

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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CRIMINOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY IN MEXICO



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Criminology and criminalistics began with a tumultuous beginning in Mexico. Only shortly after being recognized as legitimate academic disciplines in July of 1966 by the law faculty and the university council of the National Autonomous University of Mexico, students in the movement sought the abolition of the "police school." The new discipline was created by the university to develop professionals for the administration of justice. In August of 1966, in the face of student pressure, the rector capitulated and abolished the "police school." The distinguished Mexican criminologist Alfonso Quiron Cuaron, then the titled chair of criminology, gave up his chair because this decision so affected the development of the science.

Dr. Alfonso Quiron Cuaron, originally from the state of Chihuahua, was the first Mexican criminologist. When he was eight years old, he witnessed the killing of his father by a local trade union leader at the railway station of his native city. This event was a turning point in his life. Criminology became his great vocation and he trained generations of students. In 1975, he founded the Mexican Society of Criminology which was located in Mexico City.

At the urging of Dr. Quiron Cuaron, the first B.A. in criminology was adopted at the University of Nuevo Leon in 1978 where it continues to operate successfully. It has graduated more than 300 students of criminology.

In 1974, Dr. Luis Rodriguez Manzanera proposed the creation of post-graduate studies in criminology under the office of the Attorney General of Mexico City. As a result of this initiative, the first master's in criminology was established which yielded the highest quality specialists in our country. The project was implemented by Dr. Quiron Cuaron. Hundreds of students entered this program. Among them were penal judges, public servants and such well-known professionals as Rafael Moreno Gonzalez, Homer Villareal, Luis Rodriguez Manzanera, Olga Islas and Elpidio Ramirez. This program was eliminated after eleven years.

When the master's program was implemented, the responsible governmental official, Sergio Garcia Ramirez, also suggested that the ministry would be interested in creating more than just an advanced degree but also an Institute of Criminology that would train justice officials as well as ministerial personnel, judges, correctional personnel, technical advisors and court employees. Dr. Luis Rodriguez Manzanera developed the plans for an Institute of Criminology under the secretary of interior, which would have such diverse objectives as instruction, investigation, training, dissemination of information and publications in the field of criminology. The plan for the institute was completed in 1975. The proposal was sent to major criminological centers throughout the world, many of which sent valuable comments.

A few days before the formal opening of the Institute in 1976, the commission which developed the proposal for the institute was informed that it would not be the Mexican Institute for Criminology but instead the National Institute of Penal Sciences. This Institute would be used to train ministerial employees, supervisory police and correctional personnel. The director was a professor of penal science.

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Letters to the Editors:

While I was pleased to see attention to the issue of parental rights in *The Criminologist* (Rose Johnson Bigler, "The Rights of Children in the 1990s," 19:1, January 1994), I was disappointed in the discussion. The author takes four heart-wrenching (and extreme) instances of child abuse or custody disputes which were publicized as cases of "children's vs parents' rights" in the media, and on the basis of the sensationalized coverage she develops an advocacy position. Unmentioned are the complex effects of gender, class, ethnicity, and technology; ignored are the literatures on the social construction of motherhood, patriarchal rights, the policing of families, the politics of child welfare, and the impacts of new reproductive technologies. Instead, we are presented with a simple attack on family preservation and reunification as outgrowths of indefensible "biological parents' rights."

We can all sympathize with a child such as the infant Jessica whom the courts removed from her home and forced to live with biological parents who were total strangers to her. But, in reality, the enormous volume of day-to-day child placement cases involve quite different issues. First, mothers rather than fathers are the objects of most child welfare investigations for abuse or neglect. This is obscured by discussions of gender-neutral "parents' rights." Nor can being a "birth mother" be equated with being a "natural father," as though going through pregnancy and childbirth were not unique experiences, quite different from, say, conception in a one-night stand.

Second, mothers have gained legal rights in relation to fathers only recently, and even today they risk losing these rights when they engage in socially disapproved conduct for women (e.g., nonmarital sexuality). Next, the persistent cult of motherhood requires not only that all women mother, but that they mother perfectly. That all women must mother isn't just an ideological imperative, given the lack of cheap, reliable and acceptable birth control. At present, the accused

material neglect often consists solely of maternal drug use, as the ASC Division on Women and Crime has noted in its recent policy advisory. (Rarely are maternal alcohol or tobacco use investigated, let alone paternal use, all of which are just as potentially harmful to a fetus or child.)

Fourth, even while mothers are under special scrutiny, the female-headed household is becoming the predominant family form. Men are increasingly not parenting their biological children. Bigler's case of the child Joseph killed by his mother acknowledges that the spotlight is on Mom, but never asks, "Where's Dad?" The economic strains and personal stresses of all this uncertainty on single mothers--and on absentee fathers, and on all parents--render rather hollow Bigler's admonishments: "Clara Clausen [Jessica's biological mother] should have exercised some responsibility" and Dan Schmidt [Jessica's biological father] should have shown some interest."

Lastly, and most importantly, children's welfare investigations and out-of-home placements overwhelmingly involve poor families, and disproportionately African-Americans. It is these families who are most exposed to scrutiny from public hospitals, welfare departments, and law enforcement. Furthermore, standards of ideal childrearing are not class-neutral. To use another famous media case, we should recall the debates about who could offer the most advantages to "Baby M," her working class "surrogate mother" or her affluent adoptive parents.

Bigler may be correct in arguing that we must abandon biological essentialism in defining families, and indeed, given new technologies as well as social fluidity, we are moving in that direction. However, we should not abstract a legalistic "children's rights" perspective out of its social context. Rather, I hope criminologists will investigate the control of at-risk mothers by both welfare and public health systems, which has gone unexamined for too long.

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Send four copies of the MS to the Managing Editor. For other inquiries, call **George W. KNOX**, editor-in-chief, National Gang Crime Research Center, (312) 995-2108.

Persons wishing to serve as book reviewers are also urged to contact the *Gang Journal*. Persons wishing interview assignments should also contact the *Gang Journal*.

Subscription information about the *Gang Journal* can be obtained by calling the publisher (616) 695-3442, Fax: (616) 695-6515. Collaborative research projects encourage persons to become involved in various gang analyses. Contact us about your interests.

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The Institute of Penal Science began its courses in the areas of criminology, criminalistics and penal policy in January 1978. Now, after many years, this Institute has been abolished, having been replaced by an institute to provide training to the judicial police.

In Latin America, it takes much effort to ensure the permanence of institutions, even those which have been functioning for numerous years. This is true because each change in government at the local or the federal level causes the movement of numerous personnel at the management level which affects the continuity of institutions. At present the degree in criminology is in crisis and may disappear finally.

The primary objectives of the Mexican Society of Criminology are as follows:

1. Implementing and publishing research in the field of criminology;
2. Informing students of advances in the discipline;
3. Exchanging work and studies with criminologists at home and abroad;
4. Providing the public information on the problems of criminology by means of conferences, courses and seminars; and
5. Proposing reforms in penal law and in criminological policy.

In the 17 years of its existence, the Mexican Society of Criminology has grown dramatically. It contains over 1,000 members in all parts of the country and over 100 corresponding members in different countries. The current president of the Society is Dr. Luis Rodriguez Manzanera. There are three vice presidents for the North, Central and Southern regions of the country, a general secretary, a treasurer and each part of the federal structure has a local affiliate. The Society has different sub-branches, including medical-biological, sociological and social work, psychological and psychiatric, penological and penitentiary, criminalistics, criminological pedagogy, juridical criminology and victimology. Besides this there is a legislative body which votes for the national board of directors. Several members of the society are expert advisors to the United Nations in the areas of penal and penitentiary policy in which they provide training, advice and help prepare manuals of technical information.

The activities of the Society and the active participation of various of its members have

had a decisive impact on the adoption of laws, correctional policy, and victims' services. The Society has a direct role in the initiation of criminal law and criminal procedure reform concerning sexual abuse and other legal norms which benefit the victims of these offenses. The law that was developed served as a model for the entire country. It has also developed legal norms on children's rights. It has also designed model penal architecture for the entire country.

The Mexican Society of Criminology has trained penitentiary personnel for diverse states of Mexico as well as many countries in Latin America. Members of the Society have directed the penal system in such different parts of the country as Baja California, Jalisco, Nuevo Leon, and the State of Mexico.

Members of the Society have performed the first empirical research in the country and have written the first books and texts which have been used at universities and for the training of law students, forensic medical experts, social workers and psychologists. Included among the most important books produced by members of the Society are those on the topics of criminology, victimology, juvenile delinquency in Mexico, female criminality, alternatives to intoxication, drugs in the state of Mexico, a manual for prison directors, criminal psychology, forensic medicine, juvenile offenders and more than 200 articles published in national and foreign journals.

In order to make criminology more known, the Society organizes national congresses where public servants, professors, students, and prosecutors meet to determine priority issues. These congresses are now attended by over 1,000 participants and the sixth such Congress was just held. These congresses have been held in Nueva Leon, Colima, San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, Veracruz and the State of Mexico. At each successive congress, there is more participation of foreigners from Europe and Latin America. The Society also thinks it is very important to publish a newsletter. One is published every two months and is distributed throughout the world.

Members of the Society who are engaged in research often find financial support outside their institutions through the United Nations or foreign universities. In addition, research has been conducted in different

governmental institutions such as the Center for Missing Persons, the Center for Attention to Victims of Domestic Violence, the Intergovernmental Committee to Combat Highway Accidents, and the agencies specializing in sexual offenses which currently exist in all fifteen states of the Republic.

In 1992 the victimological section made advances by forming a Mexican Foundation for Victims' Assistance. Its function is to fight for the institutionalization of guarantees for the victim. This objective was aided by the publication of a decree on September 3, 1993, in the official government daily that for the first time establishes the rights of victims of a criminal offense. The new constitutional provision established that in all criminal procedures the victim and the offender have the right to receive legal assistance, that the victim has the right to receive reparations and victims have the right to receive emergency medical assistance.

The absence of materials and the limited theoretical development in the victimology area makes the foundation active in the promotion of these services. The foundation has developed a strategy that permits qualified personnel to deliver these new services and supports technical assistance in this area, as well as legislative initiatives. Prior to this effort, there have been no available resources to assist public servants performing these tasks. Furthermore, with the exception of the recently inaugurated support centers for victims of sexual abuse introduced by the Attorney General of Mexico City, there have been no victim support services. Moreover, the legislative history in this area is limited. Only in 1969, did the State of Mexico issue the first legislation on victims. Similar legislation exists now only in the states of Jalisco, Veracruz and Puebla. At present there are no specialized manuals for professionals to aid victims and materials on prevention of victimization are scarce.

The following are the primary objectives of the Foundation:

- implement strategies, policies, and actions that permit the establishment, promotion and delivery of services needed by victims of crime in Mexico
- organize links among institutions to coordinate the integrated services needed by victims
- train and sensitize individuals who

MEXICO, continued from page 3

- maintain contact with victims to ensure the protection of human rights and to activate programs necessary for prevention
- develop educational programs directed at all sectors of the population
- promote and initiate the appropriate services needed by victims of crime
- to urge the development of laws and regulations to regulate and assure the rights of victims
- to conduct victimological research that provides necessary information to improve services for victims and to construct scientific paradigms on victims
- develop programs directed at the four groups at high-risk of victimization

Forms of Assistance:

The Foundation seeks to impact the Procuracy and the delivery of justice by means of the following activities:

- provide national diagnoses on the national reality of victimization to develop programs for victims
- offer technical assistance to government and non-governmental institutions in order to define priorities, train personnel and to oversee the provision of services to victims
- develop a travelling team capable of organizing auxiliary services in cases of collective victimization that would assist government and non-government organizations to assist the victimized population
- develop a unit of technical training that designs a post-graduate curriculum, operational courses, seminars, and necessary materials for those who attend to crime victims
- organize a documentation and information center on victimology
- establish a bar to defend crime victims before the different penal, civil and family courts as well as the investigatory agencies of the public ministry
- organize victims' services in public and private emergency hospitals
- design prevention programs and provide didactic material, graphics and audiovisual materials necessary to implement crime prevention programs
- promote exchange and advice with similar national and foreign organizations

- provide scholarships to promote studies in the country or abroad to promote investigators, professors and students
- realize activities that promote and complement its overall purposes
- promote all non-profit activities that contribute to the well-being, security, rehabilitation, health, and improvement of victims without financial means.

The Mexican Foundation for Victims' Assistance presently has the following ongoing investigations.

An analysis of the impact on the system of justice on minors who provide testimony before the criminal courts. This includes a sensitization of the personnel on how to interview the minors as well as sensitization of the family concerning the needs of the victim to ensure the least victimization of minors in the criminal process.

Another study that was initiated examines the stages in the criminal process which most affects the rights of the victim. We want to expand the victim's knowledge of those rights in the legal process in order to avoid wasting time and compromise the credibility of the penal system.

Comic books, often with violent and pornographic images, are the form of literature that is most widely disseminated among Mexicans. We are trying to develop guidelines for use by the Secretary of Interior in its regulation of these publications. We are suggesting a means of analysis that is not so subjective or superficial as is presently employed.

We started our research on families of suicide victims because the families of the victims are tormented by various visits from the judicial police. The families need assistance as victims, and the Foundation is trying to determine the most appropriate means of attention for these families.

Thousands of people arrive daily at public hospitals, of which 10 percent are victims of crime. These people need immediate legal assistance, items of basic necessity, money, food, and transportation for family members. We have conducted an investigation that determines the most common needs of this class of victims in order to provide better delivery of services in hospitals.

Finally, we are analyzing the characteristics of suspected sexual offenders to deter-

mine their profiles. This should prove useful to criminal investigators.

Following the violent conflicts in the state of Chiapas, the Foundation has sent a lawyer to spend six months in the Indian communities in order to develop a law for victim's assistance in Chiapas. The Foundation has also been represented at the negotiations between the government and the rebels as an NGO (non-governmental organization).

In 1994 the Foundation will execute two projects of the Development Program of the United Nations, one related to sexual offenders and the other concerning domestic violence in which we will include experts from different countries. We would hope that the members of the American Society of Criminology would cooperate in this and other endeavors.

Maria DE LA LUZ LIMA

Editors' Note: The idea for this essay developed at the International Congress on Criminology in Hungary where Professor Teske and Professor Lima presented papers on the same panel. Subsequently, Professor Lima very graciously agreed to write this essay presenting an overview of Criminology and Victimology in Mexico. The editors are indebted to Professor Shelley for her translation of Professor Lima's essay.

The Fulbright Commission has recently expanded the number of grants for Americans to teach in Mexico. I have held a teaching Fulbright during 1993 and 1994 to teach criminology in Mexico City and Oaxaca. Members of the Mexican Society of Criminology were very helpful in getting me the letters of institutional support from Mexican institutions which were so important in receiving the grant. While in Mexico, I have taught criminology in Spanish at the Institute of Penal Sciences in Mexico City and the graduate program in Sociology at the University of Oaxaca. I have also given guest lectures at the master's program in criminal justice at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (ENEP-Acatlan) and at La Salle and Anahuac del Sur law schools in Mexico City. In Oaxaca, I have also lectured at the research center for indigenous studies where there are scholars

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Criminology

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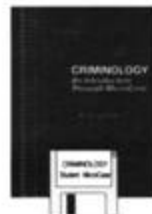
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TEACHING NEWS

THE VIRTUAL VISITING PROFESSOR

Jeffery T. Walker

University of Arkansas at Little Rock

"Something old, something new . . ." I believe, is the proverbial way the perfect marriage is to begin. A new course at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock is applying this principle in teaching criminological theory. The "old" is the concept of visiting professors; the "new" is the use of computer technology, specifically the Internet, to bring visiting professors to the students.

Many leading academic programs have been using visiting professors and endowed chairs for years. Typically, such programs invite a professor with a substantial reputation in a particular area to teach for a semester or a year at the host university. Alternatively, a series of visiting professors may be invited to participate in one day lectures over the course of a semester in a seminar styled course.

The advantages of such programs are obvious. The students get exposure to some of the leading persons in the field; exposure they could not get simply by reading the person's material. The disadvantages of such programs are also obvious. Only very large programs, or those that have large endowments, are able to provide their students this opportunity.

The computer explosion that has gripped the United States and the world, now provides an opportunity that, while not replacing a traditional visiting professor program, may allow more departments to provide exposure on a limited basis to the leading figures in the field. Students now have the capability, as a result of the growing number of people connected to the Internet, to communicate with people from all over the world. This gives students the opportunity to contact people whom they are studying directly and to discuss the material with them in an almost instantaneous dialogue--free of charge.

The benefits of allowing students access to the Internet are innumerable, as demonstrated by the exponential growth of people active in the Internet, and a growing list of supportive

material, including coverage on the national news. As an outgrowth of my participation in several criminal justice and criminological discussion groups on the Internet, I decided to add this component to a course that I teach, called Contemporary Criminology. This is a second course in criminological theory offered in the Master of Arts program at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. The focus of the course is to provide a small number of students information concerning current trends in criminological research, as well as developing their skills of discussing and presenting material in an academic format. In the past, I had used current literature and encouraged the students to write professors for whom they had questions, and to seek out those professors at conferences. The time lag of this procedure greatly reduced the benefit for the student, however. The addition of an Internet component to the class significantly enhances direct communication.

The basic format of the course requires students to gather information on a given topic from current (1988 to present) publications in criminological theory. As of the Spring 1994 semester, the students will also be given access to the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network (UNCJIN) and encouraged to join the discussions therein. This network is populated by many of the leading figures in criminological and criminal justice research, thus making students privy to many stimulating (and sometimes controversial) discussions that they might not get elsewhere. The greatest advantage the Internet brings to this course, however, is the opportunity for students to get exposure to a number of "Virtual Visiting Professors."

In this "Cyber Seminar," a number of the leading figures in the field of criminology have agreed to post a "lecture" on a particular topic in my computer account. This lecture is then distributed to the students as part of their course material. The students are required to discuss the material posted by

the visiting professor, along with any material that they have gathered, in a computerized discussion group (where each message is automatically sent to all members of the group). The students are also encouraged to discuss their topics with the visiting professors. For some topics, this interaction entails sending electronic mail (e-mail) directly to the visiting professor. Some of the professors, however, have agreed to be a full participant in the discussion group, so the students can have an open dialogue with them as a part of the class communication. For many of these students, the course will culminate in a paper presentation at either the ASC or ACJS meeting, along with a personal meeting with their virtual visiting professors at those conferences.

The advantages of the Cyber Seminar are obvious. At a school where there is no possibility of establishing an endowed chair or getting the funding for a visiting professor, this program gives students an unparalleled opportunity to have access to these people. These advantages are increased dramatically if the visiting professors agree to be full participants in the class (receiving all class messages and making responses). When this occurs, the students have an unparalleled opportunity for extended exposure to these leading figures.

The disadvantages of this form of learning are not so obvious, but are nonetheless present. The primary disadvantage is finding suitable visiting professors who are willing to take the time to participate in such a class. Most of the people who are of the caliber that would enhance this kind of course are also in high demand in other areas. Taking on additional students simply for some altruistic sense of advancing learning, therefore, quickly loses its appeal. I have been very fortunate, however, in finding willing people for almost all of the topics I include in this course.

A second problem in finding suitable visiting professors for the course is the number of people who actually use the Internet.

While the number of criminal justice and criminology professors who use e-mail on a regular basis is growing, there are still a large number of people who are not comfortable with electronic mail and/or have not connected to the Internet. There were several times that I contacted a professor who was willing to participate in the course, but who was not a part of the Internet system or who did not use e-mail regularly enough to be able to participate in the course. As more professors enter the cyberspace of global computer communication, however, the ability to attract suitable visiting professors should get easier.

One point should be made here. It may very well be that some of the problems that I have had getting the people I desired for the course are due to the narrow focus of the topics. Since I am only looking for criminologists who conduct research in specific

areas, the small number of available and willing professors may be unique to this class. There are many people in other areas who would be excellent candidates for a general criminal justice/criminology course. Perhaps a course with a broader focus, or one in which the topic was immaterial, would not suffer such problems.

The expanded use of computers in criminal justice seems to allow opportunities for students that have never before been possible. The world is getting smaller thanks to advancements being made in computer technology and communication. The academic world is now small enough that students in this "Cyber Seminar" have, not one teacher, but a host of some of the leading figures in criminology from which they can learn. If you would like more information on the course you can contact me at JTWALKER.UALR.EDU.

FULBRIGHT, continued from page 4

working on law and justice in Indian communities. I also gave a public lecture on current developments in international criminology at the annual seminar of the Mexican Society of Criminology, attended by hundreds annually. I have also testified before the Mexico City legislature on international perspectives on victimization during parliamentary hearings on the implementation of legislation concerning constitutional changes on victims' rights. In Oaxaca, I provided materials necessary to help implement an anti-drug program in an indigenous community with a serious drug problem.

There is strong interest in criminology and human rights in Mexico and much interest in expanding contacts with the American community. It has been a wonderful experience for me and I recommend it to any of my colleagues who have the language skills necessary for the Fulbright.

Louise SHELLEY

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MENTORS NEEDED FOR THE ASC E-MAIL MENTORING PROGRAM

The American Society of Criminology Student Affairs Committee is forming an e-mail mentoring system that allows ASC students to contact Volunteer Mentors at Universities and at research and administrative settings other than their own. The Committee is responding to requests from students at critical points in their careers who seek advice from people who have survived these challenges themselves. Mentors who agree to be part of the system may be contacted by ASC students about professional or personal matters; for example, where to submit a paper or how to deal with issues of minority status. Those interested in volunteering as mentors should please submit the following information: Name, office or home address, e-mail address, areas of specialization within criminology (such as, critical theory, qualitative methodology, biocriminology, etc.), and demographic traits (age, gender, and race-ethnicity). See sample below:

Joe Schmoe
 Department of Forensics
 Ivy Walls University
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 jschmoe@ivywallsu.edu
 specializations: gender and crime, rational choice theory
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The directory will begin to be compiled as soon as the information comes in and is expected to be completed by the Fall of 1994. Upon completion, there will be another notice in *The Criminologist* detailing availability and cost (if any). Interested mentors please send all information to: Bonnie BERRY, Department of Sociology, Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, WA 98447, e-mail 71352.104@compuserve.com. There will be an award for the person, voted by students, to be the best mentor. The criteria for mentor of the year are quantitative (number of votes) and qualitative (narratives by students describing the helpfulness of the mentor). Nominations by students should also be submitted to Professor Berry of the ASC Student Affairs Committee at the above address. The award will be presented at the 1995 ASC annual meeting's presidential reception.

NOMINATIONS FOR 1994 MICHAEL J. HINDELANG AWARD For the Most Outstanding Contribution to Criminology

The American Society of Criminology has established the Michael J. Hindelang Award, to be given annually for a book published during the past few years that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. The Award will be presented at the 1994 annual meeting of the ASC.

The Award Committee is soliciting nominations for the Michael J. Hindelang Award. To nominate a book, please send the title of the work, the author(s), the publisher, the year of publication, and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation to the Award Committee. Send your nomination to: Joseph G. WEIS, Chair, Michael J. Hindelang Award Committee, Department of Sociology, DK-40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, (206) 685-2043/543-5882.

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

The **Seventh National Youth Crime Prevention Conference** will be held **March 16-19, 1994** in Miami, Florida at the Omni International Hotel. Seven Professional Development Seminars augment conference training on March 16 and March 19. There is a \$50 charge for each of these optional seminars. Prior to February 18, conference registration fee is \$105 per person; after February 18, the registration fee 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 of America, 5220 Biscayne Boulevard, Suite 207, Miami, FL 33137-3222, (tel.:(305) 758-9292.

Medicolegal Investigation of Death. Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, Michigan and the Michigan State Police are co-sponsoring 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. The cost for this two-day course is \$225 and includes continental breakfasts, lunches and course materials. For more

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.

An International Conference on the Present State and Future of the Prison System will be held **April 8-10, 1994** at the University of Leicester, England. Between 300-500 delegates from both Europe and America are expected. For those interested in PRISONS 2000, contact Julie Trickey, Conference Administrator, Centre for the Study of Public Order, University of Leicester, The Friars, 154 Upper New Walk, Leicester LE1 7QA, United Kingdom, Phone: 0533-522489/0533-525703, FAX: 0533-523944.

The 1994 Spring Conference of the Association for Criminal Justice Research (California) is to be held on **April 28-29** in Sacramento, California. Five panels are scheduled with the theme of "Restructuring California Corrections." Program Chair is Ted Palmer. Contact Ann Goolsby, Executive Officer, c/o Geology and Geophysics, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, or Dale K. Sechrest, Cal State San Bernardino, (909) 880-5566.

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**. This 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 disciplines of 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, 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 on topics that link law and society. 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.

The **1994 International Symposium on Criminal Justice Information Systems and Technology: Building the Infrastructure** will be held **August 2-4, 1994** at the Grand Hyatt Hotel in Washington, D.C. The symposium is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice and SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics. A wide range of cutting-edge technologies and their application to criminal justice information management, both in the United States and throughout the world will be explored. For more information, please contact SEARCH at (916) 392-2550.

The **3rd Annual Sociologists Against Sexual Harassment (SASH) Day Conference**, "Sexual Harassment, Law, and the Policy Problem," will be held on **August 6, 1994**, at the Biltmore Hotel in 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, register, or 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.

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.

California State University, San Bernardino. Applicants and nominations invited for Chair, Department of Criminal Justice (10-month position with tenure). Applicants must have a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or closely related field, excellent in teaching, and scholarly achievement. Preference given to applicants with criminal justice system and graduate program experience. Salary range \$39,984 - 60,960, depending on experience and qualifications. The department is active and growing with 350 undergraduate and graduate majors, eight faculty, and a paralegal program. The Chair is responsible for departmental administration, teaching courses, and engaging in scholarly activity. Applications accepted until position is filled, review of candidates begins February 1, 1994. Forward letter of application and vitae to Frank P. Williams III, Department of Criminal Justice, California State University, San Bernardino, 5500 University Parkway, San Bernardino, CA 92407. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action, Section 504, Title IX employer.

The Law and Social Science Program at the National Science Foundation is searching for a new Program Director. The position is for a visiting scientist who is challenged by the opportunity to advance the field of sociolegal studies. The term would start in the summer of 1994. The responsibilities include evaluating research proposals, representing this broad multi-disciplinary field within the National Science Foundation, and representing the National Sci-

ence Foundation in the law and social science community and in other relevant settings. Broad knowledge of the field, a Ph.D. or the equivalent, at least four years of research experience, administrative skill, and interest in working with others, and the ability to communicate effectively is required. To apply, send a letter of interest, curriculum vitae, and names, addresses, and phone numbers of two references to: Dr. Allan Kornberg, Director, Division of Social, Behavioral and Economic Research, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230.

Sam Houston State University's Criminal Justice Center invites applications and nominations for Director, Correctional Management Institute of Texas (CMIT). CMIT develops and delivers professional education, management development and training programs for personnel in juvenile and adult community and institutional corrections agencies. CMIT includes the Texas State Probation Academy, a division of Institutional Corrections and Management Development Programs, and grant and contract-based training initiatives. Sam Houston State, A Member of the Texas State University System, has 96 undergraduate, 76 graduate and one doctoral program. Responsibilities: Manage all activities of the Correctional Management Institute; secure funding to support professional education programs for correctional personnel; develop short range and long term strategic plans for the Institute; establish procedures for han-

dling clients throughout Texas; establish record keeping systems for the Institute to satisfy university, college, federal and state requirements. Travel throughout Texas to promote the Institute's programs and to develop and serve clientele; travel to regional and national conferences as needed. Develop new training programs for correctional personnel. The Director of CMIT reports to the Dean of the College of Criminal Justice and is a member of the Criminal Justice Center's management team. Qualifications: A terminal degree in criminal justice or related discipline, at least five years experience in corrections, substantial experience in training or human resource development in corrections. Experience in developing funding proposals for training-related grants is highly desirable. Application Procedures: A detailed resume, names, addresses and telephone numbers of four (4) references, and a letter describing the candidate's experience and interest in the position should be sent to: Department of Human Resources, Sam Houston State University, Box 2356, Huntsville, TX 77341. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. EEO/AA Employer.

Mississippi State University. The Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work is seeking qualified applicants for an anticipated Assistant Professor, tenure track position in Sociology, in the Corrections program, beginning Fall, 1994. Ph.D. preferred at time of appointment, ABD considered at level of instructor. Primary area of desired teaching and research specialization is crime and deviance. Secondary specialization is open. Strength in statistics and quantitative analysis expected. Programs offered include BA, MS, and Ph.D. in Sociology, BA in Anthropology, and a BSW in Social Work. Multidisciplinary department with 23 faculty, over 200 undergraduate majors and 60 sociology graduate students. Applications should include a letter describing teaching and research interests along with a vita, and names, addresses and phone numbers of three references and should be sent to Chair, Sociology Recruitment Committee, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, P. O. Drawer C, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762. Review of applications will begin April 1, 1994, and will continue until the position is filled. Minorities and

women are encouraged to apply. Mississippi State University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Employment Opportunity Employer.

Sangamon State University. Assistant Professor in Criminal Justice Program (non-tenure track, eligible for reappointment) Summer 1994, competitive salary. Review begins January 30, 1994. Selected applicant will (1) teach undergraduate courses related to law enforcement and criminal justice; (2) teach in the Illinois State Police Command College; (3) advise undergraduate students in the program; and (4) provide staff support and curriculum research assistance to the Law Enforcement Executive Development Institute. Qualifications required: Masters degree in Criminal Justice or related discipline; teaching and/or training experience in criminal justice or related field. A minimum of five years to include experience at a mid-management position in a law enforcement agency. Qualifications preferred: educational work beyond a masters degree, administrative experience with a law enforcement agency and curriculum development experience. Applicants should send the following: a letter of application addressing the above qualifications, a current vita, three letters of reference, names and phone numbers of three additional references, and teaching evaluations (if available), and copies of current transcripts to Search Committee, Criminal Justice Program, Sangamon State University, Brookens 330, Springfield, IL 62794-9243. Sangamon State University is an Equal Employment Opportunity Employer and encourages applications from minority candidates.

Illinois State University. Faculty member sought for non-tenure track position beginning Fall 1994, renewable on annual basis for three years. Teach four courses per semester from among the following: Intro to CJ, Research Methods, Juvenile Justice, Crime and Behavior, Women in CJ and/or other courses. Send vita and three reference letters to: Chair, Department of Criminal Justice Sciences, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61790-5250. Deadline for application is April 1, 1994. Illinois State is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action university.

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.

Appalachian State University. The Department of Political Science/Criminal Justice invites applications for two tenure-track positions at the Assistant Professor level in criminal justice to begin August of 1994. Primary teaching duties will include undergraduate courses in either (1) the public law area—criminal law, criminal procedure, and judicial process or (2) corrections. There is also potential for teaching in the department's M.A. in political science and/or MPA programs. Secondary areas of interest are open. Candidates are expected to have or to be near completion of the Ph.D. in criminal justice/criminology or a related field with substantial course work in criminal justice. The J.D. Degree is not considered as an appropriate terminal degree, although a J.D. in combination with a Ph.D. is desirable. Successful candidates are expected to exhibit evidence of quality teaching and have a strong commitment to scholarship and professional activities. Salary is competitive and dependent upon qualifications and experience.

Appalachian State is an EO/AA Employer. Applications from women and minorities are encouraged. Send a letter of application, curriculum vitae, transcripts of graduate work, and the names and telephone numbers of three references by March 18, 1994 to: Chairperson, Department of Political Science/Criminal Justice, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608.

Indiana State University. Applications are invited for a full-time, 9-month, tenure-track position in criminology at the rank of assistant professor; beginning date: August 22, 1994. Generalist with interest in theory and research. Doctorate in Criminology/Criminal Justice or closely related field with special competence in criminal justice preferred. ABD with firm completion date considered. Teaching experience preferred. Ability to teach in another substantive area preferred (e.g., corrections, juvenile justice, criminal justice administration). Teaching undergraduate and graduate courses, advising students, scholarly research and publication, and university and community service required. Competitive entry-level salary with excellent benefits and possibility of summer teaching. Interested individuals must send a letter of application, vita, and names, addresses and telephone numbers of three references to Edmund Grosskopf, Chair, Search Committee, Indiana State University, Criminology Department, Terre Haute, IN 47809, (812) 237-2200. Review of candidates will begin on March 15, 1994 and continue until the position is filled. Applications are encouraged from minorities, women, veterans and those with abilities. AA/EOE.

Center to Prevent Handgun Violence. Research Director—Gun Violence Prevention. The Center to Prevent Handgun Violence is the education, research and legal action affiliate of Handgun Control, Inc. and is chaired by Sarah Brady. The Center seeks a Research Director to plan and carry out research related to gun control laws and the gun violence issue. Ph.D. or Sc.D. required, with background in criminology or public health, along with ability to communicate empirical concepts to lay audiences, verbally and in writing. Unique opportunity to use professional training to formulate policy. Send resume and list of references to: CPHV, Box C, 1225 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20005. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Middle Tennessee State University. The Criminal Justice Department seeks applications for a tenure-track position (#121090) beginning Fall 1994 (contingent upon funding). Qualifications include a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field; qualified ABDs will be considered; J.D. only will not be considered. Experience or knowledge in computers is desirable. The Search Committee will begin screening applications on March 28, 1994 and the position will remain open until filled. Send resume, official transcripts, and three letters of recommendation to Deborah Newman, Chair-Search Committee, Criminal Justice Administration Department, Middle Tennessee State University, P. O. Box 238, Murfreesboro, TN 37132. Females and minorities are encouraged to apply. MTSU is an AA/EOE.

Grambling State University. The Department of Criminal Justice is seeking to fill one or two tenure-track positions at the Assistant Professor level subject to approval from the Board of Trustees. Positions represent a nine-month appointment with annual review and the possibility of summer teaching. Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or directly related field required. University teaching experience and a demonstrated record of research and publication required (ABDs may apply but are expected to have earned the Ph.D. within a year). Teach undergraduate and graduate courses in at least two specialty areas within criminal justice, conduct research, publish scholarly work, advise students, direct graduate research, and participate in university-related service. Salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience. Appointment date is August 22, 1994. The search will remain open until the positions are filled. Grambling State University, a historically Black university, is located in the beautiful pine hills of North Louisiana. The University's academic programs have been expanded and strengthened in recent years and some of them, including the criminal justice programs, are getting national reputations. The student enrollment has continuously increased for the past ten years to over 7,000 students. The Department of Criminal Justice is the largest department with over 600 undergraduate and graduate students with three degree programs (Associate, Baccalaureate, and Master of Science degrees). Currently, the Department has 12 outstand-

ing faculty from some of the major universities. The undergraduate criminal justice programs were evaluated by the State Board of Regents as the best programs in the State. Interested applicants should send a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, and at least three references to: Dr. P. Ray Kedia, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Grambling State University, Grambling, LA 71245. An EOE/Facilities Accessible to the Handicapped.

West Georgia College. Applications are invited for a full-time, tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level. Earned Ph.D. required for appointment as Assistant Professor. (Exceedingly capable ABD may be considered for appointment at Instructor level, but completion of the degree must be imminent). A Criminal Justice generalist is preferred; ability to teach policing and introductory sociology a plus. The successful candidate will be an effective teacher and also provide evidence of potential scholarly development. West Georgia College, a senior institution in the University of Georgia system, is located on a beautifully wooded campus forty-five miles west of Atlanta. Send vita, names of references, and writing sample to: Dr. Kate Parks, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, West Georgia College, Carrollton, GA 30118. Initial screening begins March 30, 1994. There is a possibility of a second position in Criminal Justice, depending on funding. West Georgia College is an AA/EOE.

Westfield State College. A Public Liberal Arts College in Western Massachusetts, offering undergraduate and graduate (Master's level) degrees invites applications for two positions in the Department of Criminal Justice. Duties include the development and teaching of undergraduate and graduate courses in the areas of law enforcement, including police administration, history of police, community policing, and contemporary problems in law enforcement; and research methods, including quantitative methods, computer applications, evaluation research, and survey methods. Minimum qualifications include an earned doctorate in criminal justice or related discipline. Rank and salary are dependent upon qualifications. Applications should be submitted by April 2, 1994; however, applications will be accepted until position is filled. Women, mi-

norities, and persons with disabilities are strongly encouraged to apply. A cover letter, resume, names and telephone numbers of three references, and a transcript of doctoral degree should be sent to: Professor William Cook, Chair, Criminal Justice Search Committee, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA 01086. An AA/EOE.

Université de Montréal. Faculté des arts et des sciences. Professeure ou Professeur en Criminologie. L'École de criminologie de la Faculté des arts et des sciences de l'Université de Montréal cherche une professeure ou un professeur à plein temps en criminologie. Fonctions: enseignement aux trois cycles; recherche et encadrement dans le champ de la criminologie. Exigences: doctorat en criminologie ou dans un domaine connexe (avant l'entrée en fonction); aptitudes à l'enseignement aux divers cycles en criminologie. Une compétence en victimologie constituerait un atout mais n'est pas une condition nécessaire. Traitement: selon la convention collective. Date d'entrée en fonction: durant l'été 1994. Les personnes intéressées doivent faire parvenir leur curriculum vitae, une copie de leur dossier académique ainsi que le nom et l'adresse de trois personnes susceptibles de fournir des lettres de recommandation au plus tard le 15 mai 1994 à: Monsieur le directeur, École de criminologie, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, succursale centre-ville, Montréal (Québec), H3C 3J7. Conformément aux exigences prescrites en matière d'immigration au Canada, cette annonce s'adresse en priorité aux citoyens canadiens et aux résidents permanents. L'Université souscrit à un programme d'accès à l'égalité pour les femmes.

Seton Hall University. The Department of Criminal Justice seeks a candidate for a tenure-track appointment. The applicant must be a Ph.D. and document strong teaching experience in two of the following areas: Research Methods, Victimology, Adjudication Issues, and Criminal Justice Alternatives. Applicant must also provide some evidence of criminal justice work/research experience and a serious interest in undergraduate teaching. Apply by April 30, 1994 to: Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Seton Hall University, 400 South Orange Ave., South Orange, NJ 07079. EO/AEE

BOOK REVIEWS

Brian D. MACLEAN and Harold E. PEPINSKY, eds. *We Who Would Take No Prisoners: Selections from the Fifth International Conference on Penal Abolition.* Vancouver: Collective Press. 1993. 128 pages.

Many of us who attend professional meetings, such as those organized by the American Society of Criminology and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, have heard about the International Conference on Penal Abolition (ICOPA). Unfortunately, for a variety of reasons, most of us did not go to any of the five biennial ICOPA meetings. If you are interested in obtaining more detailed information about the crime control and prevention issues raised at these gatherings, then this book is essential reading. It is also an important source of knowledge about the diverse nature of the penal abolition movement. For example, while the authors of each chapter are strongly committed to abolishing prisons and the death penalty--while endorsing non-violent forms of penal intervention--each contributor offers a distinct perspective. As Jim Thomas and Sharon Boehlefeld correctly point out in Chapter 1, "Abolitionism is a vague term that cannot be readily collapsed into a coherent, unified philosophy" (p. 15).

Due to space and economic limitations, the editors of this book could not include all of the proceedings of the 1991 ICOPA conference, and they make explicit the fact that the eight selections constitute just a portion of the major contributions made at ICOPA V. Nevertheless, these chapters clearly sensitize readers to the fact that the penal abolition movement consists of a socially, culturally, politically, and theoretically diverse range of committed individuals who attempt to accommodate conflicting ideas in a non-combatant manner.

Unlike many criminology books which ignore the experiences and voices of marginalized people, *We Who Would Take No Prisoners* responds to this type of "selective inattention." For example, in Chapter 3, former Native and African prisoners describe the ways in which the U.S. and Canadian criminal justice systems caused them substantial unnecessary pain and suffering. In addition, Chapter 6 features the voice of Steve Russell, a Cherokee Judge who is a passionate abolitionist.

If people from different ethnic backgrounds play a key role in ICOPA, then the same can be said about feminists. For example, in Chapter 4, Fay Honey Knopp shows that radical feminist thought is a core component of the abolitionist struggle. She also demystifies the notion of

radical feminism as a body of knowledge which calls for punitive measures to overcome the problem of gender inequality.

Most North American criminology books have been rightfully accused of ignoring the contributions made by European and Scandinavian scholars. Also absent from these publications are commentaries on the path-breaking work of postmodernist theorists. This is not the case with *We Who Would Take No Prisoners*. Chapters 1, 5, 6, and 7 for example, adequately cover these concerns.

Where does the penal abolition movement go from here? In Chapter 8, Frank Dunbaugh attempts to answer this important question. He praises the efforts of those who attended previous ICOPA meetings; however, he contends that "... it is time to get down to the nitty gritty of abolishing the entire penal law system. Until we are able to describe clearly our vision of life without a punitive penal system, we cannot begin to develop a strategy for getting there" (p. 108).

More and more people are beginning to recognize that prisons and the death penalty do little, if anything at all, to curb crime. What, then, is to be done? The strategies presented throughout this book are important, realistic and non-violent answers to this question. It is true that "Few people take penal abolitionists seriously..." (p. 14); however, after reading this book, many people may come to the realization that abolitionists offer imaginative, humane, and effective ways of dealing with threats to our physical and psychological well-being.

In addition to challenging the stereotype of abolitionists as naive idealists, this book is a valuable pedagogical tool. Each article is short and can be understood by undergraduate students; however, they may find Ari Hirvonen's postmodernist contribution somewhat overwhelming. Nevertheless, postmodernism is an emerging tradition which is presently having a major impact on radical criminology, and it is up to instructors to sensitize students to the central tenets of this progressive school of thought.

In sum, *We Who Would Take No Prisoners* is an excellent collection of articles on a subject which warrants much more attention in the North American context. It is a brief yet powerful overview of a movement that is destined to make a major impact on both criminology and justice studies. Penal abolition is "there for you to discover..." and I strongly encourage my colleagues to read this book and share it with their peers and students.

Walter S. DeKESEREDY
Carleton University

MARK S. HAMM, *American Skinheads: The Criminology and Control of Hate Crime* Westport, Connecticut & London: Praeger Publishers. 1993. 243 pages. \$55.00.

One of the more informative and interesting areas of sociological research is the study of deviant subcultures. Criminology has had a number of outstanding explorations of different criminal/deviant subcultures, from Sutherland's *The Professional Thief* to Becker's *The Outsiders* to the Adlers' *Wheeling and Dealing*. Mark S. Hamm's *American Skinheads* examines the development of a relatively new and particularly disturbing subculture. Skinhead groups are comprised of working-class youth who advocate neo-Nazi racist beliefs. Hamm details the beginning of the racist skinhead movement in Europe in the 1970s, and traces its emergence in the United States during the 1980s. He combines official statistics with survey research and participant observation to reach his conclusions about the causes and motivation of racist skinhead groups. In a refreshing break from convention, Hamm does not pretend to be an impartial observer. He makes clear not only his distaste for the activities of the skinheads, but also allots a substantial portion of the book to advocating policies intended to interrupt the development of racist skinhead groups.

American Skinheads begins by tracing the origins of the racist skinhead movement to the youth movements of England from the 1950s to the 1970s. Hamm discusses the emergence of youth subcultures such as the Mods, Teddy Boys, and Punks. He then describes how the skinheads developed, and how the skinhead style and ideology was transplanted to the United States in the early 1980s.

The next section of the book is an attempt to explain the rise of the skinheads in the United States with sociological and criminological theories. Hamm uses elements of functionalism, differential identification, and neo-Marxism to explain the skinhead phenomena. Hamm emphasizes that skinheads cannot be considered just another youth street gang. Skinhead groups do not share a common neighborhood, and they have emerged under different social and economic conditions. What these groups share is an ideology, which is supported by a specific style and music. The style includes shaved heads, Nazi regalia, Doc Martens boots, and a willingness to commit racial/ethnic violence. The music is a form of heavy metal music referred to as "white

power rock." Thus skinheads can best be described as a "terrorist youth subculture."

Hamm next presents his research findings. He engaged in participant observation of skinhead groups, interviewed several skinheads, and administered a mail survey. Hamm prefaces the discussion of his research findings with some comments on the difficulty of gaining access to groups such as the skinheads. Skinheads tend to be both paranoid and violent, as Hamm personally discovered when he was assaulted by some skinheads during his research. The results are provided next. These results are based on interviews with a total of thirty-six skinheads. Hamm divides the respondents into "terrorists" and "non-terrorists," depending on whether the respondent had been involved in any acts of violence. These two groups are then compared. Among the conclusions drawn by Hamm are that skinheads are actually conformists with a hyperactive commitment to the goals and means of American culture; that many youth have joined the skinhead subculture through a rational choice based not on socioeconomic status but on the emotional appeal of skinhead style and music; and that skinhead groups are male-dominated, family-oriented organizations. Hamm provides a great deal of detail about skinheads, and the conclusions he draws seem well-supported by his data. His research should help to eliminate some of the misconceptions that many Americans may have about skinheads.

Hamm attributes the growth of the American skinhead movement to several factors. He places a great deal of blame on the Reagan administration, which was responsible for creating a "decade of greed" and leaving American youth "culturally, intellectually, and spiritually vacant." Indeed, "... the skinheads are both a product of, and an understandable reaction to, the national emptiness, dullness, self deceit, and fraud of Reaganomics." Hamm believes that working-class youth join skinhead groups because they need to justify their boring, soulless existence, and the racist message promulgated by skinhead groups appeals to these young people.

While the intellectual and spiritual vacuum that was the 1980s may have led some to adopt racist skinhead beliefs, Hamm argues that other factors were responsible for the growth and organization of skinhead groups. In particular, Hamm credits Tom Metzger, a middle-aged veteran of numerous crackpot organizations, with interjecting neo-Nazi skinhead beliefs into American culture. Among other things, Metzger established the White Aryan Resistance (WAR), published a youth-oriented magazine entitled WAR, which contained racist articles, set up a public access television program entitled "Race and Reason," and began to appear on national talk shows to advocate his neo-Nazi beliefs. These initiatives led to a dramatic increase in the number of skinheads in the United States.

Another crucial element in the rise of skinhead groups in the United States is what Hamm refers to as "white power rock," heavy metal music with racist lyrics. This music is played by obscure bands such as Skrewdriver and Brutal Attack. Hamm suggests that youth anger and frustration is channeled through white power rock, thereby raising the political consciousness of some disaffected youth who are then likely candidates for entry into the skinhead subculture.

American Skinheads closes with several recommendations for preventing the spread of the skinhead subculture. Hamm suggests that white power rock be boycotted, in an attempt to prevent its dissemination. He also supports efforts such as those undertaken by Morris Dees, who has filed civil suits against the publishers of racist literature. More stringent gun control is also advocated, as is the establishment of standards for responsible media coverage of skinheads. Hamm believes that providing skinheads a national forum is irresponsible and unnecessary.

American Skinheads is a valuable book. It addresses a subject that has received very little academic attention, and it does so in a cogent, coherent manner. Most interestingly, Mark Hamm has not merely painted a picture of the skinhead subculture, but has gone further and convincingly explained the causes of the skinhead phenomena and made policy recommendations for combating the problem of skinhead violence. This book is recommended for both academicians and criminal justice professionals.

Craig HEMMENS

Sam Houston State University

National Research Council. *Losing Generations: Adolescents in High-Risk Settings.* Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press. 1993. 276 pages. \$29.95.

It is well known that adolescents are at risk for using drugs, engaging in unprotected sex, dropping out of school, and committing crimes. Understanding adolescent high-risk behaviors has been the focal point of numerous studies and reports over the past two decades. This book breaks new ground by exploring the major settings of adolescent life and demonstrating how context has a profound influence in shaping a young person's daily decisions that result in high-risk behavior. Perhaps the most striking feature of *Losing Generations* is that it is written by a panel of educators and practitioners from a variety of disciplines, including sociology, psychology, education, economics, law, public policy, and medicine. The book provides both academ-

ics and practitioners with important information on how these settings influence adolescent development and high-risk behaviors.

The central theme of the book is that the disintegration of our community institutions is responsible for the economic hardships, health and health care concerns, and crime of adolescent life. The first chapter provides an overview of the book, arguing that the role of context has traditionally been overlooked in favor of individuals. These deteriorated institutions are apparent especially in our inner cities and have dire consequences for racially and ethnically separated populations. The book makes a strong case for the role of family income in determining the settings in which children and adolescents spend their lives. Neighborhoods, housing, schools, health care, and the social opportunities that are linked to them are largely controlled by income.

Most of the book is devoted to describing in detail the impact of major settings on adolescent life. Chapter two provides a sobering description of the declining economic positions of two-parent families and single female-headed households. The chapter discusses how labor market forces and demographic changes have impacted earnings and employment within these families and the economic constraints that limit opportunities for young people. Chapter three discusses how changes in family income and family structure affect the security and stability of families. Divorce and violence in families and inadequate parenting styles are shown to contribute to a variety of health- and life-compromising behaviors. Chapter four examines the larger context of neighborhoods. The chapter illustrates that most metropolitan neighborhoods are stratified by family income, race, and ethnicity and argues that highly stratified neighborhoods contribute to numerous adolescent high-risk behaviors. Chapter five addresses the inadequacies of the U.S. health care system in meeting the health needs of adolescents. The authors argue that adolescent health care services lack comprehensiveness of care, a long-term perspective on care, consistent provision of services, and coordinated care.

Chapter six focuses on academic schooling, particularly on the differences between low income and more affluent schools. The authors argue that there are large disparities in expenditures among low- and high-income schools for teacher instruction, educational resources, nutrition, and building maintenance. The chapter also criticizes ability tracking, grade retention, and Chapter 1 programs as contributors to poor student motivation, school failure, and dropping out of school. Chapter seven examines the difficulties in transition from school to work and provides a description and evaluation of several employment and training programs. Chapter eight describes the problems of crime and law enforcement responses to crime in inner-city

neighborhoods stratified by income, race, and ethnicity. The authors contend that despite a new emphasis on deterrence and incapacitation, escalating rates of imprisonment have not altered crime trends. Finally, one of the more interesting settings that is often neglected in discussions is the role of the child welfare system. Chapter nine traces early reforms to recent trends in community-based services and foster care. The authors identify several important issues in providing services to adolescents.

Chapters ten and eleven conclude the book by exploring community-based service programs that attempt to meet the needs of adolescents and suggesting new research directions for the prevention of adolescent high-risk behaviors. Chapter ten focuses on programs and interventions that have strong research and theoretical justification. However, claiming these programs as "good practice" is perhaps overstating their case when program evaluation studies of these services are often limited or nonexistent. One of the strongest contributions of the discussion on community-based interventions and services is the stress placed on interagency collaborations. Traditionally, efforts to reduce or control youth crime, for example, have come under the purview of the juvenile justice system. As a response to their unsuccessful efforts to decrease crime, many community and neighborhood organizations have become directly involved in providing services (e.g., restitution programs) to youthful offenders. Solutions to youth crime therefore may require tapping resources and services in other settings in an effort to reduce youth crime. School-based health centers are another example of interagency collaboration where education and health have been integrated to promote preventive interventions.

One concern of collaborative work of this nature is maintaining consistency and fluidity of thought from one chapter to the next. The panel is to be commended for maintaining the focus of the book. The style in which this book is written is best suited to academics and practitioners; however, the reader is subjected to dry language at times and an over-abundance of statistics, sometimes without much commentary. Despite these weaknesses, *Losing Generations* makes a valuable contribution to the literature on context and adolescents at risk and highlights program initiatives and services that begin to address the problems that plague our communities and institutions and that place adolescents at risk.

Mark D. REED
Georgia State University

Lord WINDLESHAM. *Responses to Crime: Volume 2: Penal Policy in the Making.* Clarendon Press: Oxford, 1993. 484 pages. \$37.50.

It is a rare book that can move between references to Anthony (Fat Tony) Salerno and Lady Margaret Thatcher, and generally encompasses a whole array of many other distinguished and not so distinguished individuals in a volume entitled *Responses to Crime* (Vol. 2).

This is an eclectic work, ambitiously dealing with the complexities of how penal policy is formulated and then enacted in legislation. Lord Windlesham's access to, and use of, archive material provides the pivot to this weighty volume, and his use of contemporary sources is an interesting exercise in selection. His previous roles as a Home Office Minister and Parole Board Chairman have given him a unique entry to a complex network of research material.

One of Lord Windlesham's main goals is to isolate "the diverse forces which bear on policy making" and there is no question that this is accomplished—we are presented with as many diverse forces as complex political and legal structures tend to throw up in the course of 43 years.

Lord Windlesham begins by stating that "Between 1948 and 1991 Parliament passed eight substantive Criminal Justice Acts for England and Wales." Today (1994), outside of Windlesham's purview, there is a huge and highly controversial Criminal Justice Bill currently going through Parliament—this represents the fifth such bill in only the last 7 years—one cannot help but look for clues in trying to understand this enormous speeding up of such legislative endeavours in the more recent period. I am not sure that this volume takes us much closer to such an understanding. This may not be because such clues are absent—more that they are hidden in a complex mosaic of action, inaction and interaction that characterise the political machinations of our Parliamentary system.

Windlesham is concerned with the way in which objectives tend to alter between their inception and their implementation—the litmus test of this extensive analysis is to see what frameworks and clues are offered to take us forward to a better understanding of this more recent turbulent legislative period when touchstone common law concepts such as "The Right to Silence," part of British law for 300 years, is close to being swept away—or has he merely caught the end of an era with no clear links across to the true character of political, legal and legislative responses to crime in the 1990s?

Lord Windlesham lays down many arenas of change, and in the example of "The Right to Silence" (the so-called "golden thread" running through English justice), his brief concern with this issue (pp. 204-5) does imply that change and possible abolition of this right is in the air, but the government needed to pick its moment and the late 1980's revelations of miscarriages of justice such as the Guildford Four was not the right moment. The tacit calculative cunning of governments is too implicit in his book and would have added a useful critical edge if he had brought this out a little more. It seems that 1994 has been judged the right moment for its abolition. Why? Similarly, his section on the police is minimal with issues of police abuse, for example, confined to a minute reference during his analysis of 1964-1979.

This volume provides the criminologist with tantalising insights into the political and legal power bases of both U.K. and U.S. societies, but is not formulated to take the reader much further under the surface than many other, perhaps more "dry" constitutional textbooks. Where it scores highly, however, is in its ability to suddenly turn and turn again along a longer route than most such treatments. By dint of this, this study will take on a new importance by informing scholars of "the way we were," which is fast being consigned to history.

For example, "The Quest for Punishment in the Community: 1987-90"—This is a key chapter that needs to be read by all who now wonder why the excellent White Paper, "Crime, Justice and Protecting the Public" (Cmd 965) April 1990, has not evolved with the enthusiasm that engendered it.

Lord Windlesham, as polite in criticism as in praise, says: ". . . the temptation must be resisted to portray the formulation of criminal policy in the late 1980s as being more orderly and rational than it was, or perhaps ever could be" (p. 253). This is a book of detail. It operates very effectively as a reference book—jogging the researcher's mind as to the proclaimed rationales, however vague, that emanate from the political machinery to stimulate White Papers: Short, Sharp, Shocks and privatization policies. It also acts as a catalyst to the reader to ask "Why?" Despite its many proclaimed answers, this book poses umpteen implicit and explicit questions.

Lord Windlesham refers to the old adage of governments operating like Grandmother's footsteps—"two steps forward and one step back." One is left, however, with the feeling that given current events in this area of *Responses to Crime*, Grandmother's steps are becoming even more erratic than Lord Windlesham could have imagined.

David KIDD-HEWITT
London Guildhall University

CALL FOR PAPERS

REMINDER! ASC Students! 1994 ASC Gene Carte Student Paper Competition

Papers may be conceptual and/or empirical. They must be directly related to criminology and must be 7,500 words or less, typewritten, double-spaced on 8-1/2 x 11 white paper using standard format for the organization of text, citations and references. Submissions must be accompanied by a letter, indicating the author(s) enrollment status and co-signed by the dean, department chair or program director. Author(s) name(s), department(s), and (optional) advisor(s) MUST appear only on the title page, since papers will be evaluated anonymously. Seven copies of papers must be submitted with a postmark on or before **APRIL 15, 1994** to: L. Thomas Winfree, Jr., Department of Criminal Justice, New Mexico State University, Box 30001/Dept. 3487, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003-0001.

A Special Issue of THE PRISON JOURNAL

tentatively titled **EDUCATION IN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS**

Papers are now being accepted for a December 1994 Special Issue of *The Prison Journal*. Guest edited by Dr. Gennaro F. Vito, the issue will be a broad-based examination of questions concerning education in institutional and community corrections settings. All manuscripts will be subjected to TPJ's blind peer-review process. Submissions of publishable quality not included in this Special Issue due to space limitations will be eligible for publication in subsequent issues of TPJ. Articles, book reviews, and inquiries about the Special Issue should be directed to: DR. GENNARO F. VITO, School of Justice Administration, College of Urban and Public Affairs, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292, Tel. (502) 852-6567. Please include three copies of the manuscript, along with a 100-word abstract and a brief biographical sketch. **DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS IS JULY 6, 1994.**

CRIME PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION THROUGH RELIGION

The Prisoner Rehabilitation Authority and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem are sponsoring an international conference on "Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation through Religion." The conference will take place in Jerusalem from June 13-16, 1994. For further information, or to send 150 word abstracts, write to: Conference Secretariat, POB 574, Jerusalem, Israel (FAX: 972-2-868165) or Dr. G. Moncher, 2433 Coolidge Ave., Oakland, CA 94601.

BLACK ON BLACK CRIME: A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

The Criminal Justice Department at Grambling State University has teamed up with Wyndham Hall Press, publishers of the American Black Studies Library and the Issues in American Justice Library, to sponsor and publish a national symposium of data-base critical essays on the topic, "Black on Black Crime: A National Symposium." The collection of essays will be published under the editorship of Dr. Ray Kedia, Head of the Criminal Justice Department at Grambling State University, by Wyndham Hall Press. The book will be on the market July 15, 1994. INVITATION: Academic scholars in African-American Studies, Criminal Justice, Criminology, Sociology, and American Studies including Political Science are invited to send their completed research manuscript to Dr. Kedia. Manuscripts should be 15 to 25 pages in length, strongly data-base and/or theory-oriented and footnoted using ASA footnoting style. **DEADLINE FOR MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION IS APRIL 1, 1994.** Decisions for publication will be made by May 1st. Submission of a manuscript grants permission for inclusion in the planned book and royalties will not be offered for these symposium papers. Copyright for each article will be retained by each author for any future use after appearance in the Wyndham Hall Press title, **BLACK ON BLACK CRIME: A National Symposium.** Send manuscripts to: PROF. RAY KEDIA, Ph.D., Head, Department of Criminal Justice, Grambling State University, Grambling, LA 71245, (318) 274-2746. NOTE: Five copies of the book will be provided to each contributor to this published collection. To secure a listing of titles in the American Black Studies Library and the Issues in American Justice Library, call Wyndham Hall Press at (219) 849-4843 and ask for the current catalog of published titles.

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AND THE LAW

Behavioral Sciences and the Law is seeking manuscripts devoted to law and behavioral science concerns related to death. 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 APRIL 11, 1994.** Send manuscripts and inquiries to: DR. CHARLES PATRICK EWING, Professor of Law, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY 14260, Telephone: (716) 645-2770.

JOURNAL OF OFFENDER REHABILITATION

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).

**ASC 1994 CALL FOR PAPERS
ANNUAL MEETING
MIAMI, FLORIDA NOVEMBER 9-12
CHALLENGES OF CRIME AND SOCIAL CONTROL**

The twin challenges of crime and social control will provide special focus for the 1994 Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology. The Annual Meeting will be held in Miami at the Hyatt Regency Hotel from November 9 to November 12. The Program Committee welcomes submissions for panels and papers on the special focus topic and other topics in criminology.

Four areas comprise the 1994 Program: dimensions of crime and criminology; research methods; crime causation; and social control. Area Chairs and Division Chairs are listed inside this Call for Papers.

If you would like to organize a panel or a workshop or present a paper on challenges of crime and social control or another topic, send your proposal, abstract, or completed paper to the Chair of the Division you think most appropriate by **March 30, 1994**. Note, the previous submission deadline (of March 15) has been extended. Please follow the submission details provided in this form. If you have any questions about a submission, please call the appropriate Area Chair listed, the Associate Program Chair or the Program Chair.

Thomas BLOMBERG, Program Chair
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Florida State University
Tallahassee, FL 32306-2025
Office Phone: 904/644-7380
FAX: 904/644-9614

Lorie FRIDELL, Associate Program Chair
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
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Office Phone: 904/644-7382
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DIMENSIONS OF CRIME AND SOCIAL CONTROL

Pat Carlen, Area Chair
Department of Criminology, Keele University
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White Collar Crime

Gilbert Geis
970 Poppy Lane
Corona del Mar, CA 92625
Office Phone: 714/721-9401
FAX: 714/725-2056

Victims and Crime

Marlene Young
National Organization for
Victim Assistance (NOVA)
1757 Park Road, N.W.
Washington, DC 20010
Office Phone: 202/232-6682
FAX: 202/462-2255

Minorities and Crime

Julius Debro
Graduate School
University of Washington
201 Administration Bldg. A.G. 10
Seattle, WA 98195
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Masculinities and Crimes

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Conduit Rd.
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FAX: 011-44-0742-721319

Crime and Modernity

Tim Hope
Dept. of Social Policy and Social Work
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FAX: 011-44-61-275-4724

Crime and Politics

Ian Taylor
Department of Sociology
Salford University
Salford, M54WT, England

Economic Marginality and Crime

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Crime and History

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Gangs

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*Dimensions of Crime and Social Control (continued)***Drugs and Crime**

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Crime, Mass Media and Public Life

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Women and Crime

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Ecology and Crime

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RESEARCH METHODS

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Ethnographic Field Research

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Cross Cultural Research

Louise Shelley
 Department of Justice, Law and Sociology
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 FAX: 202/885-2907

Historical Research

Alexander Pisciotta
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 Kutztown University
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 Kutztown, PA 19530-0730
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 FAX: 215/683-4010

Survey Research

Wesley Skogan
 Center for Urban Affairs & Policy Research
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 FAX: 708/491-9916

Quantitative Methods, Experimental and Evaluative Research

Kenneth C. Land
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 FAX: 919/660-5623

Cross Sectional and Longitudinal Macro-Level Research

Robert Sampson
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CJS Records Research and Innovative Methods

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Continued on page 18

CRIME CAUSATION

John Hagan, Area Chair, Faculty of Law, University of Toronto
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Poverty and Inequality Theories

Elliott Currie
 Center for the Study of Law & Society
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 Berkeley, CA 94720
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Strain Theories

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Class and Subcultural Theories

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 Administration of Justice Department
 Pennsylvania State University
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Integrated Theories

Marvin Krohn
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Bio-Psychological Theories

Margo Wilson
 Department of Psychology
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Control Theories

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Critical Theories

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Social Learning Theories

Ronald Akers
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 FAX: 904/392-6568

Feminist Theories

Anne Campbell
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SOCIAL CONTROL

Andy Scull, Area Chair
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Sentencing and the New Penology

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Juvenile Justice and Social Control

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Intermediate Punishment Alternatives

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Deterrence and Incapacitation

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Macro Theories of Social Control

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Law Enforcement and Social Control

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**Social Control in Societies
in Transition to Democracy**

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Psychiatry and Social Control

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ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The ASC Nominations Committee announces a call for nominations from the membership for the election slate of officers for 1995. Positions for the ballot include President-Elect, Vice-President-Elect, and two Executive Counselors.

You may use the nominations form below or place names in nomination by writing a letter. All such nominations should be received by August 1, 1994, and should be sent to the address below. To assure that your nominee gets full consideration by the committee, would you provide some brief background information on the candidate(s), their address, and your reason for their nomination.

1995 ASC NOMINATIONS

For President-Elect: _____
Name

Nominee's address

Reasons for nomination

For Vice-President-Elect: _____
Name

Nominee's address

Reasons for nomination

For Executive Counselor: _____
(you may nominate two)

Signature of Nominator: _____

Please forward your nominations by August 1, 1994 to:

SUSAN MARTIN
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
6000 Executive Boulevard, Suite 505
Rockville, MD 20892

In Memoriam
Albert Gunter Hess (1909-1993)

ALBERT HESS, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, State University of New York at Brockport, and an early vice-president of the American Society of Criminology, passed away on September 19, 1993 in Winter Park, Florida.

Al was born in Pirna-Elba, Germany on March 1, 1909. He studied under Dr. Franz Exner at the University of Leipzig, publishing his doctoral dissertation, *Die Kinderschaendung* (an early treatise on child molestation) in 1934. He served in the Juvenile Court Agency and then as a District Court Judge in Dresden. With the rise of Nazism, he left Germany for Brussels and some years later for the United States where he taught briefly at Goddard College before joining the U.S. Army. After the war he taught at several colleges including five years at the University of Minnesota (Duluth) before being named social affairs officer at the United Nations and later directing the NCCD Juvenile Court Study. He was appointed Professor of Sociology at SUNY-Brockport in 1970 where he developed a strong criminal justice program.

Al was a stimulating teacher, well-liked by his students and colleagues. He emphasized the eclectic nature of criminology and enriched both his teaching and writings with materials from anthropology, biology, history, law and psychology. Fluent in half-a-dozen languages, he was particularly supportive of comparative criminal justice studies and welcomed the establishment of the comparative section in ASC.

Al published regularly in American and foreign journals and served for four years as executive editor of *Excerpta Criminologica*. Among his books may be noted: *Criminal Statistics: Standard Classification of Offenses* (United Nations, 1959), *The Young Adult Offender* (United Nations, 1965), *Chasing the Dragon: Drug Addiction in Hong Kong* (Free Press, 1965), *History of Juvenile Delinquency* (vol. 1, 1990 and vol. 2, 1993, with Dr. Pricilla Clement, Penn State University).

Al is survived by his wife of more than thirty years, Julia Keh-Fang Kao, a retired librarian and translator at the United Nations. May I append a personal note. Al and Julia and my late wife and I were very close friends over three decades. I cannot think of anyone with whom I enjoyed so enriching and fulfilling a friendship. In Irish we say of such a man: AR DHEIS DE GO RAIBH AN ANAM (May he be seated at the right hand of God).

Donal E. J. MAC NAMARA
Past President, ASC

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS
CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY DIVISION
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Each year the Critical Criminology Division of the American Society of Criminology gives an award to an individual or individuals who have made an outstanding contribution to critical criminology. We are seeking nominations of people who:

- exemplify the tradition and objectives of critical criminology;
- have demonstrated outstanding scholarship in the critical analysis of crime control, crime prevention, and/or criminal justice;
- through critical analysis or action have made an exceptional contribution to more humane and just crime control and crime prevention practices in their own community or beyond; and/or
- have demonstrated an outstanding ability to teach students to think critically about crime control and prevention.

For each person you wish to nominate, please send a written statement of no more than 600 words explaining why you think that person should be given the award. Please send a copy of your statement to: **MELISSA HICKMAN BARLOW, Chair**, Critical Criminology Award Committee, Department of Social Change and Development, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, 2420 Nicolet Drive, Green Bay, WI 54311-7001. The award will be presented at the annual meeting of the Critical Criminology Division of the American Society of Criminology in Miami, Florida.

The deadline for nominations is June 30, 1994.

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