

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

Vol. 19, No. 6

November/December 1994

THE CRIMINOLOGIST AND THE INDIAN

Betsy Price
Ohio State University

I would like to apologize first for speaking in front of the Indian Elders who may know more than I. I hope that they will forgive me and correct me if I write what they believe to be untrue.

For many years now I have been involved with cultural intervention programs between teachers and health care professionals and the Native American people they serve. Cultural intervention is needed for the professionals who teach about, work with, and provide care for Native Americans because, sadly, too many have too little knowledge about Indian lifeways today. It is apparent from my working with Indians and the book review I did for *The Criminologist* that there is another non-Indian care-giver group that needs cultural intervention programs: the criminologist. This need for intervention is evident because the number of Indian people who are incarcerated seems to be increasing, and the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs seems to be decreasing.

Indians are spending more time on the wrong side of the legal system than any other minority group. The reality is, of minorities, Indians are the smallest group, but Indians have the largest percentage of their people in prison. In fact, the percentage is so high that most Indian men living on reservations believe they will sometime in their life spend at least the night in jail. It is a given. Because of this, the probabilities are high that criminologists will be dealing with Indian people.



Are Indians "badder" than any other group or is it the legal system that is failing? There is no denying that Indians are breaking the law and their offenses are violent and the offenses are serious. Indians are getting themselves in prison. That cannot be overlooked. And, when out, many more Indians will return to prison than any other cultural group. Rehabilitation programs do not seem to work for Indians in prison. This is illustrated by the number of Indian prisoners who voluntarily choose to serve full sentences rather than conform to the parole system of rehabilitation programs.

In the sometimes over-zealous, popular trend to devictimize the victim, Indian bad behavior is often too readily explained away because they have been wronged. It is definitely not the intention of this essay to excuse the behavior. Neither is the intent to allude that solutions to rehabilitate the Indian prisoner are easy, or fail-safe, or that all aspects of modern Indian culture are good. That is not the intent either. The intent of this essay is to illustrate the factors in Indian culture that can make the present rehabilitation programs ineffective. It is also to argue that the success of prison rehabilitation programs can be much improved by criminologists who are able to recognize and react to the cultural needs of Indians.

I have found in order for non-Indians to work effectively with Indians, there is a paramount hurdle to overcome. This hurdle is to convince non-Indians that Indian culture did not die with the buffalo, or with the forced de-culturalization in schools, or in urban reloca-

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**NOMINATIONS FOR 1995
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 previous two to three years that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. The Award will be presented during the annual meeting of the Society. The Executive Board may decide not to give the Award in a given year.

The Award Committee is soliciting nominations for the Michael J. Hindelang Award. To nominate a book, please send the title of the book, its authors, the publisher, the year of the publication, and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation to the Award Committee. The deadline for receiving nominations is **April 15, 1995**. Send your nomination to:

Michael GOTTFREDSON, Chair
Michael J. Hindelang Award Committee
Department of Management and Policy
McClelland Hall, University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85704
(Fax) 602/621-4171

AROUND THE ASC

At the meeting of the American Sociological Association in Los Angeles in August, **Donald BLACK** received two book awards for his recent publication, *The Social Structure of Right and Wrong* (Academic Press, 1993). He received the Theory Prize from the ASA Theory Section and the Distinguished Book Award from the ASA Section on the Sociology of Law. It appears that this is the first time a single book has won two awards from the American Sociological Association. Black is currently University Professor of the Social Sciences at the University of Virginia, and he was elected a Fellow of the ASC in 1991.

Ronald L. AKERS, former President of the American Society of Criminology and recipient of the Sutherland Award, has been appointed, as of July 1, 1994, Director of The Center for Studies in Criminology and Law at the University of Florida. The Center is an interdisciplinary research and teaching unit of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences offering a bachelor of arts degree in criminology. Akers has a joint appointment as Professor of Sociology.

Andrei MOSKOWITZ, a freelance writer in New York City, is the recipient of the first U.S. patent (#5,351,450) ever issued on a prison design. Entitled Self-Sufficient Isolation, the design "mediates the ancient conflict between congregation and isolation by enlarging the isolate space into an expansive indoor-outdoor environment, equipping it (with the help of telecommunications and other technology) to the point of humane and creative livability." Mr. Moskowitz claims a host of advantages over current systems, including a non-predatory environment, the shattering of prison subculture and gang identity, control of disease contagion, enriched visitation possibilities, and genuine rehabilitative opportunity—all at reasonable cost.

In September 1994, **Uwe EWALD** from the Criminological Research Group at the Humboldt University in Berlin came to Vancouver, Canada, to spend two years at the School of Criminology of Simon Fraser University. During his stay, he will be working closely with Professor **Ezzat A. FATTAH** who shares his interests in the changes in crime and violence in Middle and Eastern European Countries following the demise of state socialism.

The Criminologist

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

Assistant Book Review Editor: Aliene Paboojian, Sam Houston State University.

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ASC President: Jerome Skolnick, School of Law, University of California, 2240 Piedmont Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Membership: For information concerning ASC membership, contact Sarah Hall, Administrator, American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212, (614) 292-9207.

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ASC ELECTION RESULTS

The ASC election results are now completed and the winners are: President-Elect: **Charles F. WELLFORD**, University of Maryland; Vice President-Elect: **John H. LAUB**, Northeastern University; and Executive Counselors: **Jeffrey FAGAN**, Rutgers University; **Marjorie ZATZ**, Arizona State University.

JOURNAL OF QUANTITATIVE CRIMINOLOGY

Call for Papers

The Journal of Quantitative Criminology is a refereed publication of research in crime and justice from such diverse fields as sociology, psychology, economics, statistics, geography, engineering and political science. The journal invites papers that apply quantitative techniques of all levels of complexity to substantive, methodological, or evaluative concerns of broad interest to the criminological community.

Manuscripts may vary considerably in length. Detailed presentations of original research, methodological critiques, and papers that explore new directions for studying criminological topics are all welcome. The journal makes no page charges.

Send all submissions (in quadruplicate), requests for style guides, and inquiries to the editor: John H. Laub, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115.

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Institutional Rate: \$215 in the US/\$250 elsewhere.

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tion programs. Indians have a rich culture today and, like other thriving cultures, it has changed with the times. This means that Indians have abandoned some old beliefs and keep some others while, at the same time, they have created new cultural lifeways. Indians today don't want to live in teepees any more than non-Indians want to abandon their television sets, Nintendos, and washing machines to go back to the farm.

It is actually quite amazing that Indian culture has survived through time. From the onset of the Europeans coming to the New World, Indian culture has been under attack to conform to white Anglo-Saxon lifeways. Powers-that-were believed the solution to acculturating Indians in the 1800s was to move them to an isolated reservation system. When this failed to solve the Indian problems, the pressure began to acculturate them into mainstream America. Children were sent to boarding school where the primary function was to take the Indian out of them. Urban relocation programs were started which financed Indians to leave the reservation and find jobs in cities far from the reservation.

But the culture survived. Indians living on remote reservations far from major cities were not under the watchful eye of the white authorities and they were able to continue traditional ceremonies. Urban Indians who had been relocated to cities and those Indians who lived in areas that had no reservations, like Oklahoma, became creative in their endeavors to keep the culture alive. Pow wows, a tribal homecoming and celebration, were often masqueraded under the pretence of a 4th of July celebration.

But as time passed so did some cultural lifeways but new cultural traits quickly filled the empty niche. Although most tribes have lost their fluency in their own language, they have cultivated their own unique patterns of speech. Indians also have a signature dress pattern within modern popular clothes styles. Another important cultural trait that did survive is the practice of the tribe as the extended family. Important also is that traditional Indian lifeways and ceremonial practices are now flourishing more than ever before.

Although the cultural ceremonies and celebrations have survived through time, they have had interesting effects on who

could attend and who could not. Indian functions are long. Pow wows, stomp dances, and celebrations extend over many days; sometimes, they last for as long as a week. For some tribes, when one family member is hospitalized, the entire family—Mom, Dad, Grandma, aunts, uncles, cousins and close friends—all go to the hospital with the patient. Funerals for most tribes are a three or four day ceremony. Some tribal governments will cease all reservation business for the three or four days of the wake and funeral of a tribal member.

Understandably, pressures from work in the past have prohibited many Indians from attending religious ceremonies and celebrations. This was especially true when some of the festive ceremonies toted alcohol as the drink of choice. Indians who attended these ceremonies had a difficult time keeping jobs. In contrast today, many contemporary ceremonies are shorter and are drug and alcohol free. This makes it easier for the working Indian to attend, but this now closes these events to Indians who are drinking. Relocation programs which moved Indians off the reservation left urban Indians isolated from ceremonies and other cultural events. It is not unusual for a second generation urban Indian to have some of the characteristics and traits of a reservation Indian such as speech and dress, but not to have been able to attend tribal functions or religious practices.

The above has important consequences for criminologists. Indians who hold steady jobs have been unable to participate in many cultural events. Indians who drink, or children who are raised by alcoholics are not able to attend many of these functions. Those Indians who are off the reservation are often cut off from traditional lifeways. This leaves a lot of Indians without any religious heritage or up-bringing.

This lack of religious knowledge by Indian inmates has led to insurmountable problems. Criminologists are largely unaware that contemporary Indians have maintained a strong culture. These criminologists come into contact with Indians who are aware of themselves as being a part of a unique cultural group, but they are also unaware of their own cultural traditions and ceremonial practices. Too often Indians are able to connect to their cultural and tribal

lifeways only when sober in prison and only when cultural specific rehabilitation programs are available.

Most Indians are incarcerated because of crimes they have committed while intoxicated. Drinking Indians are not welcomed at most cultural functions. A case study of mine relayed that his two year stay in prison was the longest period of time he had been sober since he was 10 years old. His first time in a sweat lodge was in prison. As well, his first time at a pipe ceremony was in prison. Although reservation raised, he was not included in many tribal ceremonies because he came from a drinking family and he himself was an alcoholic at the age of 10. Of the ceremonies he attended (there had to have been some) he had little memory.

Boarding schools posed another problem to the Indian; the breakup of the family. In the past when Indian children became school age, they were removed from the home and boarded out in government and private schools. In the morning, the children learned to read, to write, and to do basic math. The other half of the day consisted of chores, outside for the boys and indoors for the girls. The focus was to Americanize the children by turning them away from Indian practices and language, to the extent of devaluing the children's parents and their Indian culture.

The boarding school system also disallowed many parents the opportunity to raise their own children. To compound the problem, children raised in these schools seldom saw a positive parental role model which they could emulate when they themselves became parents. This cycle has repeated itself for generations. What many non-Indians do not understand is that the boarding school system is not that far in the past. Many of the Indian school children I deal with today are being reared by parents and grandparents who were brought up and educated in these boarding schools.

School has not been a safe place for Indians. It was recognized early by the federal government that Indian children needed education to catch up with the non-Indian culture that was quickly surrounding the Indian. Appropriations were made for schooling, but these laws and mandates were never supported by adequate funding. The staff was small, the funds were little, but the problems were massive. My interviews with

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Indians about their schooling show a consistent pattern of fear and mistrust towards "white man's schools." The people very rarely tell of any academic lessons beyond learning proper English. But they do remember the scarcity and limited variety of food. A sad consistency is that, of the Indians who suffered extreme physical punishment, none who I interviewed had considered telling their parents of the brutal treatment. It was not an option.

Although government run schools for Indian children have much improved, investigators of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) report that the BIA still has been unable to provide adequate academic training and safe facilities for all Indian children. But in defense of the boarding schools, many Indian parents today still prefer to send children to boarding schools to avoid the negative influences that are so attractive to young boys and girls in the reservation schools. Another positive note is there is a recent trend for tribes to take over BIA run schools and turn them into traditional schools that incorporate Indian traditions, language, and ceremonies as a paramount part of the curriculum. Some tribes are managing this quite nicely.

An education does not hold the same promises to an Indian child as to a non-Indian. Today the drop-out rate for Indian children in high school is extremely high. In one school I have contact with, as many as 78% of the children who entered first grade did not complete high school. But even for those children who do complete high school, an Indian graduate's starting salary will be around \$2,000 less than that of their white counterpart. For Indian children living on reservations there is little opportunity for employment, and a high school diploma will not guarantee a job.

These factors about school have important consequences to the criminologist. A common and effective method for rehabilitation of prisoners is education, but this is not a viable option for Indian people. School does not represent to them the opportunity for a better life. The other is that because of the boarding school system, most of these children, or their parents, or their grandparents, have experienced a "normal" family life. Even with the great strides that are happening in Indian culture today, it will take a couple generations before Indian

people can rebuild a functional family structure.

Another option for most prisoners' rehabilitation is religious instruction and Alcohol Anonymous. But these also pose a problem for Indian people's acceptance. In the 1800s the federal government looked at Indian religion as a political threat. And, in some ways, it was. Second, religious leaders looked upon many of the religious practices, such as the Vision Quest and the Sun Dance as pagan ceremonies. These views resulted in Indians not being allowed to practice important ceremonies that are crucial to their religion. When Indians enter the prison system, they are asked about their religious affiliation. Their answer to this question is seldom on the form.

For many Indians their only exposure to religion has not been to their own but it has been to non-Indian religions while at boarding school. In one case an interviewee reported that he had been sent to another school—which was out of state—after he had been severely beaten by a school official. This official was also a member of the religious staff. Recently, a non-Indian congregation of a church on a reservation was so concerned that the minister was too sympathetic toward Indian issues, they ousted the man. The troubles began when a drum group of Indian children sang at one of the services. This sent a clear message to Indian people that they are not welcome. These are not uncommon stories. For Indian people, there can sometimes be little solace in Anglo-Saxon religions.

To add to the confusion of religion, unfortunately for the Indian and to the confusion and frustration of the criminologist, the new age movement and popular culture has adopted certain aspects of Indian religions. Some of these people are second or third generation urban Indians who are legitimately trying to recapture their heritage. Some are those who have family legends of "a grandmother who was an Indian princess." There also are Indian pretenders and unscrupulous Indians who make a business selling Indian "religious" ceremonies. These groups of wanna-bes, Indian pretenders, and misguided individuals often confuse the issue to the non-informed as to who is Indian and as to what are legitimate religious practices. In order to sort through this, criminologists need some training and education

on native religions and understanding of who can conduct religious ceremonies.

Along with the cultural differences that Indian inmates have, there also appears to be genetic differences that have a great impact on the health of Indians in and out of prison. Prior to World War II, there were sporadic extended periods of starvation on reservations. One individual told me of coming home from the army to the reservation and finding that many of his relatives had died from lack of food. As a young and strong man he was able to sign on with a traveling boxing team. There he made \$5.00 a fight, most of which he sent back to the reservation. After World War II, these conditions were eased with the introduction of commodity foods on the reservation. But this created another, and possibly, just as severe problem.

After World War II, commodity foods were introduced to the Indian community. These high fat foods and high sugar foods were abundant and stabilized the sometime starvation conditions on the reservations. But these foods and sedentary lifestyle have combined to pose a new threat to the extinction of Indian people. With the introduction of this food was the first appearance of the soon-to-be epidemic of Type II diabetes.

Type II diabetes is a dietically induced condition of diabetes. It usually appears late in life and, in the early stages, can be controlled by strict diet and exercise rather than insulin. If not caught, it can pose the same life-threatening effects of regular diabetes; loss of limbs, blindness, and death. The disease has reached such epidemic proportions that on many reservations 100% of the children are at risk for Type II diabetes. What once was an adult disease is now a childhood disease.

Preliminary medical studies suggest that Indian people metabolize sugar differently than non-Indians. A theory is that before the coming of the Europeans, Indian people had plenty to eat. But it was not always available, hence there were periods of small rations. To accommodate this, the Indians' metabolic system seems to build fat deposits quickly. This fat is a great store of nourishment for when food is scarce. But the same adaptation that kept Indians alive then, is threatening their lives now.

The reason most Indians are in prison is because of alcohol-related crimes. There

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CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

The Office of International Criminal Justice (OICJ) at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) is currently planning a unique two-country conference which will take place in Egypt and England from **approximately October 24 to November 6, 1994**. For additional information, please call or contact the Program Coordinator, Jeff Builta, Office of International Criminal Justice (M/C 777), 1033 W. Van Buren Street, Chicago, IL 60607-2919, Tel.: (312) 996-9674; Fax: (312) 413-0458.

The National Conference on Children and Violence: Intervention and Prevention Programs for Youth, School and Media Violence will be held **November 10-12, 1994** in Houston, Texas. The conference is sponsored by the University of Houston at Clear Lake Institute for Family and Community Development. Contact: Dr. Uri Rueveni, (713) 283-3030.

The American Correctional Health Services Association will hold its 1995 Multidisciplinary Training Conference in Portland, Oregon on **February 23-26, 1995**. Focus of the conference will be the myriad and complicated factors which make correctional health care a challenge. Papers on resources, environment and liabilities or on related topics are being accepted. Abstracts of 250 words, double spaced, along with an outline of content of the presentation and a current curriculum vitae must be received on or before June 15, 1994. Submissions should be addressed to: Francine W. Rickenbach CAE, ACHSA Executive Director, PO Box 2307, Dayton, OH 45401-2307, Fax: (513) 223-6307, Phone: (513) 223-9630.

The 1995 Annual Meeting of the Western Society of Criminology will be held in San Diego **February 23-26, 1995**. The theme is "Justice for All: Diversity in the Criminal Justice System." To receive the call for papers, contact Darlance Hctor, WSC Program Chair, San Diego Association of Governments, 401 B Street, Suite 800, San Diego, CA 92101; Tel: (619) 595-5375; Fax: (619) 595-5305.

The 1995 Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences will be held **March 7-11** at the Boston Park Plaza Hotel. The theme is "Justice at the Crossroads." To receive the call for papers, contact Robert Langworthy, 1995 ACJS Program Chair, University of Cincinnati, Criminal Justice Department, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0389; (513) 556-5835; (513) 556-3303 (Fax). For registration materials (available December 1994), contact the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Northern Kentucky University, 402 Nunn Hall, Nunn Drive, Highland Heights, KY 41099-5998; (606) 572-5634; (606) 572-6665 (Fax).

The 22nd Conference on Juvenile Justice sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges will be held **March 19-22, 1995** in Phoenix, Arizona. Major topics include Gangs, Violence, Delinquency Prevention, Child Advocacy and Mental Health Issues. Contact: Cathy Tolbott, (703) 549-9222.

The Coalition for Juvenile Justice will hold its 6th Annual Spring Conference on **April 2-3, 1995** in Washington, D.C. The 1995 conference will focus on programs and processes that have a positive impact on delinquency prevention. Submission deadline for presentations is August 15, 1994. For guidelines for submission contact William F. Ryan; Director of Conference Planning; Coalition for Juvenile Justice; 1211 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.; Suite 414; Washington, DC 20036; Tel.: (202) 467-0864; Fax: (202) 887-0738.

The Department of Criminal Justice Sciences in collaboration with the College of Education at Illinois State University is sponsoring a **National Symposium on School Safety and Violence, April 17-20, 1995**. The agenda has a research and an applied problem-solving component. We are seeking contributions from scholars and practitioners who have conducted research on school violence or have been instrumental in implementing anti-violence school programs. This symposium will draw a national audience of teachers and school administrators, community officials, juvenile justice practitioners, among others. Individual papers and planned sessions will be considered; symposium papers will be published. If you're interested in contributing to the first national interdisciplinary effort to curb school violence, contact Dr. Mark Fleisher, Conference Coordinator; Department of Criminal Justice Sciences; Illinois State University; Normal, IL 61790-5250; Tel: (309) 438-5968; Fax: (309) 438-7289; or Internet FLEISHER@ILSTU.EDU, by January 15, 1994. The agenda is limited; submissions will be considered by a criminal justice-education panel as they're received.

The Law and Society Association has issued a Call for Participation for its 1995 Annual Meeting to be held **June 1-4** at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, Canada. The theme of the meeting is "Being, Doing, Remembering: The Practices and Promises of Sociological Research at the Close of the Twentieth Century." Invited are proposals for paper, panel, and roundtable participations. Due date: December 15, 1994 (later submissions considered on space available basis). For a copy of the Call contact: Executive Offices, Law and Society Association, Hampshire House, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003; Tel.: (413) 545-4617; Fax: (413) 545-1640; e-mail: LSA@legal.umass.edu

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 125 words and \$10 for each additional 25 words will be made. 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.

Indiana University South Bend. The School of Public and Environmental Affairs announces one tenure-track Assistant or Associate Professor position in Criminal Justice. The school at South Bend is one of five campuses which comprises the largest School of Public and Environmental Affairs in the United States. Because of this system-wide approach, the school maintains a great diversity of programs and faculty, offering graduate and undergraduate degrees in public affairs, public policy, public management, and criminal justice. The school is seeking a faculty position for a tenure-track position in the 1995-96 academic year. All applicants must have the appropriate terminal degree, be committed to high teaching standards, engage in professional and community service, and participate in research activities. Preference will be given to those applicants whose research and teaching interests are in the area of criminology, with particular interest in corrections. Will be expected to teach other general criminal justice courses. Skills in quantitative analysis and a commitment to community service are desirable. Application reviews will begin December 1, 1994 and will continue until a suitable candidate has been identified. Send application letters and curriculum vitae with names and addresses of references to: Barry Hancock, c/o Steve Gottfredson, Associate Dean; School of Public and Environmental Affairs; Indiana University; Bloomington, IN 47405. Indiana University is an AA/EEO Employer.

University of South Florida at Fort Myers and Florida Gulf Coast University. Assistant/Associate Professor of Criminology: Upper level undergraduate courses and intern supervision. The University of South Florida at Fort Myers is in transition toward merger with a new institution, Florida Gulf Coast University, scheduled to open in 1997. University of South Florida at Fort Myers faculty will transfer to the new university. Both are teaching institutions with expectations for teaching excellence that is energized by appropriate scholarship, use of technologies in teaching and learning, a multicultural and diversified perspective, and mutually supportive collegial relations. Normal responsibilities include 12 credit hours of undergraduate teaching, student mentoring, appropriate scholarship and service. Position is tenure earning. Earned doctorate is required. The University of South Florida at Fort Myers offers junior, senior courses. Florida Gulf Coast University will add the first and second years. Application deadline: December 1, 1994. Send letter of application, curriculum vitae, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of three references to: Dr. Roy A. Boggs, Campus Associate Dean; University of South Florida at Fort Myers; 8111 College Parkway; Fort Myers, FL 33919. Florida law requires that application materials and process be open to the public. USF is an EO/AA Equal Access Institution. For disability accommodations, contact Patricia Merrih (813) 432-5508, (TDD: 432-5596) at least five working days in advance of need.

East Tennessee State University. The Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, College of Arts & Sciences invites applications for a tenure-track position to be filled at the rank of Assistant Professor. The position begins August 15, 1995. Ph.D. required, preferably in Criminal Justice/Criminology. Consideration may be extended to the exceptionally qualified candidate who is ABD. Responsibilities include teaching undergraduate and graduate courses among areas such as criminal justice ethics, research methods, statistics, criminological theory, and corrections. Specialty areas are open with potential opportunity to develop new courses. The successful candidate must have established a sound publication record in criminology/criminal justice or demonstrated clear potential to do so. Review of applications will begin November 1 and continue until satisfactory candidates are identified. Contact: Dr. Michael Blankenship, Interim Chair; Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology; Box 70555; East Tennessee State University; Johnson City, TN 37614-0555. AA/EEO.



Seton Hall University

Department of Criminal Justice

The Department of Criminal Justice seeks a candidate for a tenure track appointment. The applicant must be a Ph.D. and document strong teaching expertise 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 January 15, 1995 to:
Search Committee
Department of Criminal Justice
Seton Hall University
400 South Orange Avenue
South Orange, New Jersey 07079

Seton Hall University offers a smoke-free work environment.

Equal Opportunity/
 Affirmative Action Employer

Armstrong State College. The Department of Government announces temporary criminal justice teaching position(s) in corrections, research methods, policing or some combination thereof. Prefer Ph.D. in criminal justice or related field; ABD or JD candidates acceptable at less salary. Preferable starting date is September 19, 1994; however, a January 3, 1995 starting date is possible. Positions will be nationally advertised on tenure-track basis, Fall Quarter, 1994 or Winter Quarter, 1995. The salary is competitive and commensurate with qualifications. Contact Dr. Michael E. Donahue; Department of Government; Armstrong State College; (912) 921-2331 (phone) or Fax c.v. to (912) 921-5462.

University of Alabama at Birmingham. The Department of Criminal Justice seeks applications for a tenure-track position to begin Fall, 1995. Qualifications: J.D. and Ph.D. in Criminal Justice/Criminology or relevant social science discipline required. JD's who are ABD will be considered if the dissertation can be completed by December 1995. Applicants should be qualified to teach Criminal Law, Evidence, and Procedure at both the undergraduate and graduate levels and to direct existing pre-law program. Teaching load is two courses per quarter. Closing Date: December 15, 1994 or until filled. Send cover letter, vita, and three letters of recommendation to Dr. Brent L. Smith, Search Committee Chair; Department of Criminal Justice; University of Alabama at Birmingham; Birmingham, AL 35294. UAB is an EO/AA Employer.

Florida Atlantic University. The Criminal Justice Department seeks applicants for a tenure-track position at the Assistant or Associate level beginning Fall, 1995. This position requires a Ph.D. in Criminology, Criminal Justice, or related discipline by the appointment date. JDs need not apply. Teaching specialty is open but it would be helpful if the candidate has strength in either corrections, criminal justice policy or occupational crime. Demonstrated skills in advanced quantitative analysis or grantsmanship are desirable. The salary is competitive and commensurate with professional experience and qualifications. Review of applications will begin on December 15, 1994 and will continue after that date until the position is filled. Send letter of application,

curriculum vita, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of three references to: Dr. Lynette Feder, Chair of the Search Committee; Department of Criminal Justice; Florida Atlantic University; PO Box 3091; Boca Raton, FL 33431. EOE/AA.

Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. The School of Criminal Justice announces a search to fill two or three tenure-track positions for Fall, 1995. One position may be filled at a senior level by a person whose scholarship enjoys national and international reputation. At least one position will be filled by a specialist in research methods and statistics. The School of Criminal Justice is a graduate program offering the M.A. and Ph.D. in criminal justice. It is also responsible for undergraduate courses on the Newark Campus. The School shares the S.I. Newhouse Center for Law and Justice with the Rutgers-Newark Law School, a Center for Negotiation and Conflict Resolution and the Rutgers NCCD/World Criminal Justice Library Network, the finest collection of its kind at any American university. Research support is excellent and teaching loads are moderate. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. Applications, including curriculum vita and names and addresses of three referees should be sent to: Todd R. Clear, Chair, Search Committee; School of Criminal Justice; Rutgers University; 15 Washington Street; Newark, NJ 07102. Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey is a member of the Association of American Universities and is committed to excellence in scholarship. Rutgers is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Application deadline is December 16, 1994.

Duquesne University. The Department of Sociology is seeking candidates for an Assistant Professor for a tenure-track position (subject to final budget approval) beginning Fall, 1995. We seek expertise in the area of criminology/criminal justice. Specific areas of interest should include juvenile justice, delinquency, criminology, and introduction to criminal justice. Ph.D. with evidence of excellence in teaching and research potential is required. Applicants will be expected to teach the undergraduate curriculum which includes emphases in "Social Structure and Social Change" and "Criminal Justice" and in the interdisciplinary Graduate Center for Social and Public Policy. Send curriculum

vitae, sample of scholarly work, teaching evaluations if available, names and telephone numbers of three references by December 31, 1994 to: Charles F. Hanna, Chair, Search Committee; Department of Sociology; Duquesne University; Pittsburgh, PA 15282. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. Duquesne is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Salem State College. Salem State College is reopening its search for two tenure-track Assistant Professor positions. The College invites applicants interested in joining its expanding undergraduate Criminal Justice Program to teach, advise majors, and conduct research. The positions are available for the Fall of 1995. Required qualification is an earned doctorate in Criminal Justice or a closely related field. Preferred qualifications include college teaching, research/professional experience, and sensitivity to and experience with persons of diverse cultural backgrounds and learning styles. Preferred areas of specialization are: Statistics and Research Methods, Theoretical and/or Comparative Criminology, Community-based Criminal Justice, Administration and Management, and Legal Procedures and Issues. To apply, send letter expressing teaching and research interests, a curriculum vita, and three letters of reference to: Salem State College; Office of Affirmative Action; Attn.: Criminal Justice Position; 352 Lafayette Street; Salem, MA 01970. Application review will begin on December 15, 1994 and continue until the positions are filled. Salem State College is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Persons of color, women and persons with disabilities who can teach in a multicultural environment are strongly encouraged to apply.

Appalachian State University. The Department of Political Science/Criminal Justice at Appalachian State University invites applications for an anticipated tenure-track, Assistant Professor position with primary teaching responsibilities in the area of research methodology beginning Fall, 1995. The successful candidate will have a Ph.D. in political science or criminal justice at the time of appointment, the potential for teaching excellence, an active research agenda, and a willingness to be engaged in departmental governance. The candidate's sec-

ondary area is open, but the department has particular needs in public administration, state and local politics, and administration of justice. Appalachian State University is one of the 16 member institutions in the University of North Carolina System. The Department offers three undergraduate degrees and two graduate degrees (MA, MPA) with 22 full time faculty. Closing date for the receipt of applications is November 28, 1994. Applications should include a letter outlining the candidate's teaching and research interests, vita, transcript from Ph.D. granting institution, and three letters of recommendation to: Professor Dennis Grady, Chairperson; Department of Political Science/Criminal Justice; Appalachian State University; Boone, NC 28608. Appalachian State is an EEO/AA employer and especially invites applications from protected class members.

Oklahoma State University. The Department of Sociology invites applications for an anticipated tenure-track Assistant Professor position beginning August, 1995. Competence is required in criminology/corrections. Special consideration will be given to persons with interest in policy and applied research and criminology and corrections from a cross-cultural perspective. Applicants must have a Ph.D. in sociology, a record of or evidence for potential scholarly productivity, and excellent teaching skills. In addition to teaching at both the undergraduate and graduate level, the candidate will be expected to publish in recognized journals, present papers at national and regional meetings, actively participate in professional associations, write grant proposals, and participate in extension/outreach activities. The person filling this position will be responsible for coordinating the M.S. in sociology with emphasis in corrections. Please send a letter of application describing research and teaching interests, a curriculum vitae, samples of published work, and three letters of reference by January 15, 1995 to: Chair, Personnel Committee; Department of Sociology; 006 Classroom Building; Oklahoma State University; Stillwater, OK 74078-0395. Oklahoma State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer and actively solicits applications from qualified women and minority candidates.

University at Albany. The School of Criminal Justice seeks to fill a vacancy in statistics and research methods beginning in Fall 1995. This is a tenure-track, rank open position. The School of Criminal Justice offers multidisciplinary graduate and undergraduate programs leading to the BA, MA, and Ph.D. degrees. A Ph.D. or similar degree is required and preference will be given to candidates with demonstrated research ability, strong publication record, and the ability to teach statistics and research methods courses ranging from undergraduate to the advanced Ph.D. level. The School is concerned with a variety of substantive areas including crime and delinquency, criminal justice administration, law and social control, and planned change. Persons who, in addition to their methodological expertise, have substantive interests in these areas are encouraged to apply. Review of candidates will begin on December 1, 1994 and will continue until a suitable candidate is found. Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae, including three letters of reference, and a brief statement describing research and writing plans. Send materials to Terence P. Thornberry, Chair, Search Committee; School of Criminal Justice; University at Albany; 135 Western Avenue; Albany, NY 1222. University at Albany is an EO/AEE. Applications from women, minority persons, handicapped persons, and special disabled or Vietnam era veterans are especially welcome.

Governors State University. Applications and nominations are invited for a tenure-track faculty position in Criminal Justice. Established in 1969, Governors State University, Governors State University is one of two upper division universities in the state of Illinois offering junior and senior level courses leading to the bachelor's degree, and graduate level courses leading to the master's degree. Located 35 miles south of Chicago, Governors State University serves over 5,600 students in the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Business and Public Administration, Education, and Health Professions. The person selected will be responsible for teaching and advising students in the undergraduate Criminal Justice program and the Justice Studies track in the graduate Political and Justice Studies program. Preferred qualifications include an earned doctorate in

Criminal Justice or a closely related field, college teaching, research/professional experience, and a sensitivity to and experience with persons of diverse backgrounds and learning styles. Specialties may include Crime Prevention and CJ Planning, Research Design and Policy Analysis and one other substantive area in Criminal Justice. The position is available January 1, 1995 and will remain open until filled. Review of applications will begin November 7, 1994. Salary is competitive. Applicants should send a letter of interest expressing teaching and research interests, curriculum vitae, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three references to: Dr. Jagan Lingamneni, Chairperson; Criminal Justice Search Committee; Division of Liberal Arts; Governors State University; University Park, IL 60466. Governors State University is committed to achieving excellence through diversity. Applications from women and ethnic/racial minorities are strongly encouraged. Governors State University is an AA/EOE.

Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Inc. Postdoctoral fellow wanted for longitudinal study of crime and substance abuse in young men. Incumbent will work as member of interdisciplinary research team under direction of established scientists, with the opportunity to develop independent research. One year appointment available after April 1, 1995, with renewal possible for up to three years. Duties include: data management, data analysis, and writing manuscripts for publication. Requirements: recent doctorate in Criminology, Criminal Justice, Psychology, Sociology or related discipline, plus experience in study of deviant behavior and expertise in statistics and computer applications. Experience with longitudinal data is desirable. RIA (Research Institute on Addictions) is one of the nation's largest alcohol and drug research centers. RIA is part of the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services and is affiliated with the State University of New York at Buffalo. Salary: \$25,000-\$27,000 plus benefits. Send vita, reprints, two letters of recommendation, and cover letter describing research goals to: Chair, Postdoctoral Search Committee; Research Institute on Addictions; 1021 Main St., Buffalo, NY 14203-1016. Deadline: February 1, 1995. AA/EOE

Appalachian State University. The Department of Political Science/Criminal Justice at Appalachian State University invites applications for an advanced Assistant or Associate Professor position beginning August, 1995. Successful applicants should have a Ph.D. in criminal justice or criminology, a commitment to quality instruction, a significant record of published research and professional activity, quantitative skills, and a willingness to be involved in departmental governance. The JD degree is not considered an appropriate terminal degree for this position. While the primary teaching area of this position is open, we would expect the individual to carry responsibility in some combination of introductory CJ, administration of justice, comparative CJ, juvenile delinquency/juvenile justice, and research methods. Appalachian State University is one of the 16 member institutions in the University of North Carolina System. The department has a twenty-two member faculty and offers three undergraduate degrees (BA and BS in political science; BS in criminal justice) and two masters degrees (MA, MPA). Closing date for receipt of completed applications is December 9, 1994. Applications should include a letter outlining teaching and research interests, vita, transcript from Ph.D. granting institution, and three references/letters of recommendation to: Prof. Dennis Grady, Chairperson; Department of Political Science/Criminal Justice; Appalachian State University; Boone, NC 28608. Appalachian State University is an EEO/AA Employer and especially invites applications from protected class members.

University of Southern Maine. The Department of Criminology invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position beginning Fall 1995. Primary teaching and research interests must be in the area of social control (e.g., police, prisons, courts, social justice, dispute resolution). Secondary areas of interest include: race and crime, media and crime, street crime, drugs and crime, interpersonal violence, environmental crime. Applicants must have completed all requirements for a Ph.D. (including dissertation defense) in sociology, criminology or related discipline by August 1, 1995; demonstrated potential for significant scholarly research, and be committed to teaching in an undergraduate liberal arts program.

USM is situated in Portland, the economic and cultural center of Maine, and is less than two hours from Boston. We will begin reviewing applications January 15, 1995, and continue until the position is filled. Submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, and names of three references to: Professor Piers Beirne, Recruitment Coordinator; Department of Criminology; RE: 101; University of Southern Maine; 96 Falmouth Street; Portland, ME 04103. Applications from women and persons of color are strongly encouraged. USM is an EEO/AA Employer committed to diversity, quality and reasonable accommodation.

Institute for Law and Justice. A nationally-known criminal justice consulting firm in Old Town Alexandria, Virginia, seeks a research associate to work in its team-oriented, fast-paced office. Responsibilities include participating as principal on evaluation and research projects related to criminal justice policies and practices, writing proposals and reports. Prefer specialized expertise in corrections. Requires hard work, flexibility, excellent writing and interpersonal skills, background in statistical analysis and computer analysis, and Ph.D. Travel is required. Salary in the mid-\$30's with excellent benefits and opportunities for advancement. Send resume to Institute for Law and Justice, Selection Committee, 1018 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Georgia College. The Department of Government and Sociology invites applications for a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level in Criminal Justice beginning Fall of 1995. Preference will be given to applicants who also have a strong background in Sociology and can teach the introductory course in that discipline. Any additional background in Political Science and/or Public Administration will be helpful. The teaching load is typically three courses per quarter. Salary is competitive. Ph.D. in Criminal Justice preferred; ABD will be considered. Women, African-Americans and other minorities are encouraged to apply. Georgia College is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity/Americans with Disabilities Institution. The application deadline is December 1, 1994. Applicants should send a letter of application, a vita, transcripts, and three current letters of reference to Dr. Hank Edmondson, Chair, Search Com-

mittee; Department of Government and Sociology; Georgia College; CPO Box 018; Milledgeville, GA 31061.

University of Central Florida. The Department of Criminal Justice and Legal Studies invites applications for three positions. Two of the positions will be filled at the Assistant/Associate level. The third position may be filled at the senior level. The Department offers a B.A. and an M.S. in Criminal Justice. Specialization is open but there is a preference for individuals who can teach in the areas of Theory, Quantitative Methods, Computer Applications in Criminal Justice and Organizational Development. All applicants must possess a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or a related field and show a strong commitment to scholarly researches. Applications will be reviewed beginning December 15, 1994 and will continue until the positions are filled. Applicants should send a letter of application, curriculum vita and three letters of recommendation to the following: Dr. Pamala Griset, Chair, Criminal Justice Search Committee; Department of Criminal Justice and Legal Studies; University of Central Florida; PO Box 161600; Orlando, FL 32816-1600. Applications for women and minorities are encouraged. An EO/AA Employer.

Southern Illinois University. The Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections has openings for two tenure-track Assistant Professors. Qualifications include a doctorate in criminal justice or a related field prior to the date of hire. Candidates should demonstrate excellent potential for research and publications and a commitment to teaching undergraduate and graduate students within a Liberal Arts context. Candidates with a broad range of criminal justice expertise are being sought, but there are preferences for individuals who can teach in the areas of corrections, courts, criminal justice administration, juvenile delinquency, and multi-cultural perspectives on crime and justice. Salary is negotiable, according to qualifications and experience. Deadline for applications is January 1, 1995; appointments begin on August 16, 1995. Send letter, vita, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of three references to: Chair, Faculty Search Committee; Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections; Southern Illinois University at

Carbondale; Carbondale, IL 62901. SIUC is an EO/AA Employer. Applications from women and minorities are encouraged.

Lamar University—Beaumont. Lamar University—Beaumont is searching for a personable, high-energy, and visionary leader to be the director of its proposed National Center for Justice Research and Education. The position is a twelve-month administrative appointment and a nine-month, senior-level, tenure-track faculty appointment. The position involves development work, program administration, serving the needs of the local law enforcement and corrections communities, and coordinating education and training activities across the Lamar University system. Preferred qualifications include a Ph.D. in criminal justice, sociology, anthropology, political science, public administration, criminology, psychology, or a related field. The successful candidate should have demonstrated leadership skills, experience in both the academic and non-academic areas of corrections or law enforcement, and a record of scholarship and teaching deserving of senior rank appointment at Lamar. Nominations or applications, to include a letter, curriculum vitae, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three references, should be sent to Kendall Blanchard; College of Arts and Sciences; PO Box 10058; Lamar University; Beaumont, TX 77710. A review of applications will commence on or about November 15 and continue until the position is filled. Salary and other perks are competitive and negotiable. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Florida State University. The School of Criminology and Criminal Justice seeks applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professorship beginning August, 1995. A Ph.D. (or ABD) in economics, applied statistics, geography, political science, criminology, criminal justice, sociology, public policy, or urban affairs is required. This search is part of a significant expansion of our School faculty. We seek candidates with sophisticated quantitative skills and a strong interest in doing research on crime and criminal justice topics, and are especially open to applications from persons in disciplines that have traditionally contributed few scholars to the area of criminology and criminal justice. The possibility exists for a formal relationship with other departments. Start-

ing salary is dependent upon qualifications with a minimum of \$33,000. Florida State is a large research university whose faculty has access to one of the largest supercomputers in the nation. Submit vita and three letters of reference (Florida State University records are open pursuant to state law) by January 31, 1995 to: Gary Kleck, Search Committee Chair; School of Criminology and Criminal Justice; Florida State University; Tallahassee, FL 32306-2025. Florida State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer and is actively committed to diversity in hiring.

University of Florida. The Center for Studies in Criminology and Law of the University of Florida invites applications for a tenure-accruing Assistant Professor position to begin August, 1995. Minimum qualifications for the position include: (1) an earned Ph.D. in political science, history, or related field; (2) substantial evidence of interest and competence in administration of justice, crime policy analysis, and/or methodology; (3) strong commitments to scholarly research and teaching. The Center is an interdisciplinary unit in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. The Center offers no graduate degree, but opportunities for teaching and supervision of graduate students exist in affiliated departments. The University is an equal opportunity employer (AA/EOE); applications from women and minority candidates are encouraged. Anyone requiring accommodations to make an application should contact the Search Committee Chair. Submit a letter of application, a curriculum vita, and three letters of recommendations to Professor Lonn Lanza-Kaduce, Chair of the Search Committee; Center for Studies in Criminology and Law; PO Box 115950; University of Florida; Gainesville, FL 32611-5950. The closing date for applications is January 15, 1995.

West Virginia State College. The Criminal Justice Department has a Faculty position to begin January 1995 or August 1995. West Virginia State College is seeking an individual who will provide academic leadership and diversity to a growing Criminal Justice Department. Candidates must hold a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice. ABD's will be considered. Experience with or a desire to use distance education technology is desirable. Candidates must demonstrate a desire to serve on a racially diverse campus and

encourage student discussion of multicultural issues. Salary and benefits are competitive and commensurate with experience and credentials. Application deadline is March 15, 1995 or until position is filled. Please submit letter of interest, vitae, official copy of all college transcripts documenting academic qualification, and a minimum of three letters of reference to Barbara J. Oden, Ph.D.; Vice President for Academic Affairs; West Virginia State College; Campus Box 192; PO Box 1000; Institute, WV 25112. An EO/AA Employer.

University of Nevada, Las Vegas. The Department of Criminal Justice invites applications for one or possibly two tenure-track positions at the rank of Assistant Professor to begin Fall 1995, pending budgetary approval. Areas of specialization are open. However, applicants with expertise in one or more of the following areas are encouraged to apply: statistical methods, law and social sciences, structural analysis of crime, social policy, issues in the administration of justice. A Ph.D. in the social or behavioral sciences is required. We seek candidates with demonstrated ability for doing scholarly work and are prepared to teach at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. Review of applications will begin February 1 and continue until the position is filled. Send letter of application, vita, and names and addresses of three references to: Randall G. Sheldon, Chair; Recruitment Committee; Department of Criminal Justice; University of Nevada, Las Vegas; Las Vegas, NV 89154-5009. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. UNLV employs only U.S. citizens and aliens authorized to work in the United States. UNLV is an EO/AA Employer.

The University of New Mexico. The Department of Sociology invites applications for one tenure-track position at the rank of Assistant Professor pending final approval. The position is expected for August 1995. Minimum qualification is a Ph.D. in Sociology or closely related discipline which must be awarded by August 14, 1995. Preference will be given to those with a publication record at the time of application and evidence of teaching ability. The candidate will be expected to pursue an active research agenda and support our graduate and undergraduate programs in the areas of criminology and deviance. Applications should in

clude a letter of interest describing the candidate's qualifications, a vita, samples of written work, and three recommendation letters. Send applications to: Chair, Recruitment Committee; Department of Sociology; 1915 Roma NE; Albuquerque, NM 87131-1166. In order to receive full consideration, applications must be received by January 1, 1995. The University of New Mexico is an AA/EOE.

Kansas State University. The Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant or beginning Associate Professor position to begin in the Fall of 1995. We seek a sociologist whose research and teaching interests are in criminology/deviance. The successful candidate will have a Ph.D. in sociology by the end of August, 1995 and will be expected to contribute to the graduate (M.A. and Ph.D.) and undergraduate programs in sociology, conduct research, and seek external funding. Primary teaching responsibilities include criminology, deviance, social psychology, and introductory sociology. This position is contingent upon the availability of funding from the state of Kansas. Send letter of application and vita, including names, addresses, and phone numbers of three references to: Michael Timberlake, Head; Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work; Waters Hall; Kansas State University; Manhattan, KS 66506-4003. The department will begin reviewing applications on January 6, but will continue to accept applications until the position is filled. Kansas State University is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and encourages diversity among its employees.

The University of Nebraska at Omaha. The Department of Criminal Justice seeks applications for two tenure-track faculty positions beginning with the Fall semester of 1995. Both positions are subject to final budget approval. The department offers a Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice as well as a Master of Science and a Master of Arts in Criminal Justice, and a Doctor of Philosophy in Criminal Justice. The first position is at the Associate Professor level. The individual appointed to the position will be responsible for undergraduate and graduate instruction and will be expected to play a major role in supervising doctoral student dissertation research. A Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field is required. Appli-

cants should have graduate-level teaching experience and be eligible for appointment to the University of Nebraska Graduate Faculty. A record of research and publication appropriate for appointment at the Associate Professor rank is required. Applicants with a specialization in the area of policing/law enforcement will be given preference. The second position is at the Assistant Professor level. The individual appointed to the position will be responsible for undergraduate and graduate teaching, research, and community service. A Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field is required. Applicants should be able to demonstrate potential for establishing a program of research and publication. All areas of specialization will be considered. Persons interested in applying for either position should send a vita and three letters of reference to Vincent J. Webb, Chair; Department of Criminal Justice; The University of Nebraska at Omaha; Omaha, NE 68182-0149. The review of applications will begin November 15 and continue until the position is filled. The University of Nebraska at Omaha is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer; minorities, women, handicapped, and Vietnam-Era veterans are encouraged to apply.

Indiana University—Bloomington. The Department of Criminal Justice invites applications for two tenure-track positions at the Assistant Professor level. The Department of Criminal Justice is a multidisciplinary department with emphases in criminal justice systems and processes, nature of crime and delinquency, law and society, and cross-cultural studies. Candidates for the first position should combine interest in criminal justice/criminology with strong quantitative abilities, and have skills to each graduate-level statistics courses. For the second position, we welcome candidates in any of our four areas of emphasis, but will give preference to candidates in law and society or comparative criminal justice/criminology. Candidates for both positions should provide evidence of research potential. We welcome applications from a range of disciplines. IU Bloomington, which ranks nationally among top research institutions, provides a highly supportive research environment. Send letter of application curriculum vita, writing sample, and three letters of reference to Chair; Department of Criminal Justice; Sycamore Hall 302; Indiana Uni-

versity; Bloomington, IN 47405 (Fax: Criminal Justice Department, (812) 855-5522). First consideration will be given to applications received by December 15, 1994. Indiana University is an AA/EOE.

Augusta College. The Department of Sociology invites applications for a tenure-track position at the Assistant or Associate Professor level beginning Fall 1995. Salary competitive and commensurate with rank. The Department has seven full-time faculty and started a new BA program in Criminal Justice in Fall 1994. The Department also offers an Associate Degree in Criminal Justice, a BA in Sociology, and minors in Sociology, Social Work, and Gerontology. The successful applicant will be expected to take a leadership role in the criminal justice program and to participate fully in the Department program. Applicants should have completed the Ph.D. in Sociology (ABD candidates will be considered if supporting evidence of near completion and other evidence is provided). Applicants should submit a vitae (with the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of at least three references), a letter of application describing teaching and research interests and strengths, and evidence of teaching effectiveness. Send all material to Allen Scarborough; Department of Sociology; Augusta College; Augusta, Georgia 30904-2200.

Northeastern Illinois University. The Criminal Justice Program invites applications for one tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level beginning late August, 1995. Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, Criminology, Sociology or related field expected. Candidates must have a commitment to undergraduate teaching in a metropolitan commuter institution with a diverse student population. Candidates have an opportunity to teach/design courses in the following areas: Comparative Criminal Justice Systems, Political Economy and Crime, the Politics of Policing, and Politics of Punishment. The Criminal Justice Program encourages critical analyses of crime and justice issues and promotes advocacy for disenfranchised communities. Candidate must demonstrate potential for scholarly research/publication. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Send vita, official degree transcripts, and three letters of recommendation (one which addresses teaching skills) to: Dr. Renny Golden; Department of Crimi-

nal Justice; Northeastern Illinois University; 5500 N. St. Louis Ave.; Chicago, IL 60625. Search begins November 15, 1994 and will continue until position is filled. NEIU is an AA/EOE.

Kent State University. A tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level in the Department of Criminal Justice Studies. A Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or closely related field. Preference will be given to those candidates with a specialization in police studies, juvenile delinquency/justice and research methods. Duties include teaching undergraduate and graduate courses in speciality areas, conducting research, engaging in professional activities, directing graduate research, advising students and providing service to the department, university and community. Salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience. Kent State University is an eight-campus, doctoral granting, public institution, that enrolls nearly 23,000 on its Kent campus. The institution was recently designated as a Research II university by the Carnegie Foundation. The Criminal Justice Studies Department offers the B.A. and M.A. degrees and an interdisciplinary minor in Paralegal Studies. Ten full-time faculty members serve approximately 900 undergraduate and 50 graduate majors. Kent State University is located in Northeastern Ohio and is within one hour from Cleveland and two hours from Pittsburgh. Application deadline: January 31, 1995. To apply, submit a letter of application, curriculum vita, examples of scholarly writing, if available, and three letters of professional references to: Dr. Peter C. Kratoski, Chairperson; Department of Criminal Justice Studies; Kent State University; P.O. Box 5190; Kent, OH 44242-0001.

Illinois State University. The Department of Criminal Justice Sciences is seeking someone for a new tenure-track position at the Assistant or Associate Professor level. Should have an interest in teaching Introduction to Criminal Justice, Juvenile Justice, and other courses; should also be interested in creating a course, "Minorities and Criminal Justice." Application deadline is December 1, 1994. Send three letters and a vita to: Faculty Search; Illinois State University; Department of Criminal Justice Sciences; Campus Box 5250; Normal, IL 61790-5250. Phone: (309) 438-7626. Fax: (309) 438-7289. ISU is an Equal Opportunity

Employer. Minorities and women are strongly encouraged to apply.

National Institute of Justice. NIC, the research arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, anticipates vacancies for 5-10 professional positions in FY 1995. Responsibilities include development and administration of research and evaluation programs, design and direction of intramural research, and coordination with leading researchers, practitioners, and federal officials. Applicants should demonstrate a strong capability in social science research, solid quantitative skills, and research experience in one or more criminal justice areas. Positions will be available for highly qualified recent Ph.D.'s, postdoctoral applicants, and senior researchers. Short-term (1-2 years) and career positions will be available. Salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience. Send a cover letter and resume to: NIJ Recruitment Committee; National Institute of Justice; 633 Indiana Ave., NW; Washington, D.C. 20531

Central Connecticut State University. The Department of Sociology/Criminal Justice invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant/Associate Professor for Fall 1995, pending funding of position. Salary competitive. To teach criminal justice classes in undergraduate and proposed graduate program; advise students; publish scholarly work; and participate in university and community service. Content areas include race and criminal justice, management, administration and policy in criminal justice and/or correctional programming and treatment. ABD within one year of completion required. Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology, psychology, public administration or related field preferred. Credentials and experience substantially comparable to the above will also be considered. Please send letter of application and resume with names, addresses and telephone numbers of three references to Dr. Susan Pease, Chairperson; Department of Sociology; Central Connecticut State University; New Britain, CT 06050-4010. Review of candidates will begin on February 1, 1995. Central Connecticut State University aggressively pursues a program of equal employment and educational opportunity and affirmative action. People of color, women, veterans and persons with disabilities are invited and encouraged to apply.

University at Albany—State University of New York. The University at Albany invites nominations and applications for the position of Dean of the School of Criminal Justice. With an annual enrollment of 12,000 undergraduate and 5,000 graduate students, the University offers 219 degree programs in its eight schools and colleges. The School of Criminal Justice is one of four schools within the University's Rockefeller College. With a national reputation as a leader in the field of Criminal Justice, the School of Criminal Justice is comprised of 14.5 FTE faculty and four support staff. In addition to offering outstanding degree programs in criminal justice, the school houses the internationally-renowned Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center. These programs annually serve over 80 doctoral and 40 masters students, and 120 undergraduate majors. Annual sponsored funding exceeds \$1 million and includes support from federal, state, and private sources. Under the general direction of the President and the Vice President for Academic Affairs, the Dean will serve as chief academic and executive officer for the school with leadership responsibilities for program development, curriculum, personnel, budget, and fund raising. Primary qualifications include an earned doctorate and academic accomplishments that meet the standards for a tenured appointment as a full professor; a demonstrated commitment to the diverse teaching, research, and public service mission of a public research university; successful leadership in criminal justice education, research, or service; and the ability to relate effectively to internal and external constituencies. Initial screening will begin December 1, 1994, and this position will remain open until filled. The anticipated starting date is September 1, 1995. Applications or nominations should include a letter discussing relevant experiences/accomplishments, a curriculum vitae, and contact information for three references. Please submit materials to: Laurie Kozakiewicz; Office of the Vice President for Research Administration 227; University at Albany, SUNY; Albany, New York 1222; Tel.: (518) 442-3500; Fax (518) 442-4346; Internet: lsk50@finabus.fab.albany.edu The University at Albany is an Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action Employer. Applications from women, minority persons, handicapped persons, and/or special disabled or Vietnam era veterans are especially welcome.

Old Dominion University. The Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice announces two tenure-track positions beginning August, 1995. Ph.D. in Criminology, Criminal Justice or Sociology required; will consider ABD. Areas of research specialization open; preference given to faculty who can teach in some combination of the following areas: Law (substantive/procedural), Criminological Theory, Policing, and Juvenile Delinquency. Opportunities exist to participate in the graduate program in Applied Sociology, televised distance learning program, University's Institute for the Study of Minority Issues, Women's Studies Program, and Graduate Programs in International Studies. Applications welcomed from those with minority, feminist, or international perspectives in their teaching and research. Letter of application, curriculum vita, and three letters of reference should be sent to: Search Committee; Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice; Old Dominion University; Norfolk, VA 23529 by January 15, 1995. Old Dominion University is an AA/EOE Institution and requires compliance with the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

Michigan State University. The School of Criminal Justice announces a tenure-track faculty vacancy beginning August, 1995. The rank of appointment is open. A Ph.D. is required. Women and minority candidates are strongly urged to apply. Applicants should have a specialty in the area of law enforcement. The successful applicant should demonstrate experience and capabilities in the following areas: conducting, securing extra-mural funding, and managing research in the area of policing, publication of the results of this research, supervising graduate students, teaching graduate and undergraduate classes, and working directly with criminal justice agencies in an outreach capacity. Salary is negotiable and will be based upon rank and experience. Applications must include a current vita, a statement of interest, three letters of recommendation, and examples of writing. Send all materials to Dr. David Carter, Chair; Search Committee; School of Criminal Justice; 560 Baker Hall; Michigan State University; East Lansing, MI 48824-1118 by December 31, 1994. Late submissions will be considered if a suitable candidate pool is not identified by the deadline.

Arizona State University West. ASU West, the newest component of Arizona State University's multi-campus vision, offers junior, senior and graduate level courses in the arts and sciences, business, education, engineering, human services, nursing and women's studies. The campus is committed to advancing educational, economic, cultural and social development of the community. Located in the northwest Phoenix metropolitan area, ASU West serves nearly 5,000 students with an expected growth to 10,000 students at its progressive new campus. Position Description: Tenured faculty position in support of an innovative, rapidly growing Department of Administration of Justice. Essential Functions: Ability to teach undergraduate and graduate courses related to Criminal Justice and Criminology; ability to conduct research in areas of specialty; ability to engage in service at university, professional, and community levels. Chair's duties include: long-range planning for development of degrees and course work; budget preparation and administration; recruitment and evaluation of faculty and staff; submission of class schedule, and recommendation of faculty teaching loads; faculty development in teaching, research and service; representation of the program to the campus and the community; maintenance of close coordination with Community Colleges; other tasks as assigned by appropriate administrators. Doctorate in Criminology, Criminal Justice or related field required. At least three years academic leadership in a college or university; documented excellence in research and teaching sufficient to meet the standards of appointment to Full or Associate Professor with tenure; demonstrated commitment to cultural diversity; commitment to faculty governance. Previous experience as Department Chair or Head is desired. Application deadline is January 6, 1995 or the 1st of each month thereafter until position is filled. Please send letter of application, curriculum vita, a (one to three page) statement on personal philosophy regarding faculty governance, curriculum development, and diversity, and four names and telephone numbers of references to: Jerry Finn, Chair, AJS Search Committee; College of Human Services; Arizona State University West; PO Box 37100; Phoenix, AZ 85069-7100; Tel.: (602)543-6614; Fax: (602) 543-6612

University of New Hampshire Family Research Laboratory (FRL). Fellowships for research on family violence are available starting in the summer of 1995. These NIMH-funded positions are open to new and experienced researchers with doctorates in the fields of psychology, sociology, social work, law, nursing, public health and medicine. The fellowships are intended for work in the area of child abuse, marital violence, elder abuse, sexual abuse, rape, homicide and other family-violence related topics with special attention to mental health impact. Scholars may use the one-year fellowships (with possible one-year extension) to collaborate with FRL faculty on a current project, to work on one of the many data sets archived at the FRL or to work on their own projects. Fellows must be able to reside within commuting distance to UNH (1-1/2 hours from Boston). Annual stipends run from \$18,600 to \$32,300, depending on number of years since receipt of doctorate. Applications from scholars with interests in family violence in minority families are particularly encouraged. The deadline for applications (statement of intended use of fellowship, curriculum vita, three letters of recommendation and publications or work sample) is March 1, 1995. For more information, contact David Finkelhor, Co-Director; Family Research Laboratory; University of New Hampshire; Durham, NH 03824; (603) 862-1888.

Norwich University. The Department of Justice Studies and Sociology invites applications for a tenure-track appointment as Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice to begin in late August, 1995. An earned doctorate in Criminal Justice, Criminology, or Sociology by time of appointment and some college teaching are preferred. Applicants should be qualified to teach courses in introduction to criminal justice, corrections research methods, and an additional area of specialization. The position offers the special opportunity for release time to engage in applied research at the Vermont Center for Justice Research, the state criminal justice statistical analysis center administered by the Department of Justice Studies and Sociology. Send letter of application, current curriculum vitae, and list of references to Professor Stan Shernock; Department of Justice Studies and Sociology; Norwich University; Northfield, VT 05663 by December 31, 1994. EOE.

Please see POSITIONS CONTINUED, page 29



SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACULTY POSITIONS

Due to retirements and enrollment growth, four positions are available at the Assistant and Associate Professor level. Appointment as a Full Professor may be possible for an exceptional candidate. Any area of emphasis within Criminal Justice will be considered; however, applicants with expertise in law, public administration, law enforcement, quantitative analysis, and juvenile justice are particularly sought. A terminal degree is required. For an emphasis in law, academic work beyond the J.D. is expected. For all positions a strong record of scholarship or demonstrated potential for scholarly productivity is required. In the interest of serving a diverse student body, applications from women and minorities are particularly encouraged.

The COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, celebrating its 30th anniversary, enrolls nearly 1,700 students at the baccalaureate, masters, and doctoral levels. Applicants will be expected to demonstrate an ability to contribute to all levels of the instructional program. Twenty-six faculty are active in state, national, and international development and research endeavors, supported by over \$3 million in appropriations, grants, and contracts. The allied Law Enforcement and Correctional Management Institutes bring over 2,000 criminal justice administrators to campus annually.

SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY, a member of The Texas State University System, with 96 undergraduate, 79 graduate, and one doctoral program, is among the largest state-assisted institutions of higher education in Texas. Approximately 12,800 students and 450 full and part-time faculty enjoy the advantages of picturesque Huntsville, Texas (rated as one of the best small cities in America), and close proximity to the Houston metroplex, 60 miles south of campus.

Candidates should send the following: vita, letter of inquiry (including a statement of research and teaching interests), and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of three references to: Professor Rolando V. del Carmen, Chair of Search Committee; College of Criminal Justice; SHSU; Huntsville, TX 77341-2296, phone (409) 294-1635. Availability of positions subject to final budgetary approval. Appointment as early as January 1995 possible. Review of candidates will begin immediately and continue until the positions are filled. SHSU is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer.

A Member of The Texas State University System

BOOK REVIEWS

Gregg BARAK, editor. *Media, Process, and Social Construction of Crime: Studies of Newsmaking Criminology*. New York: Garland Publishing. 1994. 322 pages. \$48.00

Barak, with help from about a dozen other scholars, has taken on the awesome task of examining the complex interaction of media, public, and crime and criminality. The chicken and egg question—Does media promote crime and violence or does it just reflect crime and violence in society?—is examined from a plethora of angles, and the answer keeps coming up the same! On balance, the tendency of media to report the unusual and the sensational combined with the failure of media to put news in context has the effect of misinforming the public and spreading unreasonable fear of crime and violence.

Barak and colleagues go beyond reporting findings of numerous studies of media's impact on crime and violence to call for creation of a new activist role—the "newsmaking criminologist." This scholar would actively confront media at every turn—challenging false statistics and inferences and demanding perspective. Armed with the latest in criminological data and findings, this newsmaking criminologist would search out the spotlight; besides appearing on talk shows and writing guest columns, he/she would seek a continuing role as "resident expert" for television news operations or newspapers and would be readily available to comment on crime and justice issues.

As an example, this reviewer teaches a course on media impact on public and practitioner perspectives and is on the "call" list for local and national media on crime and justice issues. In one recent forum, this reviewer advocated "context, context, context" as the answer to much of the misperceptions spread by media, using the example of nine foreign tourists being killed in Florida in 1993. That was 9 of 36 million tourists, so context meant reporting: "A foreign tourist's chance of being murdered in Florida is about 1 in 4 million." This, of course, is far less than a Floridian's chance of being murdered.

Barak does an excellent job of laying out the issues and research findings in the introductory chapter, finding that while society becomes increasingly diverse—politically, racially, ethnically, classwise, and in sexual preferences—and media diversity (number of channels) is increasing, "message pluralism (diversity of content)" (p. 10) is not increasing, as homogeneous, mainstream, and uniform versions of events still predominate across the spectrum of media.

Again, an example used by this reviewer: While criminologists see proactive, preventive programs as an effective method of ameliorating the crime problem, they get little attention in media where the punishment paradigm promoted by mainstream government and public sources predominates. Of course, as a former media reporter, this reviewer would have to add many media opinion shapers see stories of violence begetting violence, crime begetting retribution as more exciting to cover and more interesting to write/telereport than social programs to prevent crime.

Barak makes several other observations (usually based on content analysis or other research): mass media has created a "social reality" of crime that supports the "war on crime" paradigm or "mean world view" characterized by "mistrust, cynicism, alienation, and perceptions of higher than average level of threat and crime in society"—also called "retributive justice perspective" (p. 21).

Crime news, Barak found, promotes the good guys vs. bad guys concept by reporting events without context; "tabloid journalism is close to fascism" (p. 23) in its reporting of crime and crime control as it creates the "world is out of control" hysteria; there is a "tendency of the [media] to prefer individual to societal and cultural explanations of crime" [as in rape cases] (p. 26); and crime news is so far out of perspective that context analysis found it represents half or more of the time and space used in newspapers and on radio and television news.

In Chapter 2, Einstadter reports that in the "Old West," crime news was used to herald social control and community building by a partisan media; in Chapter 3, Wasserman and Stack examined the reporting of 3,403 lynchings as control mechanisms; in Chapter 4, Chermak looks at how newspaper and television editors choose what crime news to report; in Chapter 5, Surette shows how media—particularly tabloids—have made "media icons" of predator criminals (see the current movie *Natural Born Killers*); in Chapter 6, Marsh reports from a case study of a murder trial that media coverage is prejudicial and distorts the justice system; in Chapter 7, Jerin and Fields document media's failure to put crime news in context—such as the likelihood of such a crime occurring in the locality; and in Chapter 8, Kaninsky examines the relationship between police and media and calls on media to expand the investigative role to "policing the police" in the future.

By Chapter 9, Barak returns to issue his call to criminologists to actively seek a newsmaking role to "straighten out" news reports and optimis-

tically says this is possible because he believes journalists' personal values and practices are "not fixed rigidly but are rather fluid" (p. 260).

Finally, in Chapters 10 and 11, Greek and then Henry talk about how newsmaking criminologists can get started and suggest methods of accomplishing their goals. Greek acknowledges the difficulty of turning scientific research into crime news but suggests criminologists seek to become news "consultants" and provide input into story editing, whom to interview, and even which stories to cover. Henry adds criminologists should "dispute data" and challenge journalists to reconstruct the way they cover crime news.

The beginning and end of this book provide an authoritative review of the relationship of media to crime and the interaction that results in *misinforming* the public in this critical area. The middle of the volume is largely superfluous—too narrow in perspective to add to the evidence or the understanding of the phenomenon. The next step in turning this into the best work in the field would be for Barak to expand his research, analysis, and context—so well presented in Chapters 1 and 9 here—into a full text.

Still, the book is well worth reading for all criminologists and, as it is the best available right now, will become required reading for this reviewer's "Criminal Justice in Perspective" course.

Gene STEPHENS
The University of South Carolina

Eric CUMMINS. *The Rise and Fall of California's Radical Prison Movement*. Stanford University Press. 1994. 319 pages. \$32.00.

Eric Cummins' text traces the history of the radical prison movement and the development of radical inmate ideology from the 1950s until the 1980s. In completing this overview, the author concentrates on San Quentin Prison in California and details the activities and writings of the prominent activists and administrators during this era. The book opens with a discussion of Herman Spector and Caryl Chessman whose actions, in different ways, would ultimately bring into question the utility of the rehabilitative ideal as a philosophy of corrections. Spector, a San Quentin prison librarian, strongly advocated bibliotherapy as a means of "changing prisoner behavior patterns." The perpetual intellectual atmosphere that was created by giving the inmates access to a library, however, changed those entered in San Quentin in ways not expected by

the librarian. "The roots of convict resistance" to the prison administration and to perceived social and political repression were fomented through Spector's library and epitomized in the personal history of Caryl Chessman. Chessman succeeded, through self-education, in staying his own execution several times, publishing three books, and orchestrating an international movement to secure his release. If the goal of the prison was to rehabilitate, then, many contended Chessman was an example of the institution achieving its goal. Chessman's eventual execution, however, firmly rooted the prison movement in the general social movement of the awakening left and pointed to the inadequacies which were perceived to exist during this era in institutional America. Chessman further became an "outlaw hero" whose personal plight empowered other inmate leaders and a collective of activist sympathizers to acquire a national audience for their thoughts.

In the 1960s, Cummins continues, inmates and administrators both abandoned the pretence of rehabilitation as the primary objective of the justice system. Whereas Chessman sought release because the system had worked, prison leaders of the sixties rejected the notion that they needed rehabilitation in the first place. "It was the justice system, they argued, and American society, that needed rehabilitation; prisoners were its victims." At the forefront of this political stance concerning American corrections were the Black Muslims. Working in tandem with, or overtly or covertly in opposition to the formal prison authorities, the Black Muslim movement sought to control the educational services of the California prison and raise inmate political consciousness. It was during this time that Leroy Eldridge Cleaver became minister of San Quentin's Muslim mosque and his smuggled out *Soul on Ice* raised him to the "status of urban revolutionary, movement hero, Peace and Freedom party presidential candidate, and minister of information of the Black Panther Party." Cleaver's charisma, more than anything else, made the radical movement within California prisons a concern for the sixties counterculture.

In the 1970s, with the exile of Cleaver, new personalities were sought to fill leadership roles within the institution. In San Quentin, revolutionary politics were increasingly more influential and retaliatory gang-like activity was becoming a norm. With this as a backdrop the "construction of George Jackson" is traced from "the Soledad incident" to the "shootout in Marin." Cummins further places this construction into the broader context of prison unionism and the "foco terrorism" of the Symbionese Liberation Army. He concludes the text with a recognition that the potential for the inmate to be recognized as a "political prisoner" is manifesting itself in California's prisons and ghettos and warns of the dangers inherent to this ideology and the social forces that might prompt it.

Cummins' text is exceptional scholarship that works on many different levels. As a narrative, the book brings to life many of the seminal players in the recent history of corrections. The author uses the writings and first hand accounts of Cleaver, Chessman, and Jackson to give the reader a sense of the era that goes well beyond simple textbook recitation. Moreover, his discussion is not limited to the history of the California prison system. Rather, he places this history into the larger socio-political context of the era. This gives the reader insight not only into the social processes taking place within the prison system and society in general but also into the interaction between them. The book then is appropriate for classes in corrections and the evolution of punishment, as well as any class involving the discussion of social movements or modern American history.

Outside of the book's merits as an historical narrative, it is also astute in its treatment of theory. The author's discussion of the social creation of "the outlaw hero," for example, is an exemplary piece of interactionist thought. Although the book does not systematically review any specific theoretical perspective, readers with knowledge of social scientific or penological theory will recognize and appreciate the rich theoretical integration and scholarship.

Finally, it should be noted that the book is exceptionally written. Students and scholars will not struggle with this work as "something they should read"; it will be enjoyed. The text draws from all aspects of American counterculture, integrating everything from Steppenwolf's *Born to be Wild* to Hunter Thompson's *Hell's Angels* into the presentation. In sum, whether one is first experiencing or alternatively re-experiencing the social crucible of the era described in this book, it is an exhilarating reading. I congratulate the author.

Patrick KINKADE
Texas Christian University

Annika SNARE, editor. *Criminal Violence in Scandinavia: Selected Topics*. Oslo: Norwegian University Press. 1990. 140 pages. \$28.00.

The seven chapters in this volume, number eleven in the series Scandinavian Studies in Criminology, deal with topics ranging from differences in penal sanctions, both official and unofficial, in the Scandinavian countries, to theories on fear of crime in Scandinavia, to grief and atonement and how it is dealt with by murderers in Norway. All chapters are by Scandinavian authors comfortable enough with their topics to provide us with interesting, often intimate detail. This said, the book is uneven, containing a few outstanding chapters interspersed with a few mediocre ones. While references included at the

ends of most chapters are a veritable gold mine for anyone researching violent crimes in Scandinavia, this reviewer cannot see the use for this book as a text except in a class specific to Scandinavian criminology.

In the first chapter, Knut Sveri, at the University of Stockholm, compares the Scandinavian countries' systems of criminal justice to those of England, the Continent, and each other. Sveri contends that there are as many differences between the individual Scandinavian countries as there are between all of Scandinavia and the rest of Europe. The core of this chapter is a very specific comparison of the four mainland Scandinavian countries, their laws and penal codes. Included are sections on the roles of the prosecutor along with victim surveys.

Chapters two and three, by Hanns Von Hofer and Heikki Ylikangas, respectively, deal with homicide in Sweden and violence in Finland from an historical perspective, using statistics dating back to the 18th century in Sweden and 16th century in Finland. Cited in both of these chapters are statistics linking the consumption of alcohol to violent behavior in both countries. The authors are careful, however, to maintain that the connection between alcohol and violence is still an "open question" and that alcohol could be either a factor in or a cause of violence. Additionally, both authors attribute violence to unequal societal and economic factors in both Sweden and Finland.

Ragnar Hauge's study, connecting alcohol to criminal violence in the Nordic (Scandinavian) countries is, in this reviewer's opinion, the most interesting of all the readings. Hauge's clear and concise chapter delves into the 'why' of drinking patterns in the Scandinavian countries from both modern and historical perspectives, and includes results of experimental studies which show a link between aggressive behavior and alcohol consumption.

Kauko Aromaa's account of criminal victimization surveys in Scandinavia, their uses and abuses, relays the difficulties inherent in using victim surveys in a long term assessment of crime and victimization. Aromaa spends much of this chapter engaged in a chicken-or-egg contention with his statistics and the validity of such, and he ends his section in confusion (as does his reader).

This reviewer found Flemming Balvig's treatise on fear of crime in Scandinavia, the longest chapter in the book, the most difficult to read, and this reviewer wagers that most students would have a difficult time deciphering his rhetoric. Perhaps the trouble lies in the translation, but while the theories he espouses are in and of themselves relevant, the writing tends to be repetitive and confusing.

The last chapter, written by Paul Leer-Salvesen, deals with his interviews with convicted killers in Norway. In one of the most interesting chapters in this book, Leer-Salvesen relates his in-depth

interviews with thirteen randomly picked inmates convicted of homicide about their views on guilt, atonement, and suicide among other subjects. Central to the interviews is the classical discussion of punishment and whether it is for prevention or revenge. The inmates' conclusion? In the words of Leer-Salvesen, "The sentence in court and the years in prison are an evil fate." None of the thirteen saw themselves as 'needing to be in prison for the protection of society; rather, they saw their incarceration as revenge from society for what they had done: "I have done the worst possible thing a man can do, therefore I have to accept the worst sentence." Interestingly, some of the interviewees have seriously considered committing suicide as a form of self-inflicted punishment for the act of murder. Perhaps the most significant finding from the interviews, however, is related to victim responsibility and the perpetrator's feelings of guilt. Leer-Salvesen surmises that, "none of them try to escape from the guilt by passing it on to the victim," and in fact, according to the interviewees, "the homicide acquits the victim," thereby releasing him/her or of all responsibility in the crime.

While Snare has done a commendable job of bringing together stimulating scholarly works within one volume, one has to wonder who the best audience for this book would be. Perhaps researchers and those involved in scholarly discourse would find this book most useful.

Shawna CLEARY

University of Central Oklahoma

Paula J. BYRNE. *Criminal Law and Colonial Subject: New South Wales 1810-1830.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1993. 301 pages. \$65.00.

Those who seek historical treatment of crime will surely welcome this book, both because it illuminates a little known area of history and because it is based on primary source material. Analysis of archival records, including transcriptions of court proceedings, Byrne acknowledges in the Introduction may well not yield a truly representative picture of crime in New South Wales, but she argues that court records can provide evidence of the dynamic relationship between people and law. Throughout the book she attempts to ascertain the actual social conditions which underlie the criminal law and judicial procedures; rather than accepting the idea of law as an impartial force, she rejects the assumption of its impartiality.

The title of the book, therefore, is somewhat misleading. Byrne's purview is far broader than just the criminal law and its impact on the inhabitants of New South Wales; instead she explores the interaction of social conditions with the substantive and procedural law of the penal colony of New South Wales in the early 19th Century. She

poses, and attempts to answer, a critical question: Where does real power lie? In doing so, she delineates ways in which the criminal law and social conditions of New South Wales differed from that of England. Also, Byrne stresses two themes in colonial administration: work and sexuality.

Byrne contends that the defining relationship was that of labor and that there was a continual tension "between the notion that the convict system should pay for itself and the notion that the convict should be reformed" (p. 19). Although the convict who violated work rules was subject to a trilogy of powers exercised by the governor, magistrate and his employer (if he were assigned to a private person), the law lacked clarity regarding jurisdiction. A further complication arose from legal requirement that the governor consider the "benefit of the convict" in assigning him to work, thus raising the question of his rights as an Englishman. In regard to convict servants in towns in New South Wales, Byrne inferred from the records that they perceived themselves as workers, not as property of their employers. In various contexts, she found evidence that the convicts had a vivid perception of their rights and registered complaints with the courts.

A second theme which runs through the book is that of differential application of the law based on gender. Male convicts who were assigned to work for private employers were evaluated in terms of their productivity, and there were specified obligations on the part of the employer toward the convict worker. Female servants in the home, however, were owned by their employers; consonant with principles of English law under which women were considered property of a father or husband. If dissatisfied with the service, an employer could bring a complaint in court, usually for insolence, drunkenness or refusal to work.

The particular conditions of New South Wales prompted variation in policing from that of the mother country. In one chapter, Byrne traces the impact on policing of bushrangers, armed runaway convicts who plundered property of the settlers and travelers. The work of constables was complicated by bushrangers who gained access to houses by claiming to be constables, and by the willingness of some settlers to hide the bushrangers from police. In response, the Mounted Police was formed in 1825 which introduced an element of militarism. Even more portentous, a Bushranging Act in 1830 allowed search at any time and the arrest of any person on suspicion of being a convict runaway, leaving the burden of proof on him.

Another factor precipitating alteration of policing practices was the increasing number of freed convicts. When the freed population found itself policed in the manner of convicts, there was violent resistance. This experience contributed to the transition from parish constables to police.

Court procedure, as described by Byrne lacked the due process protections for the defendant which are now considered essential. Punishment quickly followed conviction. The primary punishment for male convicts was the lash, a procedure which allowed them to return to work. Females were sent to local jails or the Female Factory. Recidivists, both men and women, were subject to transportation to remote areas.

In several ways, the book is limited in scope. Despite a large aboriginal population, the author chose to explore relationships only among the European population, not relations between Europeans and Aborigines. Byrne's chosen time period covers only two decades of the history of New South Wales, a period of significant changes in legal theory and implementation. Geographically, the focus is on the County of Cumberland, although other areas are also discussed.

Part 1 examines the criminal law and convict system of the English colony; Part 2 concentrates on the crime of bushrangers (armed runaway convicts); Part 3 traces the development of policing structures; and Part 4 discusses the judicial process.

Even though the focus is narrow, the book contains voluminous details. Leading figures of crime control are identified, policies defined and practices delineated. In addition, numerous cases from the court records are described. At some points, the reader may feel lost in the meticulous details, but the extensive reporting may be necessary in that, as Byrne noted at the beginning, it is difficult to categorize cases into neat pigeon-holes.

Nancy WOLFE

University of South Carolina

*National Criminal Justice
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U.S. Department of Justice, National
Institute of Justice
1994. 401 pp. NCJ 145859
Available from NCJRS. \$35.00

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BOOK REVIEW ESSAYS

Michael SCHMIDT translated by **Daniel HORCH**. *The Violent Reich: Violent Extremism in Unified Germany and Beyond*. New York: Pantheon Books, 1993. 257 pages. \$23.00.

In 1961, the year that the Berlin Wall was constructed, the eminent World War II news correspondent Ben Hecht warned his readers that "The Germans have not reformed. They are resting" (in *Argonaut*, 1993:44). Today, as we stand on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the allied liberation of Nazi-occupied Europe, Michael Schmidt has not quite confirmed Hecht's worst nightmares, but he has produced a dark and sobering testament to the fact that the denazification of Germany has not been entirely successful. Alas, that may be a callous understatement.

According to official records, violence against foreigners, Jews, leftists, punks, and handicapped people is now a daily occurrence in unified Germany. This violence has been exercised primarily by young white males who often revere the memory of Adolf Hitler and Nazism; and it has been wretchedly brutal. In the past two years, racist skinheads and other extremists—often trained in explosives and hand-to-hand combat—have grievously injured more than 40,000 persons behind the toxicity of xenophobia, and its Siamese twin, wild hatred. These crimes have included at least 40 homicides; mostly against old men, women, and children (Aronowitz, 1994; Atkinson, 1993; Heitmeyer, 1993). This iniquitous wave of terrorism is the singular focus of Schmidt's research.

The book consists of three parts. The first, "Inside the Scene," explains the gestation of Germany's modern Nazi movement and the complex, well-financed international network of desk-top publications, fax, cassette, and video distribution services that support it. Schmidt also offers a chilling description of political violence, including evidence on neo-Nazi mercenary activities in Austria, Iraq (in support of Saddam Hussein's attempt to eradicate the nation's Kurdish population), Croatia, and Surinam; as well as extensive information on the firebombing and murder of foreigners and anti-Nazi activists inside Germany.

Midway through the first section, it becomes apparent that *The New Reich* is not for everyone. It will appeal only to those who take criminology in industrial strength portions, wrapped in a humanistic explanation to soothe the soul. For those readers, it also becomes clear that Schmidt makes a monumental contribution

to the study of domestic terrorism. There are two essential reasons for this.

First, rather than relying strictly on official documents and previous journalistic accounts (as most studies of the subjects do) we are taken on an incredible journey into the German beer halls and forests where the neo-Nazis lay elaborate plans for their new Reich. Schmidt provides interviews with key members of the radical underground, explaining their beliefs and the ways in which subcultural style (i.e., beer drinking, shaved heads, martial arts, Nazi regalia, weapons, tattoos, and music) operates as a source of internal social control within these groups.

Schmidt drinks and argues with his subjects and appears to be accepted by them. Yet all the while, he maintains a respectable distance as if he is gazing at them with cold, clinical detachment. This is no fabrication. We know it is true—all of it—because Schmidt has recorded his experiences in a documentary film entitled, "Truth Will Make You Free" (available from Filmmakers Library, 124 East 40th St., New York, NY 10016).

Schmidt is allowed to walk through this brutal world because he follows eight common sense strategies that are of utmost importance for anyone interested in the ethnographic study of skinheads and other extremists in unified Germany and beyond. They are: (1) never enter a scene or a situation alone, (2) go along with the beer drinking, but don't drink too much, (3) don't present yourself as an intellectual, (4) don't be in a hurry, (5) show a sincere interest in who these extremists are and why they believe as they do, (6) don't present yourself as an apologist for any civil rights organization, such as the London-based *Searchlight* or the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, (7) don't carry a weapon, and (8) never show fear even though you may be utterly terrified.

As expected, this sort of research can be extremely difficult, expensive, time-consuming, depressing, and dangerous. The fact that Schmidt demonstrated the courage and fortitude to overcome these obstacles is his second major accomplishment. At one point in the book, Schmidt is arrested on a trumped-up suspicion of the very serious charge of organizing a neo-Nazi rally at the Luitpoldhain in Nuremberg (former grounds of the great Nazi rallies). At another point, he is harassed by an angry, drunken skinhead who threatens to kill him. At another, Schmidt is fending off a knife attack by an intoxicated youth who has been commissioned by a silver-haired collective of former Nazis to "neutralize" him. Finally, after his own personal bankruptcy caused by the project's expenses, and the shot-gun mur-

der of one of his key interlocutors, Schmidt goes into a deep funk and contemplates abandoning the project altogether.

The author presses on, however, and makes some surprising and controversial discoveries. Notably, British and U.S. studies show that neo-Nazi skinhead groups are organized around themes of male chauvinism, racism, and militarism. As such, the targets of their violence have included not only racial and ethnic minorities, but also gays and lesbians (Hamm, 1994). But according to Schmidt, "gay bashing" is a rare occurrence in unified Germany because there is a "considerable percentage of gays [in the neo-Nazi movement], especially in leadership positions." Providing the first of several intriguing historical correlates, Schmidt argues that this "corresponds roughly to the percentage of homosexual functionaries in the Third Reich" (64).

Many Holocaust scholars, especially in the United States and Israel, argue that the time has come to put aside all academic references to Adolf Hitler. They contend that to even raise Hitler's name may elect a pernicious eroticization among readers which could actually serve the cause of Nazism. "To linger over him at all in a word or in an image," asserts one respected historian, "is almost inevitably to augment the current fascination with Nazism" (Rosenfeld, 1985:xvi).

Schmidt ignores this ethical invective and sets out to explore the connections between the activities of Hitler's living henchmen and the current rise of domestic terrorism. He begins by tracking down 82-year-old Otto-Ernst Remer, Hitler's bodyguard. Schmidt devotes an entire chapter to the interview, and presents his findings in a wholly dispassionate manner. Schmidt finds Remer in amazingly good health and still deeply devoted to the cause of violent nationalism.

Now retired, Remer has dressed up for the occasion. A costly Tyrolean jacket with leather straps gives him a smart, youthful appearance, in spite of his tie and heavily starched collar. . . . he is tall, slim, and . . . in excellent shape—but when it comes to politics, Remer is hard to restrain (105).

In recent years, Remer has used his home computer to publish a popular right-wing magazine called *Recht und Wahrheit* (Justice and Truth). Included among his subscribers, Schmidt discovers, are not only hundreds of radical skinheads and neo-Nazi leaders, but also the young French terrorist Mark Frederiksen—who is now serving

a life sentence for the bombing of a Paris synagogue that killed six people, including two children.

Research shows that Germany's attempt to control domestic terrorism in the post-communist era has been largely ineffective (see Aronowitz, 1994 for a concise review). Schmidt confirms this finding in the second section, "The State of the Nation," by providing numerous examples of neo-Nazi collaborations with police patrols, noting that violence against foreigners is often exacerbated by "the strikingly racist attitudes of many police officers . . . in fact, attacks on blacks and Vietnamese are frequently investigated only halfheartedly" (91). Schmidt concludes that "as long as well-conceived laws are not enforced, an end to neo-Nazi activity is not in sight" (101).

Schmidt then places this disturbing finding in its socio-historical context by examining Germany's obsession with nationalism and its inability to come to terms with the Holocaust. He asserts that German citizens and politicians

have failed to account for the Third Reich. As a result, the virtual banning of this subject from public discourse is . . . wreaking a bitter revenge. *If so many know so little about the Third Reich, it becomes possible for a new generations of Germans to consider nationalism chic* (115, emphasis added).

In support of this thesis, Schmidt explains how Germany's political elites—both in the former German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic—systematically purged all information on the Holocaust from high school history books. Such bullying revisionism, claims Schmidt, is also regularly practiced by such powerful German allies as former U.S. President Ronald Reagan; who, in 1986, stood before a burial ground of former Nazi SS officers and preposterously declared that "very few living Germans even remember World War II and the Nazi rise to power" (in Hamm, 1994:213).

Schmidt theorizes that such institutionalized denial of guilt associated with the Holocaust has allowed "a bona fide Hitler fad" to sweep the nation (124). He cites a recent poll showing that approximately 30,000 German youth between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four are prepared to act violently toward foreigners and refugees (156). Because denial of guilt concerning the past is so deeply entrenched in the mass of psychology of Germany's social institutions, denial of guilt in the present becomes a real possibility.

Spurred by police passivity, political elites and mainstream journalists are therefore in unanimous agreement that the recent wave of violence cannot be attributed to a strategic psychological model of domestic terrorism. Instead, skinheads and other young extremists are viewed as "spon-

taneously acting, isolated xenophobes who are so distressed by boredom and the immigrants that they have no choice but to beat foreigners unconscious, or to death, and set fire to refugee homes" (160). By denying the existence of a coherent neo-Nazi movement, Schmidt argues that the German public has been lulled into embracing an "individual-perpetrator theory" (166). Hate-motivated violence, then is seen as nothing more than "a typical youthful lapse" and the criminal justice system responds by handing down light sentences, if any punishment is administered at all. Hence, Schmidt presents a transhistorical paradigm for understanding domestic terrorism: nationalism leads to xenophobia, xenophobia leads to hate, hate leads to violence, violence leads to denial, and denial removes the collective guilt.

In the final section, "Inside the Network," Schmidt provides evidence suggesting that neo-Nazism has begun to march lock-step with mainstream politics. After documenting the rise of the far-right German Republican party with its broad base support among young working-class males, the growing popularity of the Holocaust denial movement, and the state's reluctance to prosecute hundreds of skinhead attacks against foreigners and asylum-seekers, Schmidt concludes that "candlelight demonstrations are not enough. The fact is, it is high time for us to take responsibility, because the enemies of democracy are not playing around" (191).

It was not supposed to happen this way. In the name of national socialism, Hitler caused the deliberate killing of more than 5,000,000 Jews; about 800,000 Gypsies; more than 2,000,000 Poles; perhaps as many as 6,000,000 Russian and Ukrainian prisoners of war; and at least 2-3,000,000 other Europeans. The Jewish Holocaust included some 2,000,000 children deliberately killed, representing the most egregious case of infanticide in human history. Some 19,000,000 military lives were lost in battles to reclaim Europe from the iron grip of Nazism (Brzezinski, 1993). In total, Hitler was responsible for the killing of about 36 million human beings, causing a massive biological depletion of talent, human capital, and genetic inheritance throughout Europe.

But today, among a growing number of youths in unified Germany and beyond, it seems as if none of this unspeakable suffering ever occurred. The international marketing of Nazi memorabilia has become a \$100 million-a-year commercial enterprise. Record companies and their marketing subsidiaries—mainly in France, Germany and the United States—have created a thriving market of racist "Oi!" music, fictionalizing Nazism with such celebrated skinhead anthems as "Rudolph Hess (Prisoner of Peace)," "Race and Nation," and "Mercenaries" (Jensen, 1993). From Hamburg to Dresden, the streets,

pubs, parks, and railroad platforms are dotted with youths who boldly invoke images of Nazism in an effort to frighten the public with what Jack Katz (1988) has so aptly described as a "bad ass presentation of self." In effect, Nazism has been lifted from its historical base and transformed into a hard and menacing youth subcultural style; bringing with it not only cruel and mutant forms of low-brow entertainment, but also rampant violence against social outgroups.

Unfortunately, all of this was predicted. Hecht predicted it in 1961; but he was not the first. After examining the Führerbunker during the final days of the war, acclaimed British historian Hugh Trevor-Roper was so moved that he wrote in his book, *The Last Days of Hitler*: "Nazism may revive and a new party may appeal to a myth of Hitler. . . . The dead can be more dangerous than the living" (in Rosenfeld, 1985:13). And it was clearly predicted forty years later—four years before the fall of the Berlin Wall and the recent rise of violent nationalism—by Holocaust scholar Alvin Rosenfeld:

The jackboots are not about to pound the pavement, but something disturbingly familiar is pounding again in the heads of too many people, heads that are being filled with popular images of the Third Reich (1985:xviii).

Why did the tides of history fulfill these predictions? Is it because of institutionalized denial? Has the Holocaust and the mass killings come to mean nothing for a sizable portion of an entire generation of German youth? Or does the transmutation of Nazism represent a peculiar generational fascination with evil and monstrous acts of state violence? Whatever the answer, the issue has begun to shape contemporary discourse on international political affairs. In his address before the French National Assembly on the 50th anniversary of the Normandy Invasion, U.S. President Bill Clinton proclaimed that:

Militant nationalism is on the rise, transforming the healthy pride of nations, tribes, religious and ethnic groups into cancerous prejudice, eating away at the states and leaving their people addicted to the political painkillers of violence and demagoguery. We see the signs of this disease from the purposeful slaughter of Bosnia to the random violence of skinheads in all our nations (in Dowd, 1994:A4).

The New Reich is both a courageous and groundbreaking attempt to explain this disease. If a clear understanding of violent nationalism truly matters in U.S. foreign policy decisions, then Michael Schmidt's book should be at the top of President Clinton's reading list.

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Mark S. HAMM
Indiana State University

- Ellen ADELBERG and Claudia CURRIE (eds.), *In Conflict with the Law: Women and the Canadian Justice System*. Vancouver, Canada: Press Gang Publishers. 1993. 304 pages. \$18.94.
- Karlen FAITH. *Unruly Women: The Politics of Confinement and Resistance*. Vancouver, Canada: Press Gang Publishers. 1993. 352 pages. \$21.95.

In just the last decade, the number of women imprisoned in the U.S. more than tripled. This marks a dramatic course change in the way in which the criminal justice system is responding to women's offending. It is also, though, a case of "all boats rise on the river" since our nation's zeal for imprisoning has caused both female and male prison populations to soar 22 percent since 1989. This trend also stands in sharp contrast to the other North American countries with whom we share boundaries. The U.S. incarceration rate of 519 per 100,000 can be compared to Canadian incarceration rate of only 116, or that of Mexico, which has an incarceration rate of 97 per 100,000 (Mauer, 1994).

All of this suggests an urgent need for U.S. criminologists to begin to explore the reasons behind our nation's fascination with incarceration and the ways in which other nations, including one of our closest neighbors (both geographically and economically), have managed not to catch the bug.

Fortunately, two excellent books on the topic of women in prison in Canada have just appeared.

They provide us with a good start on better understanding our own shortcomings as well as some broader perspectives on the problems of women on the economic, social and political margins.

Adelberg and Currie's edited collection, *In Conflict with the Law: Women and the Canadian Justice System*, revisits some of the issues they first addressed in *Too Few to Count*, which was published in 1987. While it contains work by many of the same authors, in most instances, the work has been updated and rethought. More importantly, during that period, Canada launched an important federal initiative on women offenders, and a number of the pieces in this book are shaped by the issues that surfaced during that national discussion and debate.

Margaret Shaw's piece documents the work of this federal level task force. Composed of 42 individuals (almost all women) representing an extremely broad cross-section of organizations working with women offenders, the committee marks a stark departure from other government inquiries. For example, over half of the task force members represented voluntary organizations and women's groups outside government (the most-well known of which was the Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies). The committee also included Aboriginal organizations and even women with a personal experience of prison. No previous government inquiry had been so structured.

The task force members did not always agree among themselves but ultimately arrived at a consensus that included the following elements: the closing of the notorious Prison for Women in Kingston, which had been described in 1977 as "unfit for bears, much less women" (p. 45), the establishment of smaller, regional facilities with "cottage-style" houses, a healing lodge for native women (who are tremendously over-represented in Canadian prisons), and a community release strategy. While a cynic from the States might predict that each of these "regional" prisons could easily swell to a larger size once they are built, currently the total number of beds anticipated in these facilities is under 500. Ironically, down south in the U.S. where the number of women in prison now hovers at 100 times that number and where the number of women in federal institutions increased by 13 percent between 1991 and 1992, no parallel federal initiative has been contemplated.

Other readings in the Adelberg and Currie collection are less upbeat and indicate that despite the fact that Canada has so far failed to mirror our love affair with jails and prisons, small numbers do not necessarily indicate small problems. LaPrairie's piece documents the extraordinary over-representation of Aboriginal women in Canadian prisons. In British Columbia, for example, native women account for about 5 percent of the population and 20 percent of the women in

prison. Noonan's piece on the necessity of moving beyond the "battered women's syndrome" and Shaver's novel paper on prostitution are good reading. Noonan notes that since men are overwhelmingly the ones involved in "communicating for the purpose of prostitution" as customers, it is really inappropriate to say prostitution is a female crime (in the literal sense). Beyond this, she also observes that even within the contemporary understanding of the crime of prostitution, male prostitutes are under-represented among those arrested for the crime.

Faith's book is both ambitious and unusual, covering ground that might seem surprising to those expecting a rehash of the traditional ideas on women and crime. Drawing from her own work in U.S. and Canadian prisons as well as a wealth of materials, Faith has written a lively and compelling book about women caught up in the criminal justice system, whom she characterizes as "unruly women." For Faith, women in prison are undisciplined, defiant, offensive—the "bad girls" in a society that is "class-biased, racist, and heterosexist" (p. 1). In an excellent historical section, she lodges the contemporary treatment of women "offenders" into a centuries-old pattern of controlling defiant women. In her section on the witch hunts which she describes as having been motivated by "undisguised fear and hatred of women" (p. 14), she notes that these killed anywhere from several hundred thousands to nine million women (p. 17). While this pattern hardly supports the chivalry hypothesis, Faith documents that it was not an aberration when official agencies dealt with defiant, scolding women.

Her chapter on theories of women's crime draws from unusual sources as well, including a fascinating interview with Freda Adler as they both revisit the reaction to Adler's book two decades later. Her subsequent chapters on prison conditions, prison education programs for women, and the violence in women's prisons are excellent. Especially important is her section on the sexual harassment of women inmates—a topic that rarely makes it into books on women in prison.

Finally, she devotes a chapter to the media construction of the unruly woman. I regard this chapter, which some might be surprised to see in a book on women and crime, to be one of the work's most important contributions. The role that the Western media has played in demonizing women was, for many years, simply regarded as an "in" joke, but the images of heartless, demonic, women killers, have clearly facilitated the backlash against women as victims and offenders. Witness the hostility to women in recent, highly publicized trials, as attorneys often successfully use the "fatal attraction" or "the bitch deserved it" strategies to undercut women.

Both Faith's work and the edited collection by Adelberg and Currie remind us that women's

problems know no national boundaries. They also, though, offer those of us in the U.S. with a fresh theoretical and programmatic perspective on our own problems. These works show that a nation that is beset by many of the same problems as we have not only managed to avoid our love affair with incarceration, it has attempted to craft a creative, national response to the problems of women in prison.

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Meda CHESNEY-LIND
University of Hawaii at Manoa

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR SSSP CRIME AND DELINQUENCY OUTSTANDING SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

The Crime and Delinquency Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems is soliciting nominations for its 1995 award for outstanding scholarship in the areas of crime and delinquency. Scholarly treatises with publication dates of 1993 or 1994 can be considered. You do not need to be a member of the SSSP or the division to submit a nomination. Your nomination should include the name of the work, the author's name, the publisher's name, the publication date, and a brief rationale for your selection. Please send your nomination by **February 1, 1994** to the committee chair:

Professor Kitty CALAVITA
Social Ecology Program
University of California, Irvine
Irvine, CA 92717

NOMINATIONS FOR ASC FELLOWS

The ASC Fellows Committee invites nominations for Fellows in the Society. This title is available to those members of the Society in good standing who have achieved distinction in criminology. The names of those who have been awarded the Fellow status will be announced at the 1995 Annual Meeting and the candidates will be acknowledged by the Society with the presentation of a Certificate.

In your nominating letter, please describe the reasons for your nomination and include a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae (or make arrangements to have it sent to the Committee). **All materials should be sent by March 1, 1995 to:**

Ruth-Ellen GRIMES
Chair of the ASC Fellows Committee
Criminal Justice Department
California State University, Fullerton
UH-511
Fullerton, CA 92634
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The nominations will be reviewed by all members of the Committee and recommendations made to the Executive Board for their consideration during their Spring Board meeting. Any questions concerning eligibility or the nomination process should be directed to Grimes. As of November, 1994, the following people have been named Fellows in the Society:

Freda Adler	William Dienst	Richard Hankey	Albert Morris	Edward Sagarin
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				Franklin Zimring

THE INDIAN, continued from page 5

has been much speculation in the medical community about the origin of Indian alcoholism. The speculation is that this also may be a genetic disease. Prior to the European invasion, there was little place for drugs and alcohol in Indian lifeways. Contrary to misconceptions, tobacco was smoked in pipes, not drugs. Although anthropologists suggest some tribes did make alcoholic liquids, the sport of drinking was not widespread or common in everyday Indian life.

Combine the alcoholism with Type II diabetes, one can expect that most Indians in prison need medical treatment, a low fat and low sugar diet, and regular exercise. Medical research on Indian illness has been slow in coming and, now that it is here, the findings of these research findings need to be translated to the care-givers. Diabetes and alcoholism need to be treated both as genetically inherited and environmentally induced diseases.

There have been few "scientific" studies to prove that providing Indian prisons with cultural specific programs work. But there is much evidence, illustrated by the alarming numbers of Indians who return to prison, that the current system is not working. From my case studies as well as casual observations of Indian people, Indians who have managed to stay sober, keep a job, and be on the right side of the criminal justice system are those who have been raised or who have returned to traditional Indian lifestyles and beliefs.

I promised I would not say that creating cultural specific programs would be easy. They are not. But in the case of Indians, prison can be a place where Indians can discover their traditional beliefs and religion. But just as I said it would not be easy, it would not be that hard either. The first step is for criminologists to recognize the cultural differences and be willing to take training to become sensitive to Indian issues and needs. The next step is to contact Indian tribes, organizations, and scholars to help design formal programs that criminologists can attend to learn about Indian people. Then rehabilitation programs can be built. If a cultural specific program can lessen the numbers of Indians who return or improve the behavior of those who are there, the extra effort to set up these programs will be justified.

Indian ceremonies are family and tribal affairs with much dancing, singing, and laughing. Indian prisoners need that sense of family, of fun, and of belonging that these ceremonies provide. Cultural ceremonies provide recreation and exercise which are physical necessities to combat diabetes. Religious ceremonies allow Indians the opportunity to experience the healing of believing in a higher power and believing that life can get better. Education is viewed by Indian people as a source of problems. That view needs to be corrected. Because so little is known, but much speculated about the causation of Indian alcoholism, Indian inmates need their own program in addressing their alcoholism.

But the issue of rehabilitation programs is just one of the aspects that criminologists must consider when they come into contact with Indian people. There is more to understand or question about the cultural, genetic, and social economic relationship between Indians and crime. Indian sentences seem to be more time for less crime. It has been reported that most crimes are alcohol related, and this condition affects many Indians' attitudes because they cannot remember committing a crime. It has also been reported to me by one informant who took an informal survey while in prison that Indians, when asked, could not give a justifiable reason for the crime they committed. The issues that bring the Indian to prison need as much study as those that keep him or her returning to prison. *End*

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Articles and objective reviews of current books are solicited for two issues of the *Journal of Crime and Justice* to be published in 1995. Please send articles for publication consideration, book reviews, or new books to review to: Dr. Dean J. CHAMPION, Editor; *Journal of Crime and Justice*; Department of Criminal Justice; 108 Dakota Hall; Minot State University; Minot, ND 58707. Please send four (4) copies of your article for review. All articles will be subject to peer review. Suggested article length is from 15 to 25 double-spaced pages. The review process is about 8-12 weeks. Accepted articles must be submitted with any important editorial suggestions implemented, together with a high density diskette containing the article and any special drawings, charts, or tables. Format may be IBM-PC compatible or Macintosh. **Call for Reviewers.** *The Journal of Crime and Justice* is interested in persons who wish to review submitted manuscripts. Please send us your letter of interest and your areas of expertise.

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Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1994

The Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project is working on the 22nd annual ***Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics***. This project is funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. We are seeking the assistance of individuals and organizations who may be able to help identify new or innovative data for possible inclusion in ***Sourcebook 1994***.

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

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

**Kathleen Maguire
Ann L. Pastore**

Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center
University at Albany
135 Western Avenue Draper 241
Albany, New York

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E-MAIL alp75@cnsibm.albany.edu

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- We suggest that a panel include not more than five paper presentations of four papers and a discussant. Workshops usually include brief presentations involving more participants.
- All submissions must contain an abstract.
- Notification to participants can be expected by June 1, 1995.
- Please note that the Meeting is in **NOVEMBER**. Program participants are expected to preregister for the meetings. Preregistration materials will be sent to you by September 1, 1995. Failure to preregister may result in the removal of a paper from the program.
- Please remember to submit only papers that are original and have not been published or presented elsewhere.

The 1995 Meeting will include breakfast round table discussions, panels, thematic sessions, plenary meetings, and other keynote presentations. Evenings are slated for social events, visiting the excellent restaurants in Boston or taking advantage of the many activities the area offers. We hope you will join us for stimulating sessions and entertaining evenings.

SEE YOU IN BOSTON!

Freda Adler, ASC President
James Austin and Todd Clear, Program Co-Chairs

AREA PANELS

CRIME, POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Christopher Hale
 Canterbury Business School
 University of Kent
 Canterbury, Kent CT 2 7 PE
 UNITED KINGDOM
 227/46-2425 (FAX) 227/76-1186

RESEARCH DESIGN

John Klofas
 Department of Criminal Justice
 Rochester Institute of Technology
 Rochester, NY 14623
 716/475-2423 (FAX) 716/475-7120

WOMEN AND CRIME

Meda Chesney-Lind
 Women's Studies Program
 University of Hawaii at Manoa
 2424 Maile Way
 Honolulu, HI 96822
 808/956-6313 (FAX) 808/956-0616

SENTENCING AND THE COURTS

Sally T. Hillsman
 Research Division
 National Center for State Courts
 300 Newport Avenue
 Williamsburg, VA 23187
 804/259-1820 (FAX) 804/220-0449

CONTROL THEORY

Joel Garner
 5201 Sherier Place, NW
 Washington, DC 20016
 202/966-6706

CRIME, ECOLOGY AND COMMUNITY

Deborah Baskin
 Criminal Justice Research Center
 John Jay College of Criminal Justice
 899 10th Avenue
 New York, NY 10019
 212/237-8621 (FAX) 212/237-8644

ORGANIZED AND WHITE COLLAR
CRIME

Katherine Jamieson
 Department of Criminal Justice
 University of North Carolina
 Charlotte, NC 28223
 704/547-2766 (FAX) 704/547-3349

CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
EDUCATION

Robin Robinson
 School of Social Work
 Rutgers University
 536 George Street
 New Brunswick, NJ 08903
 908/932-8048 (FAX) 908/932-8181

CJ SYSTEM STATISTICS AND MIS

Elizabeth Deschenes
 Department of Criminal Justice
 California State University, Long Beach
 1250 Bellflower Boulevard
 Long Beach, CA 90840
 310/985-4738

DRUGS AND CRIME

Sheigla Murphy
 Institute for Scientific Analysis
 2595 Mission Street, Suite 300
 San Francisco, CA 94110
 415/647-4200 (FAX) 415/647-4204

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Elsie Scott
 Training Bureau
 New York City Police Academy
 235 E. 20th Street
 New York, NY 10003
 212/477-9746 (FAX) 212/477-9270

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS

Scott Decker
 Dept. of Criminology and Criminal Justice
 University of Missouri-St. Louis
 8001 Natural Bridge Road
 St. Louis, MO 63121
 314/553-5031 (FAX) 314/553-5451

MINORITIES AND CRIME

Katheryn K. Russell
 Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology
 University of Maryland
 2220 LeFrak Hall
 College Park, MD 20742
 301/405-4699 (FAX) 301/405-4733

SOCIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

Edith E. Flynn
 32 Watertown
 Lexington, MA 02173
 617/863-0793 (FAX) 617/863-0793

SUBCULTURE, ANOMIE AND STRAIN
THEORY

Richard Rosenfeld
 Dept. of Criminology and Criminal Justice
 University of Missouri-St. Louis
 8001 Natural Bridge Road
 St. Louis, MO 63121
 314/553-6717 (FAX) 314/553-5415

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Troy Armstrong
 Department of Anthropology
 California State University, Sacramento
 6000 J Street
 Sacramento, CA 95819
 916/278-6259 (FAX) 916/278-6664

CRIME, MEDIA AND POLITICS

Rose Johnson Bigler
 Department of History, Political Science, and
 Criminal Justice
 Charleston Southern University
 Charleston, SC 29401
 803/863-7064 (FAX) 803/863-8074

NON-INCARCERATIVE SANCTIONS

Judith Rungay
 Social Science and Administration
 London School of Economics
 Houghton Street
 London WC2 2AE ENGLAND
 071/955-7359

CRIME AND HISTORY

John A. Conley
 Criminal Justice Department
 State University College at Buffalo
 Buffalo, NY 14222
 716/878-4517 (FAX) 716/878-4009

CRITICAL THEORY

Gregg L. Barak
 Dept. of Sociology, Anthropology, and
 Criminal Justice
 Eastern Michigan University
 712 A Pray-Harrod
 Ypsilanti, MI 48197
 313/487-0012

VICTIMS AND CRIME

Charisse T. Coston
 Department of Criminal Justice
 University of North Carolina
 160 Atkins Building
 Charlotte, NC 28223
 704/547-2008 (FAX) 704/547-3348

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS

Ira B. Sommers
 Criminal Justice Research Center
 John Jay College of Criminal Justice
 899 10th Avenue
 New York, NY 10019
 212/237-8621 (FAX) 212/237-8644

MODELS OF CRIME AND DELIN-
QUENCY

Andrew P. Golub
 Department of Public Management
 John Jay College of Criminal Justice
 445 W. 59th Street
 New York, NY 10019
 212/237-8093 (FAX) 212/237-8742

PSYCHOLOGY AND CRIME

Don Andrews
 Psychology Department
 Carleton University Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6
 CANADA
 613/788-2622 (FAX) 613/788-3667

GANGS AND YOUTH CRIME

Ko-Lin Chin
 Department of Sociology, Anthropology and
 Criminal Justice
 Rutgers University
 University Heights, Hill Hall
 Newark, NJ 07102
 201/648-1488 (FAX) 201/648-5896

SUBMISSIONS BY STUDENTS

Miriam DeLone
 Criminal Justice Department
 University of Nebraska at Omaha
 60th & Dodge Streets
 Omaha, NE 68182-0149
 (FAX) 402/554-2326

BIO-SOCIAL THEORY

Allan Barnes
 Alaska Statistical Analysis Unit
 University of Alaska, Anchorage Justice Center
 Anchorage, AK 99508
 907/786-1810 (FAX) 907/786-7777

CRIME PREVENTION STUDIES

Diane L. Zahm
 Statistical Analysis Center
 Florida Department of Law Enforcement
 PO Box 1489
 Tallahassee, FL 32302
 904/487-4808 (FAX) 904/487-4812

.....

INTERNATIONAL PANELS

International Coordinator: Matti Joutsen
 Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control
 Turunlinnantie 8
 POB 34 SF 00931
 Helsinki FINLAND
 358/0343-2077 (FAX) 358/0334-821

International Regions:**AFRICA**

Omolola Odubekun
 Vera Institute of Justice
 377 Broadway
 New York, NY 10013
 212/334-1300, Ext. 314

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Dae Chang
 Administration of Justice
 Wichita State University
 Wichita, KS 67208
 316/689-3710 (FAX) 316/689-3626

EUROPE

Hans-Juergen Kerner
 Institute of Criminology
 University of Tuebingen
 Corrensstrasse 34
 D-72076 Tuebingen 1 GERMANY
 49/7071-292931 (FAX) 497 071 292 041

George Mair
 Research and Planning Unit
 Home Office, England
 50 Queen Anne's Gate, Room 269
 London SW1H 9AT ENGLAND
 071/273-3807 (FAX) 071 222 0211

Elizabeth Stanko
 School of Law
 Brunel University
 Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH
 ENGLAND
 0895/274000 (FAX) 071 254 7149

LATIN AMERICA

Esther Kosovski
 Prudente De Moraes 504/401
 Rio de Janeiro 22420-040
 BRAZIL
 55-21/247-7105

WESTERN ASIA

Sam Souryal
 Criminal Justice Center
 Sam Houston State University
 PO Box 2296
 Huntsville, TX 77341-2296
 409/294-1643 (FAX) 409/294-1653

Morehead State University. Applications are invited for two tenure-track positions as Assistant Professor of Sociology beginning August 1995. The department has 18 full-time faculty supporting 400 majors and offers undergraduate degrees in Sociology, Social Work, and Criminology and the M.A. degree in Sociology. We are seeking individuals whose primary specialization is criminology. The Department is also interested in individuals with training in demography as well as critical and/or feminist theory. Qualifications: Ph.D. preferred, ABD will be considered. Teaching experience and versatility desired. For more infor-

mation regarding these positions, contact David R. Rudy, Department Chair, at (606) 783-2243. To ensure consideration, submit letter of application highlighting teaching areas and research plans, curriculum vitae, names and phone numbers of at least three references by December 15, 1994, to: Office of Human Resources, Attn.: Asst. Sociology; Morehead State University; HM 101; Morehead, KY 40351. MSU is an AA/ADA/EO Employer. The University has a strong commitment to the principles of diversity and seeks applications from a broad spectrum of candidates including women, minorities, and individuals with disabilities.

Indiana University—Indianapolis Campus. The School of Public and Environmental Affairs invites applications for tenure-track positions in Criminal Justice (Assistant/Associate Level). The School of Public and Environmental Affairs announces two tenure-track positions in Criminal Justice. Serving graduate and undergraduate students at this 27,000 student campus, the 27 faculty members in the school's Indianapolis program offer graduate and/or undergraduate degrees in public affairs, public management, planning, health services administration, and criminal justice. Applicants for either position must have an appropriate terminal degree (JD and/or Ph.D.) and demonstrate a commitment to high standards of graduate and undergraduate instruction, high quality applied research and scholarly publication, and public service. We seek one candidate whose primary teaching and research/service interests would include issues such as policing, crime and the urban community, and urban crime patterns. For the second position, we seek a candidate whose primary teaching and research/service interests would involve our law-related curricular offerings to include issues such as law and social control, law and public policy, legal aspects of corrections, and substantive and procedural criminal law. Candidates with strengths in both areas will of course be welcome. Applications/indications of interest from members of historically underrepresented groups are especially encouraged. The School is particularly interested in attracting candidates from legal, social science, or professional backgrounds with research interests in issues related to diversity in urban populations. Review of applications will begin January 9, 1995 and will continue until suitable candidates have been identified. Submit applications, including curriculum vitae and names/addresses of references to: Professor Stephen D. Gottfredson; Associate Dean for Academic Affairs; School of Public and Environmental Affairs; Indiana University; Bloomington, IN 47405. Indiana University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

ASC STUDENTS CALL FOR ENTRIES

1995 ASC GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

We invite participation in The American Society of Criminology Gene Carte Student Paper Competition. These awards are given to recognize outstanding scholarly work of students. Following are the procedures for the 1995 competition.

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

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PAPERS. Papers may be conceptual and/or empirical but must be directly related to criminology. Papers must be typewritten, double-spaced on 8-1/2 x 11 white paper, and no longer than 7,500 words. The CRIMINOLOGY format for the organization of text, citations and references should be used. Authors' names, departments and advisors (optional) must appear ONLY on the title page, since papers will be evaluated anonymously. The next page of the manuscript should include the title and a 100-word abstract. The author must submit EIGHT copies of the manuscript, accompanied by a letter indicating the author's enrollment status and co-signed by the dean, department chair or program director.

DEADLINE. Papers must be submitted with a postmark on or before April 15, 1995 to: **Julie HORNEY, Department of**

Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Annex 37, Omaha, NE 68182

PROCEDURES FOR JUDGING ENTRIES. The Student Awards Committee will rate entries according to criteria such as the quality of the conceptualization, significance of the topic, clarity and aptness of methods, quality of the writing, command of relevant work in the field, and contribution to criminology. The committee's award determinations will be final.

AWARDS. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place papers will be awarded prizes of \$300, \$150, and \$100, respectively and will be eligible for presentation at the 1995 meeting of The American Society of Criminology in Boston, Massachusetts, November 15-19, 1995. The 1st prize winner also will be granted a travel award to the meeting. The Committee may decide that no entry is of sufficient quality to declared a winner. Fewer than three awards may be given. Prize-winning students will be acknowledged at the Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony.

NOTIFICATION OF AWARDS. The author(s) of entries selected by the judges for awards will be notified in writing by August 1, 1995.

NOMINATIONS FOR 1994 ASC AWARDS

The ASC Awards Committee invites nominations for four major awards, to be presented at the 1995 annual meetings. The awards are:

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

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

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

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

In submitting your nomination, provide the following supporting materials: a letter evaluating a nominee's contribution and its relevance to an award, and the nominee's c.v. (short version preferred). No candidate will be considered unless materials (c.v., etc.) are available and arrive by deadline. Send nominations and supporting materials by February 1, 1995 to the committee chair:

Marvin WOLFGANG
Legal Studies and Criminology
University of Pennsylvania
3733 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

ASC AWARD WINNERS

EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD
(established 1960)

1960	Thorsten Sellin	1965	_____
1961	Orlando Wilson	1966	Judge George Edwards
1962	Negley Teeters	1967	Howard Leary
1963	Herbert Wechesler	1968	Myrl Alexander
	Walter Reckless	1969	Hon. Joseph Tydings
1964	Hon. J. C. McRuer	1970	Milton Rector
1965	_____	1971	_____
1966	George Vold	1972	Jerome Skolnick
1967	Donald R. Cressey	1973	E. Preston Sharp
1968	Dennis Szabo	1974	Patrick Murphy
1969	Lloyd E. Ohlin		Sol Rubin
1970	Alfred Lindesmith	1975	Herbert Sturz
1971	Marshall Clinard	1976	Patricia Wald
1972	Leslie Wilkins	1977	Richard A. McGee
1973	Edwin Lemert	1978	Judge David Bazelon
1974	Simon Dinitz	1979	Norval Morris
1975	C. Ray Jeffery	1980	Gerhard O. W. Mueller
1976	Daniel Glaser	1981	Vincent O'Leary
1977	Solomon Kobrin	1982	Don M. Gottfredson
1978	Seymour Halleck	1983	_____
1979	James Short, Jr.	1984	Benjamin Ward
1980	Gresham Sykes	1985	John Keith Irwin
1981	Albert J. Reiss, Jr.	1986	Anthony G. Amsterdam
1982	Gwynne Nettler	1987	Jerome G. Miller
1983	_____	1988	Lee Brown
1984	Richard Quinney	1989	Allen Breed
1985	Gilbert Geis	1990	Daniel Glaser
1986	Travis Hirschi	1991	Caleb Foote
1987	Alfred Blumstein	1992	James K. Stewart
1988	Ronald L. Akers	1993	Barry Krisberg
1989	Marvin E. Wolfgang	1994	Joan Petersilia
1990	Malcolm W. Klein		
1991	LaMar Empey		
1992	Lee Robins		
1993	Albert K. Cohen		
1994	Joan McCord		

AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD
(established 1960)

1960	Marvin E. Wolfgang
1961	Sheldon/Eleanor Glueck
1962	James Bennett
1963	Austin MacCormick
1964	Hon. J. Adrien Robert

SELLIN-GLUECK AWARD
(established 1974)

1974	Franco Ferracuti
1975	Nigel Walker
1976	Leon Radzinowicz
1977	Sholmo Shoham
1978	Nils Christie
1979	Johannes Andennes
1980	Hans J. Jescheck
1981	William H. Nagel
1982	Frederick McClintock
1983	Inkeri Anttila
1984	David Farrington
1985	Stanley Cohen
1986	Roger Hood

1987	Marc Ancel
1988	Maureen Caine
1989	Josine Junger-Tas
1990	Gordon Trasler
1991	Gordon Hawkins
1992	John B. Braithwaite
1993	David Garland
1994	Per-Olof H. Wikstrom

HERBERT BLOCH AWARD
(established 1961)

1961	_____
1962	_____
1963	_____
1964	_____
1965	_____
1966	Charles Newman
1967	Donal MacNamara
1968	_____
1969	_____
1970	_____
1971	_____
1972	Freda Adler
1973	C. Ray Jeffery
1974	_____
1975	Albert Morris
1976	_____
1977	Harry E. Allen
1978	Barbara R. Price
1979	William E. Amos
	Edward Sagarin
1980	Alvin W. Cohn
1981	_____
1982	James Inciardi
1983	Joseph E. Scott
1984	_____
1985	Marc Riedel
1986	J. Robert Lilly
1987	Chris W. Eskridge
1988	Sarah Hall
1989	Phyllis Jo Baumach
1990	Charles F. Wellford
1991	Joan McCord
1992	Julius Debro
1993	Hugh D. Barlow
1994	C. Ronald Huff

IN MEMORIAM
THORSTEN SELLIN



Photograph © Karsh, Ottawa

Thorsten SELLIN, an authority on criminology and opponent of the death penalty who taught at the University of Pennsylvania, died on Saturday at his home in Gilmanton, N.H. He was 97. The cause was heart failure, said **Prof. Marvin E. WOLFGANG**, the director of the university's Sellin Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law. The center is named for Professor Sellin, who retired in 1967 from the university, where he was a longtime professor of sociology and served as chairman of the sociology department from 1944 to 1959.

He began teaching and doing research in criminology in 1926. He was president of the International Society of Criminology from 1956 to 1965; secretary general of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, headquartered in Bern, from 1949 to 1951, and the editor of *The Annals of the*

American Academy of Political and Social Science from 1929 to 1968.

Professor Sellin was outspoken in his opposition to the death penalty and contended that comparisons of statistical data from jurisdictions with and without the death penalty showed that it was no deterrent to crime. He carried out research on the death penalty at the request of official commissions in Canada and Britain as well as various American states.

An expert on crime statistics, he advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation about statistical matters, Professor Wolfgang said, and was a consultant to the Bureau of the Census on criminal statistics. He also headed, or was a member of, various United Nations panels of experts on criminological questions.

Professor Sellin was a historian of crime and had written on crime in the Great Depression and the relationship between slavery and prisons.

He was a visiting professor or lecturer at Princeton, the University of California Berkeley, Oxford and other universities. The honors and awards he received included medals from France and Sweden.

His books include *Culture Conflict and Crime* (1938), *Pioneering in Penology* (1944) and *The Death Penalty* (1959). He wrote *The Measure of Delinquency* (1964, Patterson Smith), with Professor Wolfgang.

Professor Sellin was born in Ornskoldsvik, Sweden, emigrated to Canada in 1913 and went on to receive a bachelor's degree from Augustana College in Illinois and master's and doctoral degrees in sociology from the University of Pennsylvania.

He married Amy Anderson in 1920, who died in 1972.

He is survived by three sons, Theodore and David, both of Washington, and Eric of New Orleans, and three grandsons.

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

SECOND CLASS
POSTAGE PAID
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Chris W. Eskridge
Department of Criminal Justice
University of Nebraska-Omaha
Lincoln NE 68588-0630