the organization and the organization's embeddedness in economic and legal relationships conducive to illegal conduct). Other common forms of explanation which stress social background, opportunity factors, and rational choice are viewed as individualistic, and limiting.

One objective of the book is to identify the many forms of harm caused by the corporate take-over activity. These harms included the dramatic increases of deficits and debts for both the economy and many large corporations, huge losses to whole classes of investors, diminished corporate research and development activity, and job losses on many different levels. A basic transfer of wealth to a relatively small class of deal-makers occurred. But the exposure of such consequences of the take-over mania has occurred in many other forums, including the popular press.

A second objective of this work is the identification of the complex networks and interconnections between corporate bond issuers, investment bankers, arbitrators, private investment partnerships, and such institutional investors as mutual funds, thrifts and insurance companies. Although the intention to engage in fraud may not have been uniform among all the parties involved, Zey seeks to demonstrate how such "fraud networks" institutionalized fraud on a massive scale. Structural contradictions—e.g., between Drexel Burnham's attempt to maintain control over the corporate financing process while permitting decentralized decision-making by its primary profit-maker, Milken—also played a role.

A third objective of this study is to expose and examine the specific complex of mechanisms used to gain control over and manipulate securities markets. These mechanisms included unequal access to information, interference with competition, and buying loyalty of employees to control knowledge.

A fourth objective of this study is to reveal how the external economic and legal context within which interorganizational crime occurs promoted or shielded these financial frauds. The factors which facilitated the "merger mania" of the 1980s (more prosaically, LBOs or leveraged buyouts) are dissected and linked with the frauds

which occurred. The disproportionate power of corporations to influence the character of laws regulating their activities is also explored, as these legal developments played a role in creating an environment conducive to on-going financial frauds.

The style in which this book is written could hardly contrast more starkly with the trade books on the same subject. The language here is exceptionally dry and stilted. Although occasional narrative accounts of high finance frauds are provided, the analysis relentlessly adopts the framework and terminology of organizational theory. The reader often feels overwhelmed by the large number of organizational and individual actors and the endless chain of transactions introduced into this text. The author is repetitious on some points (e.g., negative consequences of leveraged buy-outs) and the organization of her mass of material is rather disjointed. Only the most highly motivated students of organizational crime are likely to work their way through *Banking on Fraud*. Having said all this it remains true that this ambitious study contributes to our understanding of an especially significant form of white collar crime. Arguably the most useful contribution this book can make to the study of organizational crime is to compel students of this type of crime to attend more fully to the complex of interorganizational networks and related factors involved.

David O. FRIEDRICHS
University of Scranton

Frank PEARCE and Michael WOODIWISS (eds.). *Global Crime Connections: Dynamics and Control*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. 1993. 269 pages. \$16.95 paperback, \$50.00 cloth.

In this book, Frank Pearce and Michael Woodiwiss bring together a set of specially written essays on the characteristics and control of economic (i.e., corporate and organized) crime. The volume's hallmark is its variety. Contributors are from Canada, Italy, the UK and the US. The economic crimes described range from rackteering in US trash hauling to the activities of the *Camorra* in Naples. Crime control activities include US and UK drug policy and attempts to control agricultural fraud in the EEC. Research styles range from investigative reporting to traditional theoretical analysis. Research agendas include description, analysis, policy critique and policy proposal.

Amid this variety, the authors share some common characteristics. First, they have researched their crimes of interest with relative care. Thus, Frank Pearce and Steven Tombs provide an informed description of the Bhopal disaster and extensive documentation to support their conclusion that Union Carbide was guilty of corporate negligence. Vincenzo Ruggiero provides a fasci-

nating description of illegal commerce conducted by the Neapolitan *Camorra*. Michael Clarke compiles data from governmental and EEC reports to reveal the characteristics and extent of subsidy fraud in the production of wine, cereals, beef and other products. And Alan Block provides an extraordinarily detailed account of his research on rubbish-related crimes in the US.

Second, the authors are generally critical of existing policies for controlling economic crime. For example, Bruce Bullington provides an overview of US drug policy and concludes that supply-side initiatives have been a failure, while demand-side policies have been "underfunded and internally inconsistent" (p. 66). Nicholas Dorn and Nigel South argue that the increasing severity of punishments in the US and the UK "seems merely to have shaped drug markets into a mirror image of violence" (p. 84). Laureen Snider prefaces a theoretical review of corporate crime control with a convincing demonstration, based on existing research, that such control is rarely effective.

Third, many of the studies reveal interesting links between the controllers and the controlled. For example, Michael Woodiwiss' study of the US Mafia suggests that popular, exaggerated and often incorrect descriptions of Italian-American organized crime served to bolster the institutional interests of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency. Ruggiero even detects a symbiotic relationship between the *Camorra* and legitimate capitalist enterprises in Naples: "a full range of small- and medium-scale firms were able to establish themselves on the strength of criminal money, just as a lot of criminal activity can prosper thanks to entrepreneurial capital" (p. 154).

Fourth, several authors are clearly interested in contributing to policy debates. Thus, Dorn and South offer some proposals for drug-control, including a reduction in sentences for traffickers and greater economic incentives to producer countries for developing alternative agricultural production. Clarke provides a sensitive analysis of the issues facing the EEC in improving fraud control, and Snider argues that better theories of corporate crime control are an essential prerequisite for developing more effective controls.

Despite these common characteristics, the volume's variety is also its principal limitation. Each chapter is self-contained and there is no concerted effort to advance our understanding of economic crime, or to develop a comprehensive discussion of crime policy. For example, Ruggiero uses his study of the *Camorra* to question definitions of organized crime, but does not offer a fully developed alternative definition. No other contributor even deals with the issue. Pearce and Tombs use their study of the Bhopal disaster for the limited aim of demonstrating that

corporate capital has not developed a new social responsibility, rather than, for example, analyzing the difficulties of controlling transnational corporations through national legal systems. While Dorn and South critically evaluate US and UK drug control policies and suggest some alternatives, Bullington is highly critical of US drug policy but offers no suggestions for improvement. Given this variety, the editors were evidently hard pressed to find a framework for packaging the volume. The book's title, "Global Crime Connections," is somewhat misleading, because the international or transnational dimensions of economic crime are not the principal focus of attention. Likewise, their claim that the "contributions to this volume challenge the simplistic assumptions that crime is caused by bad individuals, acting alone or conspiring together, and that crime can be adequately dealt with by increasing conventional police activity" (p. viii) is overstated. Such assumptions are not directly addressed in the text and have frequently been challenged by other criminological research.

Collectively, however, the contributions offer an interesting foray into the field of economic crime and its control. They represent a sourcebook of cases and ideas that will be useful to students, researchers, policy-makers and a wider public. There is no doubt that the volume will be cited frequently in more systematic analyses of corporate and organized crime.

Christopher BIRBECK
Universidad de Los Andes, Venezuela

Robert J. KELLY (ed.). *Bias Crime: American Law Enforcement and Legal Responses* (2nd printing). Chicago: Office of International Criminal Justice/The University of Illinois at Chicago. 1993. 232 pages. \$18.00.

As its title suggests, this book can best be described as a report on various legal and law enforcement responses to bias-motivated conduct in the United States. Sixteen articles, coupled with the reprinting of six pieces of legislation that culminate in characterizing "hate crimes" legislation in the United States, ensure that this book speaks to a broad range of issues. The articles in this volume identify problems associated with defining and measuring hate crimes, examine the socio-political climate in which hate-motivated violence and intimidation occurs, report policy recommendations for gathering data on hate crimes and responding to hate-motivated activity, and assess the place of law and the conduct of law enforcement officials in relation to bias-motivated behavior. With these themes looming large, policymakers, as well as social scientists and those interested in the workings of the criminal justice system, will benefit from reading this

book. As Kelly notes in his introduction, "the essays in this volume are comprehensive; they cover a range of issues from research to operational responses to hate crimes" (p. 7).

Most of the articles in this book are written for those interested in curbing the purported rise in hate-motivated violence in this country. More than anything else, this book contains articles that offer descriptions of crime control efforts at all levels of government. For example, in a chapter on "Hate Crimes," Al Tomaso describes the objectives and operations of Chicago's Cook County Anti-Bias Crime Council. The Council is made up of representatives of diverse sectors of the community, including business, government, law enforcement, and religious and community organizations. As such, it is invested with enforcement powers and serves as a clearinghouse for information on the control of hate crimes. Moving to a different level of government, in "Bias Crimes: State Policy Considerations," J. David Coldren argues that "responding to bias crime is more than just the constitutional responsibility of the states; it is simply the right thing to do" (p. 166). With this commitment as his starting point, he describes five ways state government can provide leadership in response to bias crime (i.e., legislation, data collection and analysis, training and technical support, public awareness and prevention, and coordination [p. 167]). Related, in "Bias Crime: The Problems and the Remedies," Michael A. Sandberg inventories "an improved arsenal of statutes with which to approach the problem of bias crime" (p. 194). Sandberg's review includes a discussion of the Anti-Defamation League's Model Hate Crimes Legislation, state laws that provide victims with the right to pursue civil action, federal civil rights statutes, and a discussion of questions about the constitutionality of these remedies.

In addition to policymakers and activists interested in responding to bias-motivated violence, those interested in understanding the criminal justice system will find this book informative. A number of the articles examine select facets of the operation of law enforcement activities that are designed to respond to, and ultimately reduce, hate crimes. For example, in an article on "Hate or Bias Crime Legislation," William A. Marovitz, Chair of the Illinois Senate Judiciary Committee and leading sponsor of The Bias Crime Reporting Act, argues that "bias crimes require a special response from the law enforcement community" (p. 50). He explains that, among other things, "it is essential that the victim know that the law enforcement community cares. The impact of a hate crime on a victim is profound . . . The assault or the criminal activity is not only directed at the victim, it is directed at every person who stands in his shoes" (p. 50). In a similar vein, Werner Patterson's "Awareness Training for Police: Bias Motivated Crimes" focuses on the roles of a Community Relations Service (CRS), which

is part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The CRS does not "act as investigators or as adjudicators of civil liability, but as third-party mediators who would help develop social compromises that would resolve conflicting interests and restore community order and harmony" (p. 82).

Finally, social scientists interested in studying the causes and manifestations of hate- or bias-motivated violence could benefit from reading a number of articles in this book. With regard to causes, two chapters speak to the socio-political context within which bias-crimes are committed and responded to by law enforcement officials. In "Anti-Gay Violence: Causes, Consequences, and Responses," Kevin Berrill argues that the AIDS epidemic has incited "an epidemic of fear, hatred, discrimination, and violence which is affecting both lesbians and gay men" (p. 152). Similarly, in a chapter on "Value and Belief Systems of Right Wing Extremists: Rationale and Motivation for Bias-Motivated Crimes," Sapp, Holden, and Wiggins focus on organized hate activity by examining the ideology of "The Order," "The Arayan Resistance Movement," the "White American Revolutionary Army," and other militant hate groups. With reference to manifestations of bias-motivated crimes and criminal justice responses, Berrill's article provides an epidemiological report on violence against gays and lesbians, while "Law Enforcement Response to Bias-Motivated Crime," by James Garofalo and Susan Martin, pursues a comparison of the nature and characteristics of bias and non-bias crime by conducting research in two sites where police departments have "Bias Units" (i.e., New York City and Baltimore County, Maryland).

At the end of his introduction to the book, Kelly notes that "this collection of articles attempts to give some sense of the dimensions of the problems and the variety of approaches to their understanding and control" (p. 18). It is successful on this count. This book provides the reader with an inventory of empirical instances of hate crimes, multiple case studies of law enforcement's response to bias-motivated violence, and a sense of the socio-legal context in which hate-motivated violence is occurring and being reacted to in this country. For this reason alone, the book is a valuable contribution to the study of bias-motivated violence and how the criminal justice system "handles" such crime. However, in the process of covering an immense amount of terrain, the book sacrifices depth for breadth. Most of the articles do not employ compelling data, nor do they move beyond description and toward explanation. As a result, this book is an ideal primer for someone unfamiliar with the terrain, but a somewhat less than ideal research effort for those interested in empirically driven social science research.

Valerie JENNESS
Washington State University

Roger HOOD. *Race and Sentencing*. Oxford University Press. 1992. 343 pages. \$62.00.

Having personally been involved in several local case studies of sentencing disparity, I was pleasantly surprised with Roger Hood's study of sentencing disparity within the Crown Courts in the English system. This study provides interesting findings of disparity to compare with the variety of research on race and sentencing in the United States. But even more important to the reader is Dr. Hood's careful elaboration of the methodological pathway for replication. Methodological consideration seemed to be carefully planned and executed—given that the environment of the courts is less than cooperative at times with such studies. His recognition of a host of methodological flaws in much of the literature is an excellent guide to other researchers in the area regarding problems of design, definition and sampling of cases, and interpretational errors. Recognizing and attempting to deal with many of the methodological difficulties in studying sentencing disparity across race, while not breaking new theoretical ground, is a hallmark of Dr. Hood's effort. Also important as an addition to the body of literature on racial disparity of sentencing is his overall analysis findings.

Dr. Hood's review of the pitfalls of sentencing disparity research is especially helpful. As he points out, conclusions of racial discrimination with only dispositional differences fall short of both a necessary and sufficient cause. As he points out, disparity by race documented by simple comparative analysis may be the result of a cumulative effect of discretionary decisions made about a case—not representing direct disparity as a result of only one decision-point. Further, Dr. Hood indicates that to infer disparity from a small sample size or from the aggregation of all minorities limits generalizability and discounts subtle differences between individual courts and judges. Dr. Hood's analysis also avoids many of the problems found in studies using matched groups for comparison. Such matching is likely to produce a group which appears equal but which is actually a mixing of discernibly different cases—both on other formal and informal variables.

One of the most notable accomplishments of this study is the clear operationalization of methodology. Dr. Hood's consideration of all minorities and women appearing for trial, and a random sample of comparable white offenders, was of particular interest. By working backwards through the system, the research design was able to identify subtle differences in cases and offenders which have been clearly elaborated in only a few other studies. Dr. Hood is particularly cognizant of the difficulties of tracking cases through the system, but commits his effort to do just such tracking across several jurisdictions and time periods.

Of specific interest to the research community is the technique for measuring racial sentencing disparity using a "probable custody score." Because of the many aspects of individual offenders and offenses, simple description of differences in sentencing across racial groups does not address subtle case differences which may be rival causes of such disparity. Dr. Hood's approach is simple, yet elegant. He rates each offender's probability of a custodial sentence based upon historically "expected" criteria, without considering the attributes of race or gender. Against this expected likelihood of custody, the actual (observed) probability is calculated. The measured difference between an expected and observed custody, compared across specific racial groups and jurisdictions, serves as a much more compelling and sensitive measure of disparity than revealed in much of the disparity literature. Such observed versus expected custody differences served as an excellent tool for a more comprehensive analysis than would be possible by simple description or comparative methods.

Even with a somewhat novel approach to measuring sentencing disparity, Dr. Hood's overall findings are not unlike the mixed results found by other researchers. His research shows that proportionately more blacks than whites are at a higher risk of custodial sentencing. Once the observed versus expected difference in custody is known, slightly more blacks are found to be sentenced to custody when compared to the number that would have likely been sentenced if race had not been a factor. Such a small aggregate effect of race, when associated with specific courts and judges, was found to be more pronounced. Also salient to decisions of custody were crime seriousness, age and employment.

While I would strongly recommend this study to the research and community, several aspects of Dr. Hood's approach could have been addressed separately. While he justifies the need to evaluate women offenders for disparity, his inclusion of such chapters seem incongruous with the central issue of controlling for all factors of disparity except ethnicity. While the analysis of such differences between male and female offenders, and especially black-female offenders, such an investigation would appear to be more appropriate for a separate study of issues of gender and sentencing. Overall, however, I was pleased with the quality and contribution Dr. Hood has made to the comparative literature on sentencing disparity.

Michael HAZLETT
Western Illinois University

Margaretha JÄRVINEN. *Of Vice and Women: Shades of Prostitution. Scandinavian Studies in Criminology, Vol. 13.* Oslo, Norway: Scandinavian University Press. 1993. 175 pages. \$34.95.

Perhaps nearly as old as the "world's oldest profession" are social scientific studies of it. This research tradition, rich in empirical data and theoretical advancement, has accounted for much of our knowledge about the nature of women in criminogenic subcultures. Enter Järvinen's new book, a study of the commercial sex industry in Helsinki, Finland. Just when we thought that everything we needed to know about prostitution had already been written, *Of Vice and Women* appears to provide some insight into how prostitution has been transformed in Finland as a result of changing legal sanctions. The book offers insight into how another culture grapples with a behavior that is problematically defined and differentially enforced.

Expertly translated into English by Karen Leander, the book begins with a thorough overview of theoretical approaches to prostitution. Tracing theories of prostitution from functionalism, to feminism, and finally to social constructionism, Järvinen locates her work on the borders of the latter two approaches. Because of the relativity of prostitution between cultures and over time, it cannot be clearly defined under all circumstances. Creatively, Järvinen selects five distinguishing criteria that prevail in the extant literature: commerciality, promiscuity, non-selectivity, temporariness, and emotional indifference. These dimensions are crucial in the development of her thesis, as the case for prostitution in Finland does not fully fit into these basic criteria.

One of the strengths of the book is its superb methodology, described in chapter 2. Using "quadrangulated" data, Järvinen draws on four main sources: the Helsinki vagrancy register, archival data from the Finnish Alcohol Monopoly (ALKO), interviews with key informants (mainly agents of social control and prostitutes), and observations in restaurants frequented by prostitutes. The result is an amalgam of information, gleaned from these various sources, which lend reliability and validity to the book's basic arguments.

The crux of the argument surrounds Finland's Vagrancy Act, a law that, in part, was intended to control prostitution. Not a punitive law, the intention of this Act was to "restore the vagrant to a settled and decent life," primarily through social training and supportive health services, including compulsory institutionalization when nec-

essary. Throughout the duration of the law, from 1936-1986, it was controversial. For the purposes of prostitution, it focused solely on the seller and never the buyer. Further, only some types of prostitutes came under its jurisdiction, the marginalized and alcoholic, while those who worked in more legitimate settings were ignored.

Underlying this law were five dilemmas inherent in the prostitution problem: public health, social policy, public order, protecting youth, and gender politics. Each of these viewpoints represented a different approach regarding how the Finns intervened in the prevention of prostitution. For instance, public health issues were related to the spread of venereal disease, social policy was connected to issues of poverty, public order concerns were correlated to criminal acts, youth problems dealt with the potential harms to adolescent girls, and gender politics challenged the status quo between men and women. From a social constructionist viewpoint, Järvinen shows how shifting emphases on each of these concerns changed the demographics of arrested prostitutes during the law's 50 year tenure. The numbers dropped precipitously as the definition and enforcement of aspects of the law changed over the decades. Historically, Järvinen outlines the changes that have occurred in the prostitution scene in Finland. Much of the available commercialized sex business moved from women working the streets, restaurants, and youth hang-outs in the 1940s and 1950s to the call-girls and hotel prostitutes in the 1980s. Partially as a result of the Vagrancy Act, much of the prostitution simply moved to private and exclusive settings.

Thus, what we have is a case study of the effects of legal sanctions on criminological behavior. In the best tradition of social constructionism, this study is the first to look at prostitution, cross-culturally, as an artifact of societal reaction to the problem. Brilliantly analyzed and carefully documented, this book will add to our literature on the problematic nature of definitions of deviant behavior. We recommend it to anyone interested in prostitution, crime in cross-cultural perspective, women and crime, or constructionist and feminist approaches to social problems. Read it in conjunction with Jacqueline Wiseman's recent book, *The Other Half* (Aldine, 1991), which compares the effects of alcoholism on the family in the United States and Finland. The similarities between these countries, despite their obvious social and demographic differences, provides much food for thought for comparative criminologists to ponder.

Patricia A. ADLER
University of Colorado
Peter ADLER
University of Denver

BOOK REVIEW ESSAYS

Bob BROAD. *Punishment Under Pressure: The Probation Service in the Inner City.* London: Jessica Kingsley. 1991. 238 pages. \$57.00.

David ROBINS. *Tarnished Vision: Crime and Conflict in the Inner City.* New York: Oxford University Press. 1992. 142 pages. 19.95 net in U.K.

Attempts at change in the inner city of London are the focus of two recently published books. Both books discuss the structural, political, organizational, interactional, and environmental factors which led to failed attempts at changing inner city areas after the 1981 civil disturbances in London. *Punishment Under Pressure* concentrates on the role of the probation service in effecting change in an inner city area, while *Tarnished Vision* analyzes a failed attempt to promote change through the development of a community center.

Tarnished Vision is an historical account of the development of a community center in "Satellite City," an inner city neighborhood in London. Robins provides a vivid description of life in "Satellite City" as a backdrop to understanding the dynamics and pressures involved in the development of a community center. "Satellite City" is depicted as a neighborhood wrought with criminal victimization and fear of crime. Governmental programs were brought into the area after civil disturbances in an effort to ease tensions and provide hope and support for people living there. Unfortunately, these programs frequently failed due to an incongruity between what the residents wanted and needed and what the programs were able to provide. This incongruity led to a lack of participation and support by local residents. This demonstrates that governmental programs are not always responsive to the problems and needs of their clientele.

In response to the failures of the governmental programs, a group of reformed street robbers, called the People's Council, had a vision of developing a community center which would provide a comprehensive array of services to the local residents. Robins provides an in-depth, colorful portrayal of this grass roots movement which attempted to empower local residents with the ability to improve their community. According to Robins, the purpose of the community center was to provide solutions for the neighborhood's problems and also to help reduce the incidence of unemployment and predatory crime.

In order for the community center to be expanded, the People's Council had to become involved in political matters. This led to turmoil in the group and the beginning of the "tarnished

vision." The original vision was that the new community center would be comprised of a shopping mall and space for small businesses, a sports hall, a plush bar, music and film production studios, a restaurant, a discotheque, and a live music venue. The Department of the Environment purchased the new site but was unwilling to relinquish total control to the People's Council. The government wanted to play an active role in the development of the community center instead of allowing the local residents to decide what was best for their community. With government intervention came bureaucracy, and as Robins stated, "the group's original vision was turning into a paper project" (p. 77). Members of the People's Council felt that governmental control would lead to a failure of the project, as had happened to earlier governmental programs developed in "Satellite City."

The community center was a magnificent facility, but it was rarely used because it was not what the residents of the community wanted or needed. The residents were more satisfied with the community center in the beginning when it was in a small garage and was consumer-oriented. The community center, although starting out as a grassroots movement, suffered from the same problem as many other governmental programs—it failed to address the needs of community residents. Lincoln Fredericks, the leader of the People's Council, was also accused of being out of touch with the needs of the residents. He became consumed with the grandeur of the project rather than fulfilling its initial objectives. A resident stated that when people reach certain levels, as Fredericks did, "they don't really wanna know the ghetto people no more" (p. 85).

The book highlights the processes through which the grassroots movement to develop a community center lost its original vision and promise of serving community needs. In addition, the book promotes the message that a program for the inner cities, however well planned and resourced, cannot afford to ignore the difficulties caused by urban youths involved in crime. According to Robins, if large scale governmental intervention in inner cities is to continue in the future, it must be sustained over a long period of time and must be consumer-oriented or directed towards what the community actually needs rather than the tarnished vision provided by outsiders.

Punishment Under Pressure follows the same theme as *Tarnished Vision*; effective and efficient governmental intervention to improve inner city areas is difficult to achieve. This book focuses on attempts by the probation service to intervene in Brixton, an inner city area of London. Brixton, similar to "Satellite City," suffered from civil disturbances in the early 1980s. The

area was characterized by "high rates of unemployment, falling investment, a rapidly eroding economic base, a marked concentration of the most discriminated against ethnic minorities, . . . and disturbing rates of street crime" (p. 14). Broad explores attempts by the probation service to extend beyond their common practices in order to infuse a sense of community into Brixton. Despite hard work most community initiatives failed, and the probation service returned once again to work based on statutory provisions. The core of this book centers on analyzing the dynamics that led to efforts by the probation service to improve the community of Brixton and what led to the demise of these efforts.

In response to the civil disturbances in the early 1980s, the probation service wanted to extend beyond its routine of case management and become involved in the wider community. The probation service felt that it could contribute by relieving stress in the area of housing and unemployment. Community probation teams were established, but Broad notes that precise goals and objectives for these teams were lacking. In general, the community probation teams were designed to deal with the social and economic problems in the area, but it was unclear how this was to be accomplished. The teams were expected to be innovative in developing strategies for ameliorating problems in the community but were not given sufficient direction from probation administrators. Furthermore, not only were the community probation teams designed to work with the community in managing its social and economic problems, they were also required to perform statutory and court duties. Broad illustrates how community initiatives frequently took a secondary position to the team performing its court duties.

In his analysis, Broad specifically focuses on a community probation team working in Brixton. Using this team as a case study, Broad examines the construction of Social Enquiry Reports, anti-racism possibilities, group work initiatives, probation clients and unemployment, data on and explanations for the disproportionate number of black people in custody, patchwork in probation, inter-agency crime prevention and community work. The community probation team in Brixton had a policy of open supervision in which both offenders and non-offenders could come to the probation office to seek assistance. Broad analyzes this practice and shows how it failed to meet its objectives. Probation officers rarely participated in open supervision, instead withdrawing to their offices to handle statutory and court duties. In addition, attempts to provide employment programs to residents of Brixton met with only limited success. The practices of

the community probation team reinforced its dominant role as a court agency rather than a community agency.

Broad also discusses the future of the probation service working in the community. He proposes that changes based on the social justice model are needed in the future. The social justice model focuses on empowering local residents to change social conditions. Currently, the probation service operates under a social control and social welfare model which perceives residents as deviants or clients. Broad is skeptical that implementation of the social justice model will occur in the near future due to the continuing use of punishment in probationary practices.

Both of these books illustrate the difficulties inherent in enacting change in inner city areas. One theme is consistent through both books: if the government is to become productively involved in changing the inner city, its programs and products must be consumer-oriented. Governmental programs must be capable of effecting change in a community and among community residents, rather than being based on political rhetoric and maintaining a facade that something tangible is being done.

Punishment Under Pressure and *Tarnished Vision* focus on describing and illustrating attempts at urban renewal. In the recent presidential campaign, President Clinton spoke of the need for urban renewal through a process of empowerment; providing residents of inner city areas with the requisite power and resources to improve their communities. How President Clinton expects to transform these broad statements into specific policy initiatives remains unclear. Michalowski (1993) provides a perspective on what can be expected in the area of crime and justice policy during Clinton's presidential term. The lessons learned from the failed attempts at urban renewal highlighted in *Punishment Under Pressure* and *Tarnished Vision* can provide insight into potential problems faced by the Clinton administration once his policy initiatives are turned into practice.

Michalowski (1993) states that President Clinton has proposed that community policing be instituted in areas with high levels of crime. Undoubtedly, inner city areas will be a focal point for the implementation of community policing because of high levels of crime in these areas. According to Michalowski (1993:6), "community policing involves a radical redefinition of the policing function from crime-control to broad-based community service." As discussed by Broad, this is quite similar to what the probation service in London attempted to accomplish through the establishment of community probation teams. Numerous strategies have already been implemented under the guise of community policing, and as Michalowski (1993) notes, it will be interesting to observe what initiatives will be implemented in the future under the rubric of

community policing. Perhaps community policing initiatives will also become tarnished visions of change resulting in policies that do not accomplish their intended objectives.

Clinton also favors long-term community building through empowerment as a method of reducing crime (Michalowski, 1993). Providing residents of inner cities with opportunities to obtain decent employment, access to quality education, and hope for a brighter future are concrete methods of improving inner city communities. Although this is political rhetoric, it can be transformed into productive action. If the lessons learned from *Punishment Under Pressure* and *Tarnished Vision*, such as the importance of citizen involvement in change, can be put into action, perhaps constructive change can be accomplished in the inner cities in the United States. If the political rhetoric remains only rhetoric, then the poor will once again be betrayed (Rose, 1972).

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Eric FRITSCH
Sam Houston State University



Best Student Paper Award presented to
Frank AVAKAME by **Del ELLIOTT**

Photo by Robert A. SILVERMAN, University of Alberta

Editors' Note: The following poem was read as part of Professor Cohen's acceptance speech on presentation of the Sutherland Award at the 1993 ASC meetings held in Phoenix, Arizona.

THE SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF CRIME

Albert K. COHEN

A learned man, Emile Durkheim,
Had much to say concerning crime
And most of what he had to say
Became a book, and so today
The thoughts he had in 1910
Are read by other learned men,
Who then proceed to write a lot
Of books on Durkheim's life and thought,
And I am sure that someday you
Will write a book or maybe two,
Destined to be widely read,
On what they say that Durkheim said.

Now, Emile D. advanced the view
Which at the time was rather new
That crime and impropriety
Were useful to society,
For if we all obeyed the laws,
Why then, he said, we'd have no cause
To punish folks. If this were so
The moral sentiments would go
To pieces, for the frequent use
Of guillotine and hangman's noose
Illuminate and help define
The somewhat thin and shaky line
'twixt right and wrong, and they are good
As well for building brotherhood,
For men are closest to their brothers
When they join in stoning others.

Other scholars also state
That crime and criminals create
Useful work at decent pay
For constables and such, and they
Are seldom plagued, we must agree
With what is called redundancy.
Let me add—and I will soon
Be finished—there's another boon
We reap from crime, and I refer
To the fact that if there were
No crime—no muggers, hustlers, crooks—
There'd be no journals, theses, books,
No lectures, seminars, reports
On crime, probation, prisons, courts,
On everything, as it turns out,
The ASC is all about,
And so I pen my final rhyme:
A toast to criminals and crime.

Linda A. FAIRSTEIN. *Sexual Violence: Our War Against Rape.* New York: William Morrow and Company. 1993. 288 pages. \$24.00.

Alice VACHSS. *Sex Crimes.* New York: Random House. 1993. 284 pages. \$22.00.

In an extraordinary coincidence, these two superficially identical books came out in the Summer of 1993. Each is the memoirs of the bureau chief of a unit specializing in sex crimes in a New York City borough. Each of these women dedicated her career to prosecuting sex criminals and to breaking down the myths and structural barriers that work against the victims of sex crimes when embroiled in the criminal justice system.

The books can be compared on at least two levels. First, which is the more useful for the general reader? Second, what do they tell us in comparison with each other?

On the first count, Fairstein wins on every measure. She even wins on dust jacket endorsements, where Fran Lebowitz points out that the assistant district attorney is so obviously a compassionate public servant that one soon forgets she is a lawyer. Fairstein is the more likely of the two to slow down and explain things, such as what a grand jury does, and she purposely takes on a number of very specific and important topics, including acquaintance rape and false reports. Generally, this is more of a book specifically on rape, and it is (as will be seen below) a more interesting and useful book overall.

On the other hand, Vachss is obviously more of a trial lawyer. Certainly for courtroom dramas, from the difficulties of working with panicked victims to the dramas of courtroom fights and after-verdict case dissections, Vachss has the book to read.

On the second criterion, the comparison is very interesting. Vachss was chief of the Special Victims Bureau of the Queens District Attorney's Office, while Fairstein is Bureau Chief of the Sex Crimes Prosecution Unit for the Manhattan D.A.'s office. Every page of Vachss' book is infused with her bitterness toward District Attorney John J. Santucci. She tells a story of a D.A.'s office infused with politics, both of some local variety she never seems to understand and of an internal variety that she understands little more. Her one certainty is that a group of cowardly, corrupt and incompetent men make all of the decisions, and these decisions are rarely correct. Inept, venal, pro-rapist and corrupt judges fill her book, along with lazy prosecutors more concerned with their records than justice, cops who perjure themselves because they like rapists more than victims, intake officers who drop cases for their own convenience, and most important of all, her own lack of raises and promotions for her extraordinary work. She makes it plain that given her promotion to head up the Special Victims Bureau came through some hard-to-follow ruse: she applied to the

mayor for a judgeship, leaving us with the vague impression that she had enough credentials to block the appointment of some political hacks. Within 60 minutes, she got what she had wanted for years—the head of a Bureau.

Not everyone is incompetent, of course. She mentions a few of the good ones, and constantly gives so much credit to her husband that one begins to wonder why he wasn't heading up the Special Victims Bureau. Finally, although she outlasted Santucci, she was in short order fired by his successor in 1991. It is hard to tell exactly where she fits in here: whether she is one of the more dedicated prosecutors in the country caught up in politics, or whether she is the whining pain in the butt that comes across in the book.

Part of the problem is that it is sometimes difficult to see exactly why the politics Vachss catalogs affect rape more than other crimes. Although in fact I agree with much of what Vachss has to say, other than her insistence that criminals are "subhumans," she never does make it plain why all of these impediments do not equally affect burglary prosecutions or fraud prosecutions. Certainly inept judges and lazy prosecutors must be undercutting the number of convictions on many crimes.

Fairstein could not be more opposite in her approach. Although she was hired by the famed Frank Hogan at the very end of his career, Robert Morgenthau took over shortly afterwards. Her book is a paean to Morgenthau, who campaigned on a promise to create a sex crimes unit (I learned this from Vachss) and has since continued to regularly expand its power and size. Unlike Queens, where power flowed in and out (along with the quality of assigned staff) depending on where one was in the pecking order, in Manhattan there has been a steady expansion of size for the unit. Although Fairstein meets some poor judges and outrageous defense attorneys in her chronicles, the emphasis is always on the good people she has come across. We hear little about her own qualities. In fact, there is an interesting comparison. As opposed to Vachss' discussions of how she was being blocked for a bureau head position despite her extraordinary qualifications of three years on the job, Fairstein reports that she had to be talked into taking her job after four years experience, since that didn't seem enough to her to be in charge of a bureau.

Rather than a catalog of how wonderful she and her clients are (much of Vachss' book is an account of her trial victories), Fairstein chooses her stories to make some points. I learned a great deal about problems with dentists, and her discussion of data and acquaintance rape is very good. She makes it plain that the legal reforms of the 1970s have dramatically improved the ability of the criminal justice system to deal with acquaintance and date rape, but that in jury trials we still suffer from the intellectual baggage that members of society bring into the courtroom.

Vachss, who spends much of her time discussing victims and victim preparation, points out that "when we get to be a civilized nation, sex-crime verdicts will no longer depend on how much the jury likes the victim" (p. 66). Fairstein points out the counterpart: "... jurors in acquaintance rape cases are inordinately swayed by the physical appearance of the man on trial" (p. 135). In other words, does he look like a rapist?

Fairstein also points out that acquaintance rape cases may even be more difficult for rape victims in court because the defense will never concede any of the facts of the case. More and more in stranger rape, the preferred tactic is not to deny the trauma the victim went through, but to just argue for mistaken identification (what Vachss says her colleagues call the SODDI defense—Some Other Dude Did It). In acquaintance rape, nothing has changed for centuries; the defense is consent, that she asked for it, that she loves "rough sex," which accounts for her many injuries.

Another sensitive chapter in Fairstein's book covers the rape of prostitutes and sex trade workers. She makes it clear that in a crime based on degradation and humiliation and where supposedly sick rapists who are supposedly unable to control their impulses carefully choose their victims, the women who choose to live outside the law are particularly victimized by rapists who quite rightly assume that the justice system will not come to their aid.

Her chapter on false reports is very sensitive and very informative, and as near to bitter as she gets. Simply, she feels that false reports degrade and trivialize the victimization of other women. Fairstein believes that rape attracts about the same number of false reports as other serious felony crimes (about 5%), although the ones New York City police have always called "self-protective" false reports usually are dropped within minutes. These are the cases where a teenager makes up a rape story to explain pregnancy and is sent down to the police station to file a report. The malicious cases, however, where a woman is trying to get an innocent man in trouble are the ones that draw her wrath; partially because innocent men are troubled and an overburdened justice system has its time wasted, but more because it feeds the already existing myths that women are liars and vindictive. It gives prejudiced people "permission" to treat rape victims badly.

Overall then, I think that for the general reader, Fairstein has the better book, and she wins also for an overall reading on rape crimes. Yet, Vachss has the more compelling courtroom drama and may be more interesting for students of prosecution realities in non-idyllic settings. As probably can be seen by my occasionally interweaving, each has things to offer that the other does not, and there are good reasons to read both.

Martin D. SCHWARTZ
Ohio University

In Memoriam

Ruth Shonle Cavan (1896-1993)

Ruth Shonle Cavan was a scholar, a leader, and a friend. It is fitting that we celebrate her remarkable career so that we may all learn from her truly rare accomplishments. As a girl in Tuscola, Illinois, she wrote incessantly. In high school she wrote for the school literary magazine and in her senior year won third prize in a nationwide essay contest on international peace. Ruth's desire for a college education, her independence and resourcefulness led her to move to Decatur, Illinois a few days after graduating from high school. In Decatur she worked full-time, attended business school in the evening, and eventually saved enough money to enroll in Millikin College. Cavan credited Ms. Davida McCaslin at Millikin College for her formal training in writing.

After two years at Millikin, she enrolled at the University of Chicago where she received the Ph.B. in English and Economics (1921) and the MA (1923) and Ph.D. (1926), both in Sociology. Ellsworth Faris, Robert Park, and Ernest Burgess served on her dissertation committee. Her dissertation, *Suicide* (1928), was selected for the prestigious University of Chicago Press Sociological Series. Cavan began publishing articles in professional journals while still a graduate student. During her nearly 70 year career, she published 18 books (including her very successful textbooks in Criminology, Juvenile Delinquency, and the Family) and more than 80 articles in major sociology/criminology journals and book chapters.

During her early years, she taught intermittently at Rockford College while she continued an affiliation with the University of Chicago as a Research Associate and published several research studies including: *The Adolescent in the Family* (1934) prepared for the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection; *The Family and the Depression* (1938, with Katherine H. Ranck) and *Personal Adjustment in Old Age* (1949, with E. W. Burgess, H. Goldhamer, and R. J. Havighurst).

During her fifteen years (1947-1962) at Rockford College she rose to full professor. After her retirement from Rockford College, she joined the sociology faculty at Northern Illinois University in 1967 and served with distinction until her second retirement in 1977 at the age of 80.

Cavan is perhaps the only woman from the early University of Chicago era to obtain national recognition for her work in sociology and criminology. Although criminologists may remember Ruth Cavan for her textbooks in Criminology and Juvenile Delinquency that introduced thousands to the field, her research studies of juvenile delinquency, marital relationships of prisoners, world trends in criminology, adjustments in old age, religion and marriage, religious and historical communes, and treatment for elderly offenders also held important significance for a variety of audiences. Thus, Cavan was that unusual scholar who could formulate concepts and insights in a way that others--both students and colleagues--found useful.

Cavan received many honors including the Mary Ashby Cheek Professorship at Rockford College, 1959-1962; Fellow, American Sociological Association, 1959 and Fellow, American Society of Criminology, 1965. She was also the first woman to be elected President of the Midwest Sociological Association. In her presidential address she described a behavioral continuum from delinquency to saintly behavior that was later taken up broadly in the study of delinquency.

She was a person with high ethical standards who enriched all of us with her insights, experience, and wisdom. Many of us have benefited both personally and professionally from her intelligence and accomplishments, and her absence will be felt in many ways.

Imogene L. MOYER
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Theodore N. FERDINAND
Southern Illinois University

George G. Killinger (1908-1993)

The Criminal Justice Center at Sam Houston State University mourns the loss of Dr. George G. Killinger, who died on October 21, 1993. Dr. Killinger was the founding Director of the University's criminal justice program and throughout his brilliant career was a mentor to thousands of students who now serve in positions of prominence the world over.

Dr. Killinger received his Ph.D. in psychology from the University of North Carolina in 1933 and held numerous distinguished positions in his fifty-two years of dedicated service to the field. His career with the Federal Bureau of Prisons included service as the Director of Education for the Bureau, in addition to positions as Chairman of the Army Clemency and Parole Board at the Pentagon and as Chairman of the U.S. Board of Parole, U.S. Department of Justice. Throughout his varied career Dr. Killinger served as an educator, including appointments at George Washington University, New York University and Florida State University.

His advent at Sam Houston State University in 1965 was fortuitous for both the profession and the state of Texas, since over the next eleven years he would build the nation's largest, and in many ways, the most innovative criminal justice educational and training program in the English-speaking world. After his retirement from the University in 1976, he continued to serve the profession for an additional ten years as Chairman of the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles.

His cumulative honors and awards are legion, including election as a Diplomat in Clinical Psychology, a Fellow in the American Association for Advancement of Science, the 1976 Piper Professor Award, the Defensor Pacem Medal, and special citations from the Texas Legislature and his native state of Virginia.

Dr. Killinger will be deeply missed by friends, colleagues and former students, but will be long remembered as a charismatic man who could inspire ordinary people to accomplish extraordinary things. In this regard he was truly an extraordinary human being.

Charles M. FRIEL
Sam Houston State University

NOMINATIONS FOR ASC FELLOWS

The ASC Fellows Committee invites nominations for Fellows in the Society. This title is available to those members of the Society in good standing who have achieved distinction in criminology. The names of those who have been awarded the Fellow status will be announced at the 1994 Annual Meeting and the candidates will be acknowledged by the Society with the presentation of a Certificate. In your nominating letter, please describe the reasons for your nomination and include a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae (or make arrangements to have it sent to the Committee). **All materials should be sent by February 1, 1994 to:**

JOAN McCORD

Chair of the ASC Fellows Committee
Department of Criminal Justice
Gladfelter Hall
Temple University
Philadelphia, PA 19122
(215/204-8080)

The nominations will be reviewed by all members of the Committee and recommendations made to the Executive Board for their consideration during their Spring Board meeting. Any questions concerning eligibility or the nomination process should be directed to McCord. As of November, 1993, the following people have been named Fellows in the Society:

Ronald L. Akers	William Dienst	Richard Hankey	Norval Morris	Edward Sagarin
Harry E. Allen	Simon Dinitz	Frank Hartung	June Morrison	Robert Sampson
William E. Amos	Vladimir Eliasberg	Michael Hindelang	Gerhard O. W. Mueller	Frank Scarpitti
John Ball	Delbert S. Elliott	Travis Hirschi	W. H. Nagel	Thorsten Sellin
Donald Black	LaMar T. Empey	John Irwin	Charles Newman	James F. Short, Jr.
Alfred Blumstein	David P. Farrington	C. Ray Jeffery	Gwynne Nettler	Richard Simon
Frank Boalsen	Vernon Fox	Douglas Kelley	Arthur Niederhoffer	Rita Simon
David Bordua	Marcel Frym	John Kenney	Lloyd Ohlin	Denis Szabo
Ruth Shonle Cavan	Gilbert Geis	Nicholas Kittrie	J. J. Panakal	Charles R. Tittle
William J. Chambliss	Don Gibbons	Solomon Kobrin	Joan Petersilia	Hans Toch
Jacob Chwast	Jack Gibbs	Peter Lejins	Barbara Raffel Price	Austin T. Turk
Marshall Clinard	Daniel Glaser	Edwin M. Lemert	Walter Reckless	August Vollmer
Albert Cohen	Don M. Gottfredson	Alfred Lindesmith	George Reed	Orlando Wilson
Bruno Cormier	Michael Gottfredson	Donal E. J. MacNamara	Sue Titus Reid	Ann Witte
Donald Cressey	John Hagan	Joan McCord	Albert J. Reiss, Jr.	Marvin Wolfgang
		Albert Morris		Franklin Zimring

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